WEATHER INDICATIONS.

FAIR AND COOL TONIGHT AND SUNDAY.

The Fort Wayne Sentinel.

NOTHING EXCEPT THE MINT CAN MAKE MONEY WITHOUT ADVERTISING.—GLADSTONE.

ESTABLISHED 1833. FORT WAYNE, IND., SATURDAY, MAY 11 1901. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

TIME TO BREATHE

WALL STREET WARRIORS ARE HAVING HOLIDAY.

BROKERS BUSY CHECKING UP

NO TIME THROUGH WEEK TO MAKE STATEMENTS.

EYES ON NORTHERN PACIFIC

HARRIMAN SYNDICATE SAYS IT HAS CONTROL.

New York, May 11.—With both the stock exchange and the Consolidated Exchange closed today and with practically nothing doing on the "curb" Wall street was very quiet. Although the exchanges were not open for business all of the larger brokerage houses had their clerks at work straightening out the accounts of speculators and putting their books in order. In the rush days from Monday to Friday none of the usual making out of customer's statements was done and it probably will be late tomorrow night before the balancing of accounts will be finished.

Many speculators went down town to await the bank statement and to get the London quotations for American securities. At 2 p. m. London prices generally showed advances as compared with the close at New York yesterday, the extreme rise being 18 points in Northern Pacific.

Other stocks generally were up, but United States steel, common, was ⅜ and the preferred ½ lower.

Illinois Central showed a decline of 1¼.

All interest in the financial world remains absorbed in the great contest for the control of Northern Pacific and the rivalries that have been caused by that battle. The heavy buying in Union Pacific yesterday provoked much comment and today the "street" was wondering whether the fight of the railway giants was to be transferred to that stock again.

The high price for Northern Pacific in London today was taken by many as an indication that buying for control of the property was still going on wherever the seller had the stock to deliver.

It was learned today also that at the time Kuhn, Loeb & Co. were settling with shorts yesterday at $150 a share they were paying the same price over the counter to all who offered the securities for instant delivery.

Mr. Hill told a reporter of a news bureau that there was no truth in reports circulated to the effect that he and J. P. Morgan desired to secure control of the Union Pacific.

"There is nothing in that story," said Mr. Hill.

THE HARRIMAN CLAIMS.

A representative of the Harriman syndicate made the following statement today:

"In spite of all that may be said and printed to the contrary, we stand on our assertion of the past few days that we believe possession of the Northern Pacific railroad is now held by Kuhn, Loeb & Co. It may take some time to prove this, and it is even possible that some legal trick may be devised to wrest control from us. At this time, however, there is no doubt in our minds that we are in power. As far as the Burlington deal goes, that is only indirectly involved in the Northern Pacific controversy and we believe it will go through in due time."

At the banking house of J. P. Morgan & Co. no statement regarding the Northern Pacific could be obtained.

BIG LINEMEN'S STRIKE.

Lowell, Mass., May 11.—The linemen in the employ of the New England Telephone and Telegraph company in this city quit work today out of sympathy with the linemen of Boston who are on strike. It is expected that the linemen in the entire Lowell division will go out tonight. This division takes in Southern New Hampshire, Northern Massachusetts, embracing the cities of Lowell, Lawrence, Haverhill, Newburyport, Salem, Beverley, Marblehead, South Framingham, Worcester and Fitchburg, in this state, and Nashua, Concord, Manchester and Dover in New Hampshire. Six linemen belonging to the Worcester union who have been working in this city laying underground wires struck with the members of the local union.

BROKERS IN TROUBLE.

London, May 11.—A special meeting of the stock exchange committee has been summoned for Monday morning on the hope of reaching a solution of the difficulty in which operators and brokers who have given calls for Northern Pacific for the end of May and July find themselves.

It developed today that every share here is held by the Morgans and Kuhn, Loeb & Co., and therefore the brokers are unable to secure a single share for delivery.

The situation has a depressing effect. Owing to the closing of the New York stock exchange Americans were absolutely stagnant, awaiting developments.

J. Pierpont Morgan will be in London this afternoon and a conference will be held.

It is hoped he and Kuhn, Loeb & Co. will do something to relieve the situation. In the meanwhile there is considerable anxiety. Though the closing of the stock exchange here was easier, quotations mostly showed a marked advance. Northern Pacific common was quoted at an advance of 30½ points, in connection with the settlement.

ASKED TO REPORT BY MAY 20

WANT TO HEAR FROM AUDITORIUM SOLICITORS.

Committee Must Ascertain Amount Already Subscribed for the Project—Meeting Later.

The auditorium committee is attempting to secure a complete report of all subscriptions made to the auditorium fund in order to be able to present the exact status of the canvass at the citizens' mass meeting to be called later.

Secretary Monning has issued a call to all solicitors asking that reports be made to him before May 20, and for the convenience of those who cannot find time during the day to call, Mr. Monning will be at the office of the Commercial club on Tuesday and Thursday evenings of next week.

The auditorium project as it now stands reveals a lack of interest on behalf of both solicitors and citizens and in order to correct any misguided arrangement made the auditorium committee will endeavor to secure a public expresson of opinion upon the plan. Before this can be done it is important that the committee know the exact amount of subscriptions to date, and every solicitor is therefore asked to report promptly.

HERRICK NOT AMBITIOUS.

Cleveland, Ohio, May 11.—The attention of Col. Myron T. Herrick was today called to newspaper articles to the effect that a movement is being inaugurated with a view to bringing about his nomination for governor at the republican state convention. "I believe," said Colonel Herrick, "that Governor Nash has the confidence and respect of the republican party in Ohio, as well as elsewhere. His administration has proven most successful and he is undoubtedly entitled to re-nomination. Indeed I have no doubt that he will be re-nominated and re-elected. I know nothing of the plan to bring my name before the convention further than what has appeared in the newspapers. I certainly shall not be a candidate."

SHAMROCK II. DISABLED.

Southampton, May 11.—The broken gaff of the Shamrock II. was sent ashore for repairs immediately after the accident and every endeavor was put forth with a view to a resumption of the trials today, but Captain Sycamore said it would be impossible to start before Monday. The telescoping top mast is already giving trouble. It was sent down for resetting and now it is impossible to get it hoisted full up. Some gear must be cut adrift before it can be put right.

COUNT BONI IS ILL.

Paris, May 11.—Count Boni De Castellane has been suffering from intestinal trouble for the past week. Although his condition is not regarded as serious he has been ordered to take complete rest and his social engagements have been postponed. His case is now diagnosed as the commencement of appendicitis, but he is not thought to be in danger. Inquiry at his home last night, in the Avenue Du Bois d'Boulogne, elicited the information that his condition was improved.

OPPOSE THE RAILWAY.

Ottawa, May 11.—The Alaska and Northern railway bill providing for a railroad from Pyramid Harbor to Dawson, has been rejected by the senate railway committee.

TELLS OF TRUST

CHARLES M. SCHWAB BEFORE INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION.

LIGHT ON STEEL COMBINE

TARIFF GOOD WHERE WAGES ARE INVOLVED.

OPPOSED TO LABOR UNIONS

SAYS THEY DO NOT GIVE A MAN THE BEST CHANCE.

Washington, May 11.—Charles M. Schwab, president of the United States Steel corporation, was before the industrial commission today. He said that the United States company controls eight companies by owning their stock, and that while steps are taken to insure the good will and the co-operation of all these companies, each one generally is left to conduct business in its own way.

As a rule the plan had been to take in only companies which were not competitors, but it was true that there were cases in which two institutions of the same line were brought together, and in such cases the managers were expected to get together in making their plans for sales.

Enumerating the advantages of consolidation, Mr. Schwab said they were found especially in transportation and management and in the utilization of all the ores owned.

In this connection Mr Schwab said that the United States company owns 80 per cent. of the iron ore of the country and he expressed the opinion that these ore deposits must constantly grow in value because limited. The company makes from 65 to 75 per cent. of the steel products of the country.

He also said that there had been no increase in the price of products since the organization of the United States company and that the tendency is toward lower prices.

Discussing the tariff, Mr. Schwab expressed the opinion that in articles of manufacture in which labor does not enter as an important factor the tariff might be removed, but that in products into which labor enters largely, such, for instance, as tin plate, it would be necessary either to reduce wages or lose trade if the tariff were removed. He thought that, except on the Pacific coast, the removal of the tariff would not interfere with the production of steel rails and billets.

Mr. Schwab took a position against organized labor, saying that it did not give individuals a fair chance in life.

LADIES TO GET PENSIONS.

London, May 11.—The ladies of the late Queen Victoria's court, after anxious waiting, have learned that they are to receive pensions, although minute ones. Many of these former members of the royal household, though of high lineage, have meager fortunes and the maids of honor, etc., found their posts richer in honor than in profit. The excuse for the meagerness of the pensions is the inadequacy of the provisions for the royal expense. During the last few years Queen Victoria was unable to make the civil list meet the official expenditure and was obliged to draw on her private fortune. King Edward now has to keep up Balmoral castle and Osborne house, costing £31,000 annually, though he dislikes both places.

TELLER SHORT $36,000.

Washington, May 11.—Comptroller of Currency Dawes today received a telegram from New Orleans announcing that the teller of the Hibernia National bank was short in his accounts $36,000. The United States attorney was informed of the shortage and the teller was at once arrested. The bank's condition is reported good and the institution has the teller's bond, also said to be good, for $25,000. The bank has a capital and surplus of $600,000.

HON. EDWIN F. UHL DYING.

Grand Rapids, Mich., May 11.—Hon. Edwin F. Uhl, ex-ambassador to Germany under President Cleveland, who has been ill for a number of weeks, has a relapse this morning and the attending physicians do not expect him to live through the day.

DECLINES THE HONOR.

Columbus, Ohio, May 11.—Rev. Emanuel Croneawett, pastor of St. Mark's Lutheran church of Butler, Pa., has declined the presidency of Capital university, of this city.

UNION CANNOT BAR WOMEN.

Denver, Col., May 11.—The American Federation of Musicians, now in convention in this city, has sustained the ruling of the president to the effect that local unions have no right to bar women from membership.

OPEN MONDAY NIGHT.

The joint meeting of the Women's Foreign Missionary societies of the Congregational churches of Indiana, will be held here, commencing Monday night. The session will be held in Plymouth Congregational church and the president, Mrs. Mary L. Pain, of Elkhart, will preside. Rev. Joseph E. Roy, D. D., of Chicago; Mrs. C. H. Paintor, of Chicago, and several other speakers will be heard. The sessions will last until Tuesday afternoon, the election of officers taking place Tuesday morning.

DELEGATES TO COME TUESDAY

CATHOLIC BENEVOLENT LEAGUE OF INDIANA.

First Annual Meeting to Be Held at Knights of Columbus Hall—New Society Prosperous.

The new Catholic Benevolent League of Indiana, organized in Fort Wayne a year ago, will hold its first annual meeting in this city on Tuesday and Wednesday of next week. The sessions will be held at Knights of Columbus hall, beginning Tuesday morning, at 9 o'clock.

The society now has a membership of about 550, and there has been but one death during the past year. The president is John B. Mager, of Garrett. Julian F. Franke, of this city, is secretary and John J. Kohrman is treasurer.

Delegates from every council of the order will be present and the session is to be devoted entirely to business affairs of the society. There is likely to be little new legislation, but reports will be presented covering the financial and statistical affairs of the society, and officers will be elected.

P. A. RANDALL AS LANDLORD

TAKES PERSONAL CHARGE OF RANDALL HOTEL.

Will Retain Present Force of Assistants—Mr. Ohneck Will Retire Monday.

P. A. Randall, owner of the Randall hotel, stated to The Sentinel this afternoon that he expected to take personal charge of the big hotel on Monday, and to conduct it along lines which will still further increase its popularity with the public.

George D. Ohneck, who has been in charge of the hotel for the past two years, will retire Monday to give his exclusive attention to the new cafe to be opened in the Pixley-Long block. Mr. Ohneck is removing from the hotel today.

Since Mr. Ohneck's intention to retire was announced, a number of gentlemen have made efforts to secure the hotel, but Mr. Randall determined to conduct the property himself. He states that there will be practically no change in the staff of assistants.

WILD HORSES FOR WAR.

Vancouver, B. C., May 11.—Hundreds of horses which have been running wild during the last few years on the plains between Lillooet and Cariboo and Okanogan are being captured to be sold to the British government for use in South Africa. An imperial cavalry officer is now at Kamloops buying them as rapidly as they are brought in. The horses are of good size, most of them being mustangs bred with the domestic horses that have been lost by ranchers at various times and joined the wild herds.

The lecture by Rev. Herbert Moore, of Edwardsburgh, Mich., at the Berry street M. E. church, was very interesting and a good sized audience occupied the lecture room Thursday night. Rev. Moore is on an extended tour of the country and his lectures are chiefly in the interests of young people.

Mr. and Mrs. Young, of Decatur, Ill., and Mrs. Yarnall and son, of Peru, have been guests at the Louis Monroe home this week.

PETITION TO LEO

FILIPINO PRIESTS OPPOSE RETURN OF CHAPPELLE.

WANT NOZALEDA RETURNED

OBJECT TO ESTABLISHMENT OF AMERICAN PRIESTS.

AGUINALDO'S LIFE IS QUIET

HIS FRIENDS FEAR HE MAY BE ASSASSINATED.

Manila, May 11.—A petition is on its way to the pope, signed practically by all the native priests, against the return here of Archbishop Chappelle as administrator and favoring the return of Archbishop Nozaleda, who, although in Rome, is still archbishop of Manila, his resignation never having been accepted.

The opposition to Archbishop Chappelle is chiefly on account of his expressed intention to encourage the establishment of American priests in the Philippines.

The petition cites an American military order prohibiting the placing of ecclesiastics over people who are opposed to them. There is no probability of Archbishop Chappelle's return or his transposition from the archbishopric of New Orleans.

The petition indicates a change of sentiment with reference to Archbishop Nozaleda. The question is whether the people will approve of it. The friar issue in dwindling. If the friars return to the few localities where they are wanted it is believed this will not concern the government, unless unlawful acts are committed. The question of the ownership of the friars' lands will be settled through suits brought by the complaining towns, rather than on the government's initiative.

Aguinaldo's life is quiet. He seldom goes out and is always accompanied by a guard, as there is some apprehension of his assassination by friends of General Luna or personal enemies.

THE TRIAL FINISHED.

Manila, May 11.—5:30 p. m.—The trial of Capt. Frederick J. Barrows, of the Thirtieth volunteer infantry, quartermaster of the department of Southern Luzon, on charges connected with the commissary scandals, was finished today. The verdict has not yet been announced.

The department of Southern Luzon is sending various expeditions in pursuit of the remaining Filipino bands. It is expected that the island of Mindoro will be occupied in the near future.

Many fugitive Tagalogs and a quantity of arms are reported to be concealed in Mindoro.

The United States Philippine commission is overrun with applications for civil positions and the officers of the new provinces are submitting many questions to the commission. The routine business of the commissioners is heavy.

The provincial officers have encountered no serious difficulties.

A party of insurgents partly burned the bridge near Lucban, Tayabays province, Thursday night, but were driven back without loss on either side.

PHILIPPINE NATIVE POLICE.

Washington, May 11.—An extensive resume of the organizaton and varying condition of the Philippine native police force is contained in a statement made public today by the division of insular affairs of the war department. The report recites that because of the poverty of the municipalities the Philippine commission appropriated the sum of $150,000 to provide increased pay for the body and offered, through eneral MacArthur, further incentive in the way of increased compensaton for cases of meritorious and faithful service. Late reports received at the war department indicate that an efficient and loyal force of native police has now been organized, with prospects of further extension and increased ability.

The total force now numbers 6,349 officers and men, a great many of whom are on the "meritorious list" and receive additonal pay. The body at present is concentrated principally in northern Luzon, although Vizcaya, Mindano, Jolo and southern Luzon have police forces of considerable strength. In many of the towns the men are fully uniformed.

BOAT PASSES OGDENSBURG.

Ogdensburg, N. Y., May 11.—The steamer Northwestern, of the Northwestern steamship line, bound from Chicago to Hamburg, with a cargo of farm implements, passed here into Galoup rapids today. A large quantity of coal was loaded on to the forward deck, throwing the tops of her wheel buckets out of the water, in order to prevent the possibility of striking bottom. She was drawing about thirteen feet of water. This is the first steamer of this line to make the trip and three others are following. A Canadian official is on board to take observations and report as to the availability of a clear fourteen-foot channel to the sea as claimed by that government. The St. Lawrence rapids were run safely to Cornwall, from which point the Northwestern will take the canal to Montreal.

GOOD TEAM FOR THE CAPE

CECIL RHODES TO BE MADE PREMIER.

Dr. Jameson, the Transvaal Raider, to Be Colonial Secretary—Rumor is Denied.

Cape Town, May 11.—The South African News today declares it has been decided to reconstruct the ministry, with Cecil Rhodes as premier, Dr. Jameson as colonial secretary, and Sir John Gordon Spriggs as treasurer.

The premier, Sir John Gordon Spriggs, however, authorized a statement that there was no foundation for the reports of the reconstruction of the cabinet.

KITCHENER'S REPORT.

London, May 11.—Lord Kitchener reports to the war office, under date of Pretoria, May 10, as follows:

"Since May 5 twenty-eight Boers have been killed, six wounded and 130 taken prisoners and 183 have surrendered. Nine thousand rounds of ammunition, 230 wagons, 1,500 horses and large quantities of grain and stock have been captured."

OUTSIDER WINS JUBILEE.

London, May 11.—At Kempton park today, the great Jubilee handicap of 3,000 sovereigns was won by George Edward's Santoi. Caiman was second and Alvescet third. Santoi's victory completely upset calculations. Wm. C. Whitney's Kilmarnock II., on which L. Reiff had the mount, was a warm favorite, and Richard Kroker's Harrow, ridden by J. Reiff, was also considered dangerous. Greenan led until a quarter of a mile from home, when Santoi drew to the front and won by a neck and a half. Half a length separated second and third horses. Kilmarnock II. was fourth. The betting previous to the start was 25 to 1 against Santoi, 9 to 1 against Caiman and 100 to 6 against Alvescet.

ULTIMATUM TO DIPLOMATS

SULTAN OF TURKEY GROWS PEREMPTORY.

Demands Immediate Suppression of Foreign Postoffices—Note Promptly Returned.

Constantinople, Friday, May 10.—A third note, evidently emanating direct from the sultan, was delivered today to the ambassadors demanding in peremptory language the immediate suppression of the foreign postoffices and reiterating the charges of smuggling against foreign officials.

The ambassadors immediately returned the note to the porte, thus creating a partial cessation of relations between the embassies and the Turkish government.

NELLIE LENNON DEAD.

E. J. Lennon and Mrs. M. F. Belger left today for Cleveland, Ohio, in response to a telegram bearing the sad intelligence of the death of their sister, Miss Nellie Lennon. The deceased formerly resided in Fort Wayne and had many friends here.

THE INDIANA'S CRUISE.

Norfolk, Va., May 11.—The battleship Indiana arrived in Hampton Roads today from League Island and will proceed to Annapolis to take on the cadets for a cruise.

OFFERED TO SELL

CONFIDENTIAL DOCUMENTS IN NEELY CASE.

A STENOGRAPHER'S THRIFT

AN EMPLOYE OF THE INSULAR DIVISION.

IS SUMMARILY DISMISSED

JUDGE LINDSEY DISCLOSED THE CROOKEDNESS.

Washington, May 11.—An attempt to sell the confidential communications between the attorney general and the secretary of war in the Neely case was unearthed today by Chief Wilkie, of the secret service.

Information has been obtained from Judge John D. Lindsay, counsel for Neely, in New York, who had received a letter signed John B. Dickenson, offering him copies of the correspondence.

Judge Lindsay turned the matter over to the attorney general yesterday. The latter called in Chief Wilkie and placed the matter in his hands.

An officer was sent to the general delivery window of the local postoffice and when a man presented himself and asked for mail for John B. Dickenson he was followed. He went direct to the insular division of the war department. Shortly afterward a conference was held between the secretary of war, Solicitor General Richards, of the department of justice, and Colonel Edwards, chief of the insular bureau, and Chief Wilkie, and it was discovered that the man representing himself as John B. Dickenson was William Davis Williams, the stenographer of Colonel Edwards, a position which he had held for a year past.

He formerly was private secretary to a Pennsylvania congressman. Williams volunteered to turn the correspondence that he had endeavored to sell to Judge Lindsay over to the authorities here. As the sale had not been completed no charge was made against Williams, but he was summarily dismissed by the secretary of war.

WILL MEET IN MILWAUKEE.

Washington, May 11.—The national conference of charities and correction today decided to hold the next convention in Milwaukee, at a date to be selected later, probably in June, 1902. The public session today was devoted to a discussion of a project advocated by the committee on legislation for a national bureau of charities and correction, with educational and statistical functions analagous to those of the bureau of education. Dr. F. H. Wines, assistant director of the census; Edward T. DeVine, of New York, and Prof. F. A. Fetter, of Palo Alto, Cal., made addresses favoring the project, and a committee of three was appointed to press action.

CONFUSING GOSSIPERS.

London, May 11.—The duke and duchess of Marlborough have taken an active and conspicuous part in the Primrose league meetings this week, always appearing together as to emphasize that there was no truth in the recent stories of a serious misunderstanding between them. At the reception which Mrs. Bishoffscheim gave to the league Thursday evening among the prominent people grouped about the hostess were the duke and duchess of Marlborough.

FRED RANNEY HOME.

Fred Ranney, of 26 Dubois street, returned home today, after a service of twenty months with company G, Thirty-ninth infantry, in the Philippines. Mr. Ranney arrived over the Wabash and with him came two other soldiers of the regiment, Private Shaffer, of Columbia City, and Private Schultz, of Defiance, Ohio. The boys left Manila March 16, and are in excellent health. Mr. Ranney says he has had sufficient soldier experience and will now return to peaceful pursuits.

OFFERS TO SETTLE.

London, May 11.—It is announced that Eugene Zimmerman has offered the creditors of the duke of Manchester, his son-in-law, ten shillings in the pound, but that a faction of the creditors is determined to exact a full settlement.

Mrs. Sam Minsky, of East Wayne street, is very ill.

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biographers, which place it alongside of the Koh-i-noor for the dramatic, while for its size and beauty it holds a first rank among European diamonds. The history of the Orloff has so many different versions that it is extremely difficult, if not impossible, to decidae which is authentic, especially as its career has frequently been merged in that of the Great Mogul and also in a Persian diamond called the "Moon of the Mountains." There is no doubt that it is an Indian gem, that it found its way to Holland, thence to Russia, where it was placed in the imperial scepter and is considered the most remarkable diamond in the Russian regalia, and one of the most famous in Europe, but in relation to its romantic history before it became the property of the crown the records diverge. It was purchased at Amsterdam by Prince Orloff, whose name it bears, for Catherine II., according to one historian, but according to others it has a more devious and adventurous career, having once constituted one of the eyes of a famous Indian idol, from which it was plundered by a French deserter and sold to an English sea captain. It is alleged that from the latter it passed to a London Jew, then to a Greek, who offered it for sale to the empress of Russia, but Catherine declining to purchase the diamond, it was bought by Prince Orloff for $450,000, and a life annuity worth $20,000, and presented as a gift to his sovereign.

Another conjecture about its early history is that it formed one of the trophies brought away from Delhi by Nadir Shah, but was lost sight of for a time during the fierce struggles which ensued on the death of Nadir. It was recovered and sold to an Armenian by one of the Afghan generals, and through the Armenian it reached the Russian treasury. Its course up to that event was marked by deception, theft and murder. It is said the original name given by the Persians was Koh-i-Tur, which has been translated "Mount Sinai," and that, with the Koh-i-noor, it constituted the eyes of the bird in the famous peacock throne.

The Orloff is about the size of a pigeon's egg, of a yellowish tint, with a weight of 193.5 carats.

AUSTRIAN YELLOW DIAMOND.

The Austrian yellow diamond is also called the "Grand Duke of Tuscany's" and "Florentine Brilliant." The identity and history of this precious stone has been the foundation of much controversy, which has not been settled to the satisfaction of all. It has its tale of woe, if, as is sometimes said, it once belonged to Charles the Bold, and was lost, together with other jewels, on the disastrous field of Grandson. It was found by a Swiss soldier, who, after the conflict, ignorant of its real value, sold it to a priest for a florin, and from him it passed to a Genoese merchant, who disposed of it to the grand duke of Tuscany. Subsequently the jewel came into the possession of Pope Julius II., one of the Medici family, and by him was presented to the Austrian crown in the reign of Maria Theresa. The Austrian is of a decided yellow tint and ranks next to the Orloff for large cut diamonds found in Europe. It is a double rose, faceted all over, and weighs 139½ carats. Different estimates represent its value from $200,000 to $800,000.

THE GREAT SANCY.

The great Sancy diamond has been very appropriately called the sphinx among diamonds. Its history is involved in bewildering contradictions, which it is impossible to unravel with only the glimmering light which illumines its record. It appears and disappears in the most mysterious manner for a period of four centuries, and has been the subject of more conflicting statements than any other or perhaps all other diamonds known to literature or science. There is no way of reconciling these contradictions but by admitting there was more than one diamond called Sancy. Tradition credits this gem to Charles the Bold, its first European owner, which, with the Austrian yellow, was lost on the day of his memorable defeat.

The diamond was named after the Baron de Sancy, at one time ambassador of Henry IV. of France to the court of Queen Elizabeth. The Baron de Sancy, it is said, was the owner of two large diamonds, one of which was the great Sancy. Various other accounts are given of the history of this stone, but all are conflicting and nothing definite is known, except that it exists. The weight of this gem is fifty-four carats, Indian cut. It is now owned in India.

THE PITT OR REGENT.

The Pitt or Regent diamond, before cutting, ranked next to the Great Mogul in size, weighing 410 carets. It was found in the Indian mines at Puteal, in 1701, by a slave, who concealed the discovery, and fled with it to the coast, but only to meet a tragic end. After being decoyed on board an English vessel he was robbed and thrown overboard. The captain who committed the double crime, sold the diamond for the paltry sum of $5,000, spent his dishonest gains in dissipation and closed his career by hanging himself. It was subsequently bought by Thomas Pitt, governor of Fort George, Madras, and grandfather of the celebrated William Pitt, for a sum, variously estimated from $10,000 to $65,000.

The diamond was cut in London by hand as a brilliant, weighing 136.40 carats, as variously estimated, at a cost of $25,000,000. The value of the fragments have been estimated from $17,000 to $40,000. As the diamond was not purchased by the English crown, it was sold to the regent of France in 1717, whence the name Regent, for $675,000. This was considered much below its real value. It was subsequently valued at $2,400,000.

In the robbery of the Garde Meuble, the Regent was stolen, but recovered by a communication from one of the party of thieves revealing the spot where it was concealed. The reason given for its surrender was that the gem was so well known that it would not be safe to offer it for sale.

The Regent, it has been said, laid the foundation of Napoleon's career, since by pledging it to the Dutch government he obtained funds for prosecuting his military operations and for the establishment of his power. It was subsequently redeemed, and after he became emperor adorned his sword of state. It is a remarkable coincidence in the history of this diamond that it should have been connected with the fortunes of two eminent contemporary men who were bitter foes—Pitt and Napoleon.

The Nassock diamond was gained by the English during their war with Mahrattas, and is said to have been taken from one of the famous cave temples near Nassock, on the upper Godavery river, to which it had been presented as a sacred offering by the natives. The diamond was delivered to the marquis of Hastings, then governor of India, who presented it to the East India company. It was sent to London and sold finally to the duke of Westminster, who placed it in his sword hilt. Its weight was reduced by cutting it from 89¾ carats to 78¾ carats, and after this was valued at $50,000.

This Pigott was a brilliant gem of the first water, and one of the finest in Europe. Its weight was 82½ carats. It was an Indian gem, introduced into England by Lord Pigott, governor of Madras, about 1775, and sold at about the beginning of the nineteenth century for $150,000. There is a little romance connected with this gem. It was purchased by Ali Pasha, who cherished it with remarkable devotion, and when mortally wounded, gave orders to have this diamond destroyed and his favorite wife strangled, to prevent their falling into the hands of his enemies. The order respecting the diamond was executed in his presence, but fortunately the queen of the harem escaped the bloody decree.

The diamond known as the Shah formed a part of the Persian regalia from remote times, until it passed into the Russian treasury, where it now belongs. No authentic record of its earliest history has been transmitted, but there is little doubt that it originated in India, whence a large number of the celebrated diamonds came. It was one of the valuable gems plundered from the treasury of Nadir Shah after his death, but it was recovered and presented to the Emperor Nicholas by Prince Kosroes, son of Abbas Mirza, when on a visit to St. Petersburg, in 1843. The diamond is a long prism of the purest water, and weighs 86 carats, after cutting.

This Persian name, signifying "Sea of Light," expresses its remarkable lustre, for which the diamond is distinguished. It was captured at Delhi by Nadir Shah, and on account of its great size and brilliancy, constitutes one of the finest gems in the large collection of the Persian treasury.

The "Tay-e-Mah," signifies "Crown of the Moon." It is a very brilliant gem and weighs 146 carats. By some it was thought to be the Great Mogul, but its difference in size and weight renders that supposition unworthy of serious consideration. It was found in the mines of India in 1809 and now forms a part of the Persian regalia.

The Abbas Mirza is another brilliant diamond, weighing 138 carats. Like the Tay-e-Mah, it was thought to be a part of the Koh-i-Noor or Great Mogul. The Great Mogul and Koh-i-Noor were believed by many authorities to have been parts of one huge stone which, for some reason unknown became separated, either accidentally or by design. Both these stones have seen stormy times, being themselves the occasions in many instances of wars and raids, and it is thoroughly in line with the methods and characters of their owners to mutilate the gems so as to render them incapable of recognition by the enemies who brought war for their possession. The Abbas Mirza is part of the Persian regalia.

The Ahmedabad is a diamond of 157 carats weight and is supposed to belong to the imperial Russian family. Of its early history little is known. Since it has been cut, its weight has been reduced to 94¼ carats.

Turkey I and II are two brilliant diamonds associated with the Turkish regalia. They are both of the same weight, originally 147 carats in the rough and 84 carats after cutting.

The Polar Star diamond was formerly owned by Joseph Bonaparte and later purchased by Paul III., of Russia. It is a brilliant gem of 40 carats weight and belongs to the imperial treasury of Russia.

The Pasha of Egypt is a fine gem owned by Ibrahim Pasha and is valued at $140,000.

The Coulour is an Indian gem of 50 carats, the present owner not known.

The Crown diamond, 32 carats, and valued at $62,000, is placed in the golden fleece of the French regalia.

The Savoy, 54 carats, was bequeathed to the crown of Savoy by Queen Christina in 1662. It is a table cut diamond and is owned by the royal family of Italy.

Eugenie, 51 carats, was first owned by Catherine II. of Russia, and later by Empress Eugenie. It afterwards found its way into the possession of the prince of Baroda, and is valued at $70,000. For some reason unknown the diamond has for all intents and purposes disappeared.

The Dresden Green is an Indian diamond of 41½ carats, and is now in the green vaults of Dresden. It is valued at $150,000.

The English Dresden is a Brazilian gem of 119½ carats originally and when cut weighed 76½ carats. It is a pure white faultless gem of great brilliancy and when placed beside the famous Koh-i-Noor makes the latter look dull. This gem has gone to enrich the collection of the Indian prince of Baroda.

The Star of the South is another Brazilian diamond of 254½ carats, when found and 125 carats after cutting. This gem is also owned by the prince of Baroda.

Other diamonds of historic value are the Great Table, 240 carats; the French Blue, 44¼ carats; Hope Blue, 44¼ carats; Tavernier Blue, 44¼ carats; the Little Sancy, the Akbah Shah, and the Shah-e-Tehan. Of these remaining diamonds little can be said, as their history and ultimate fate is so clouded in mystery. That they existed and were known is about all that can be stated of them that is reliable. With the exception of the four blue diamonds just considered the fate of the rest is unknown.

The blue diamonds are somewhat in doubt also. The most accepted opinion seems to be that the four are simply one stone going under four names.

RANDALL'S ISLAND SLANG.

The boys in the Randall's island institution for the reformation of juvenile delinquents have a slang of their own, says the New York Sun. A "scorf" is a boy who is a big eater of all kinds of food, as distinguished from a "chuck scorf," which means a boy who eats quantities of bread.

"Snitch" is a telltale, a boy who breaks the unwritten law of all schools not to split on a schoolmate under any circumstances.

If one boy refers to another as an "up" it means that he is a captain or a lieutenant, for the school is military in its training. By the same token a "kid" is a captain or lieutenant who is of small stature. "Hard guy" means a particular tough boy and is a title commanding more or less secret respect.

As distinguished from "kid," a "spud up" means a captain or lieutenant who is of large size, "spud" meaning either a big boy or a potato as the case may be. Shoes that are made outside of the institution are called "cities," and "stuff" means tobacco. Smoking is "whiffing," and a match is a "striker."

When it is said of a boy that he has "got a goat" it means that he is angry. If he has "a fierce goat" it means that he is very angry, in a towering rage, in fact. A "girk" is a second-hand dried chew of tobacco and is in the list of juvenile delinquent treasures. A "rakes" is a boy's chum or closest friend.

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METHOD OF USING FEATHERS.

Ostrich feathers are more worn than usual at this season. The broader brimmed hats are often trimmed with them. As yet, this kind of hat is somewhat exceptional and is more often to be seen in black than in color.

A new method of adjusting ostrich tips is to attach them to the semi-coronet, which tilts the hat or toque to one side, so that they stand almost erect, the points curling back over the brims. In this case the coronet may consist of a semi-circular ornament in pierced gilt metal or cut jet. The gilt ornament is chosen for a toque, made of pink lisse, arranged in a quantity of flat pleats, like the leaves of a book encircling the edge of the brim; and to this are attached in the manner just described two black ostrich tips. The same arrangement is carried out with white tips and a jet ornament for a white tulle toque, the turban border of which is veiled with black tulle very closely sewn over with square black spangles.

A STRANGE FLAG STORY

A Confederate Ensign is Found Among the Natives of the Samoan Islands.

[Washington Evening Star.]

Soon after Judge Chambers, who is now a member of the Spanish war claims commission, was sent to Samoa by President Cleveland, he attended one of the great gala festivities and feasts so famous among the natives of these Pacific islands. These feasts are never to be forgotten by those who once attend. The natives come from many miles around the islands. Most of them reach Apia, where the feasts take place, in boats. Sometimes there are over 500 boats, with from two to eighty-four oars each, and containing people enough to fill them. The scene is one of the most picturesque to be found in any part of the world. Before the feasts boat races and aquatic sports take place in the harbor of Apia, and up to the time the islands were partitioned the representatives of the foreign governments were interested spectators, and the natives considered the presence of the foreigners a great and important honor.

The feasts might be called picnics, for they are held in the open air, but instead of pies, pickles, cakes, sandwiches and lemonade, the customary refreshments at picnics, the natives kill and roast hundreds of pigs, geese, chickens and other fowls, besides having many varieties of fish. Some beautiful grove is the only table, and the ground where the food is spread is covered with the rich green leaves of the banana tree. The greatest hospitality is always evidenced, the natives paying especial attention to their guests. At the conclusion of the feast it is the custom to divide the remaining food among the people, it being proportioned according to position—the higher a man stands the larger the amount of left over food he has sent to his house. In this, as during the course of the feast, there is the greatest precision in the management. At no time is there a scramble. The occasion is a delightful one to people unaccustomed to it.

"All the native chiefs bring flags of some kind when coming to the feasts, and take the greatest care of them," said Judge Chambers in describing a Samoan feast to a group of friends the other day. "They are fond of any kind of flag. Those chiefs who cannot secure the flags of nations use fancy pieces of cloth and tattered garments. He is a poor and unimportant chief who does not own a flag. Looking out on the beautiful scene in the harbor of Samoa on this gala day that I have spoken of I noticed a boat flying a flag that I could not make out. I took a glass and saw what I thought was a confederate flag. I could not believe it possible, however, and waited until the boat came nearer. Then I saw plainly that it was a genuine flag of the confederacy. I naturally was greatly interested, and sent one of my servants to ask the chief to come to see me.

"When he came I began questioning him about the flag, but he would give me no information. He was a man of good features and was apparently a chief of consequence in his neighborhood. I, of course, wanted to get possession of the flag, and did not suppose that I would have the least trouble in doing so, particularly as the natives were fond of exchanging flags and that of the United States was a favorite with them, the flag of England being next and of Germany next.

"I offered the chief a flag of the United States for his confederate flag. He said quietly that he could not make the exchange. I then offered him a new flag of England or of Germany. He refused these also, and I suspected that he was trying to drive a shrewd bargain with me. I next offered him a bolt of cloth worth considerable money, and when he refused that I offered him a barrel of meat, the most tempting and costly thing in the mind of a native. As nothing could induce him to make the exchange I asked him his reasons for refusing.

"In reply he said that one day long ago a white man came to his hut. He supposed the man had come from Apia. He had several bundles in his possession and preserved them with the utmost care. The stranger, the chief told me, was a man of great dignity and of an amiable disposition. The natives soon came to love him much and took pleasure in providing him with every delicacy they could obtain. The chief himself became deeply attached to him and when the white man's health began to fail there was universal regret among the natives. When the stranger saw that his end was near he called the chief to him and directed that one of the bundles in his possession be opened. Then there was displayed a beautiful silken flag, but worn by handling.

"'See that flag,' said the stranger, 'well, it was the flag of my nation—a great people. It went down in defeat, but I decided that it should never be surrendered. So I left home, kinsmen and friends and came here with it. I am going to give it to you. Never let a white man have it in his hands.'

"That was the dying injunction of the stranger and the chief had sworn that the flag should always remain with him. He had made his tribe swear to keep it and never part with it; that when he died the succeeding chief should take it and bury it where no human being would ever know of its hiding place.

"The chief's story was told in simple but affecting words. I made many other offers to secure the flag, but he was firm to the end and went away that afternoon with the flag in his boat. I instituted some inquiries later and sent several trusted natives to the chief's home to make offers, but they were unsuccessful.

"When I came back to this country and told the story to some confederate friends they agreed to take steps to recover the flag if possible. Some years later they began a systematic effort, but the old chief had passed away, the flag had disappeared, and the members of the tribe would give no information as to its whereabouts."

BUCKETSHOP GAMBLING

To the pastures of the stock exchange are flocking now innumerable lambs. It is a legitimate business, trading in stocks, in the sense that it is not illegal, and so the "shoestring speculators," the small buyers on margin, who hope to sell out later at a handsome profit, are in Wall street by the thousands. And the bucketshop keepers are busy shearing, not the golden fleeces of the rich lambs, because they do not come so easily, but those of the unwary lambkins born in country fields who will come to any call, writes Edwin Lefevre in Harper's Weekly. Bucketshops abound everywhere. In New York they are especially numerous in lower New street. There are buildings which extend from New to Broadway, or, to the east, from New to Broad street. The halls of some of them are used as thoroughfares by busy men, and by reason of the obvious advantage of location bucketshops flourish there by the dozen. Some are "companies," others are "brokers and bankers." Some refuse orders for less than five shares, on which the minimum margin is one point, or $5. Others accept as low as $1, buying or selling one share. And the messenger boys have been known to carry on the business with dimes—10 cents per share, each point up or down in the price of stocks meaning one dime. This is akin to the "handbooks" that are found in saloons where there are tickers which print racing news.

WHERE THE DEALS ARE MADE.

The typical bucketshops are generally dingy and ill-lighted, because they are located in old buildings whose landlords are particular regarding the tenants' ability to pay and care nothing for the tenants' business. A quotation board occupies one side of the room, as in stock brokers' offices throughout the land, and the customers sit before it and study the quotations from the New York Stock Exchange. A "ticker" whirrs and clicks away impassively, and a clerk chalks the quotations on the board or else records them by means of cardboard numbers. Uptown the quotations come by telegraph from a wire direct from the "downtown" office. In certain instances bogus quotations are given, but this seldom happens in the metropolis—the patrons would not tolerate it—though it takes place in inland towns.

HOUSE'S "RAKE-OFF" SURE.

When a customer desires to "buy" a certain stock—it is really to bet on a rise in the price—he gives the cashier his money, or, theoretically, his "margin," and receives a "ticket," or receipt, wherein the firm acknowledges having purchased a certain number of shares of a certain stock for the customer's account and risks, at the last quoted price. Thus, if you wish to go "long" of five shares of Atchison stock at 45 you deposit $5, and receive your receipt showing you have purchased the five shares at 45⅛—the fraction representing the bucketshop commission for buying, which is the same that is charged by members of the New York Stock Exchange. Should the stock rise to 46 you would "cash in," or take your profits—receive the difference between 45⅛ and 46⅛, the last eighth being deducted for the selling commission, so that on a one-point rise you make $3.75 on your five shares. On the other hand if the price declined ⅞ point to 44⅛ you are "wiped;" you lose your entire $5. The commissions for buying and selling are house's "rake-off," and you really have a run of only 87½ cents for your dollar.

ARBITRARY RULES OF DEALERS.

In the smaller bucketshops, where they take orders for two shares—and even for one share—they deduct both commissions at once, so that your ticket would read: "Bought one share of Atchison at 45⅛," instead of 45⅛, as in the others, or 45, as it would be in a legitimate office. Should the price decline to 44¼ you are "wiped" the shop allows for a decline of but three-quarters of a point, so that you get only a 75-cent run for your money. Where stocks fluctuate more than a fraction in a day—and all active stocks usually do—it is very easy to be wiped out. If you sell a stock "short" the procedure is the same. There are, however, some rules and restrictions that vary according to the individual views of the owner of the place. Thus, customer's profits in certain stocks of the "football" order, like Sugar, Brooklyn Rapid Transit, American Tobacco, Tennessee Coal and Iron, etc., are limited to two points, and if you are lucky enough to buy 10 shares of Sugar at 130, and the price rises in a half hour to 133½, your profit is not $32.50, after deducting commissions, but only $20. Not only that, but orders are refused at the discretion of the shop, just as bookmakers refuse bets at times by marking up the odds prohibitorily; for, in a way, the successful bucketshop keeper really "makes a book" on the stock market.

FRIENDS.

You are my friend, for you have smiled with me,
My help and hope in fair and stormy weather;
I like you for the joys you've whiled with me,
I love you for the griefs we've wept together.

I've held your hand when life was gold to me,
And shared with you its every gracious greeting;
You've brought good cheer when earth was cold to me,
And made me feel your warm heart fondly beating.

Though all the world was deaf and dark to me,
And long the night, and bleak the winds and biting,
I know full well that you would hark to me,
And set my path with lamps of Love's glad lighting.

You are my friend, for you have smiled with me,
My help and hope in fair and stormy weather;
I like you for the joys you've whiled with me,
I love you for the griefs we've wept together.

—Nixon Waterman.

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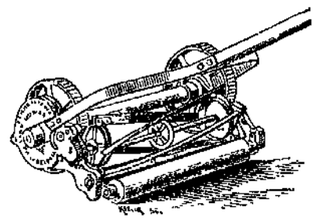

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YEAR FOR SIMPLE FABRICS.

From all indications in Paris this will be a "costume" season. That is to say, dresses are being made for outdoor wear which will not require any covering, such as coats, or jackets, or mantles; in a word, to use the term which expresses so much, and familiar in our grandmothers' mouths, we can "go out in our figures." It also promises to be a great year for cotton frocks, batistes, delaines and other simple fabrics which require that studied simplicity in making up.

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DR. TALMAGE'S SERMON.

INFLUENCES ONCE ARRAYED AGAINST CHRISTIANITY NOW ENLISTED ON THE LORD'S SIDE.

Washington, D. C., May 5.—In this discourse, Dr. Talmage calls the rolls of influences once antagonistic, but now friendly to the gospel, and encourages Christian workers. Text: I. Samuel, xxi., 9, "There is none like that; give it to me."

David fled from his pursuers. The world runs very fast when it is chasing a good man. The country is trying to catch David, and to slay him. David goes into the house of a priest and asks him for a sword or spear with which to defend himself. The priest, not being accustomed to use deadly weapons, tells David that he cannot supply him; but suddenly the priest thinks of an old sword that had been carefully wrapped up and laid away—the very sword that Goliath formerly used—and he takes down that sword, and while he is unwrapping the sharp, glittering, memorable blade, it flashes upon David's mind that this is the very sword that was used against himself when he was in the fight with Goliath, and David can hardly keep his hand off until the priest has unwound it. David stretches out his hand toward that old sword, and says: "There is none like that; give it me." In other words, "I want in my own hand the sword which has been used against me, and against the cause of God." So it was given him. Well, my friends, that is not the first or the last sword once used by giant and Philistine iniquity which is to come into the possession of Jesus Christ, and of His glorious church. I want, as well as God may help me, to show you that many a weapon which has been used against the armies of God is yet to be captured and used on our side; and I only imitate David when I stretch out my hand toward that blade of the Philistine, and cry, "There is none like that; give it me!"

I remark, first, that this is true in regard to all scientific exploration. You know that the first discoveries in astronomy, and geology, and chronology were used to battle Christianity. Worldly philosophy came out of its laboratory, and of its observatory, and said, "Now, we will prove, by the very structure of the earth, and by the movement of the heavenly bodies, that the Bible is a lie, and that Christianity, as we have it among men, is a positive imposition." Good men trembled. The telescope, the Leyden jars, the electric batteries, all in the hands of the Philistines. But one day, Christianity, looking about for some weapon with which to defend itself, happened to see the very old sword that these atheistic Philistines had been using against the truth, and cried out, "There is none like that; give it me!" And Copernicus, and Galileo, and Kepler, and Isaac Newton, and Herschel, and O. M. Mitchell came forth and told the world that, in their ransacking of the earth and heavens they had found overwhelming presence of the God whom we worship; and this old Bible began to shake itself from the Koran, and Shaster, and Zendavesta with which it had been covered up, and lay on the desk of the scholar, and in the laboratory of the chemist, and in the lap of the Christian, unharmed and unanswered, while the tower of the midnight heavens struck a silvery chime in its praise.

CHRISTIANITY VS. SCIENCE.

Worldly philosophy said, "Matter is eternal. The world always was. God did not make it." Christian philosophy plunges its crowbar into rocks, and finds that the world was gradually made, and if gradually made, there must have been some point at which the process started; then who started it? And so that objection was overcome, and in the first three words of the Bible we find that Moses stated a magnificent truth when he said, "In the beginning."

Worldly philosophy said, "Your Bible is a most inaccurate book. All that story in the Old Testament, again and again told, about the army of the locusts—it is preposterous. There is nothing in the coming of the locusts like an army. An army walks, locusts fly. An army goes in order and procession, locusts without order." "Wait," said Christian philosophy, and in 1868, in the southwestern part of this country, Christian men went out to examine the march of the locusts. There are men right before me who must have noticed in that very part of the country the coming up of the locusts like an army; and it was found that all the newspapers unwittingly spoke of them as an army. Why? They seen to have a commander. They march like a host. They halt like a host. No arrow ever went in straighter flight than the locusts come—not even turning aside for the wind. If the wind rises the locusts drop, and then rise again after it has gone down, taking the same line of march, not varying a foot. The old Bible is right every time when it speaks of locusts coming like an army; worldly philosophy wrong.

Worldly philosophy said, "All that story about the light 'turned as clay to the seal' is simply an absurdity." Old-time worldly philosophy said, "The light comes straight." Christian philosophy says, "Wait a little while," and it goes on and makes discoveries and finds that the atmosphere curves and bends the rays of light around the earth, literally "as the clay to the seal." The Bible right again; worldly philosophy wrong again. "Ah," says worldly philosophy, "all that allusion to Job about the foundations of the earth is simply an absurdity. 'Where wast thou,' says God, 'when I set the foundations of the earth?' The earth has no foundation." Christian philosophy comes and finds that the word as translated "foundations" may be better translated "sockets." So now see how it will read if it is translated right: "Where wast thou when I set the sockets of the earth?" Where is the socket? It is the hollow of God's hand—a socket large enough for any world to turn in.

WAS JOSHUA RIGHT?

Worldly philosophy said, "What an absurd story about Joshua making the sun and moon stand still. If the world stopped an instant the whole universe would have been put out of gear." "Stop," said Christian philosophy, "not quite so quick." The world has two motions—one on its own axis and the other around the sun. It was not necessary, in making them stand still, that both motions should be stopped—only the one turning the world on its own axis. There was no reason why the halting of the earth should have jarred and disarranged the whole universe. Joshua right and God right; infidelity wrong every time. I knew it would be wrong. I thank God that the time has come when Christians need not be scared at any scientific exploration. The fact is that religion and science have struck hands in eternal friendship, and the deeper down geology can dig, and the higher up astronomy can soar, all the better for us. The armies of the Lord Jesus Christ have stormed the observatories of the world's science and from the highest towers have flung out the banner of the cross, and Christianity now from the observatories at Albany and Washington stretches out its hand toward the opposing scientific weapon, crying, "There is none like that; give it me." I was reading of Herschel, who was looking at a meteor through a telescope, and when it came over the face of the telescope it was so powerful he had to avert his eyes. And it has been just so that many an astronomer has gone into an observatory and looked up into the midnight heavens, and the Lord God has, through some swinging world, flamed upon his vision, and the learned man cried out, "Who am I? Undone! Unclean! Have mercy, Lord God!"

Again, I remark that the traveling disposition of the world, which was adverse to morals and religion, is to be brought on our side. The man that went down to Jericho and fell among thieves was a type of a great many travelers. There is many a man who is very honest at home who, when he is abroad, has his honor filched and his good habits stolen. There are but very few men who can stand the stress of an expedition. Six weeks at a watering place has ruined many a man. In the olden times God forbade the traveling of men for the purposes of trade, because of the corrupting influences attending it. A good many men now cannot stand the transition from one place to another. Some men who seem to be very consistent here in the way of keeping the Sabbath, when they get into Spain on the Lord's day always go out to see the bull fights. Plato said that no city ought to be built nearer the sea than ten miles, lest it be tempted to commerce. But this traveling disposition of the world, which was adverse to all which is good, is to be brought on our side. These mail trains; why, they take our Bibles; these steamships, they transport our missionaries; these sailors, rushing from city to city all around the world, are to be converted into Christian heralds, and go out and preach Christ among the heathen nations. The Gospels are infinitely multiplied in beauty and power since Robinson and Thompson and Burckhardt have come back and talked to us about Siloam and Capernaum and Jerusalem, pointing out to us the lilies about which Jesus preached, the beach upon which Paul was shipwrecked, the fords at which Jordan was passed, the Red sea bank on which were tossed the carcasses of the drowned Egyptians. A man said: "I went to the Holy Land an infidel; I came back a Christian. I could not help it."

LET CHRISTIANS TRAVEL.

I am not shocked, as some have been, at the building of railroads in the Holy Land. I wish that all the world might go and see Golgotha and Bethlehem. How many who could not afford muleteers now easily buy tickets from Constantinople to Joppa? Then let Christians travel! Good speed the rail trains, and guide the steamships this night panting across the deep, in the phosphorescent wake—of the shining feet of Him who from wave-cliff to wave-cliff trod bestormed Tiberius. The Japanese come across the water and see our civilization, and examine our Christianity, and go back and tell the story, and keep that empire rocking till Jesus shall reign

Wher'er the sun
Does his successive journeys run.

And the firearms, with which the infidel traveler brought down the Arab horseman and the jackals of the desert, have been surrendered to the church, and we reach forth our hand, crying: "There is none like that; give it to me!"

So it has also been with the learning and eloquence of the world. People say: "Religion is very good for aged women, it is very good for children, but not for men." But we have in the roll of Christ's lost Mozart and Handel in music; Canova and Angelo in sculpture; Raphael and Reynolds in painting; Harvey and Boerhaave in medicine; Cowper and Scott in poetry; Grotius and Burke in statesmanship; Boyle and Leibnitz in philosophy; Thomas Chalmers and John Mason in theology. The most brilliant writings of a worldly nature are aglow with scriptural allusions. Through senatorial speech and through essayist's discourse, Sinai thunders, and Calvary speaks, and Siloam sparkles.

THE BIBLE AT THE BAR.

Samuel L. Southard was mighty in the court room and in the senate chamber; but he reserved his strongest eloquence for that day when he stood before the literary societies at Princeton commencement and pleaded for the grandeur of our Bible. Daniel Webster won not his chief garlands while responding to Hayne, nor when he opened the batteries of his eloquence on Bunker Hill, that rocking Sinai of the American revolution; but on that day when, in the famous Girard will case, he showed his affection for the Christian religion, and eulogized the Bible. The eloquence and the learning that have been on the other side come over to our side. Captured for God! "There is none like that; give it me!"

So, also, has it been with the picture-making of the world. We are very anxious on this day to have the printing press and the platform on the side of Christianity; but we overlook the engraver's knife and the painter's pencil. The antiquarian goes and looks at pictured ruins, or examines the chiseled pillars of Thebes, and Nineveh, and Pompeii, and then comes back to tell us of the beastliness of ancient art; and it is a fact now, that many of the finest specimens—merely artistically considered—of sculpture and painting that are to be found amidst those ruins are not fit to be looked at, and they are locked up. How Paul must have felt when, standing amidst those impurities that stared on him from the walls and the pavements and the bazaars of Corinth, he preached of the pure and holy Jesus. The art of the world on the side of obscurity, and crime, and death.

Much of the art of the world has been in the possession of the vicious. What to unclean Henry VIII. was a beautiful picture of the Madonna? What to Lord Jeffries, the unjust judge, the picture of the "Last Judgment?" What to Nero, the unwashed, a picture of the baptism in the Jordan? The art of the world is on the wrong side. But that is being changed now. The Christian artist goes over to Rome, looks at the pictures, and brings back to his American studio much of the power of the old masters. The Christian minister goes over to Venice, looks at the "Crucifixion of Christ," and comes back to the American pulpit to talk as never before of the sufferings of the Savior. The private tourist goes to Rome and looks at Raphael's picture of the "Last Judgment." The tears start, and he goes back to his room in the hotel, and prays God for preparation for that day when

Shriveling like a parched scroll,
The flaming heavens together roll.

Our Sunday school newspapers and walls adorned with pictures of Joseph in the court, Daniel in the den, Shadrach in the fire, Paul in the shipwreck, Christ on the cross. Oh, that we might, in our families, think more of the power of Christian pictures! One little sketch of Samuel kneeling in prayer will mean more to your children than twenty sermons on devotion. One patient face of Christ by the hand of the artist will be more to your child than fifty sermons on forebearance. The art of the world is to be taken for Christ. What has become of Thorwaldsen's chisel and Ghirlandajo's crayon? Captured for the truth. "There is none like that; give it me."

CHRISTIANITY IN BUSINESS.

So, I remark, it is with business acumen and tact. When Christ was upon earth, the people that followed Him, for the most part, had no social position. There was but one man naturally brilliant in all the apostleship. Joseph of Arimathea, the rich man, risked nothing when he offered a hole in the rock for the dead Christ. How many of the merchants in Asia Minor befriended Jesus? I think of only one. Lydia. How many of the castles on the beach at Galilee entertained Christ? Not one. When Peter came to Joppa he stopped with one Simon, a tanner. What power had Christ's name on the Roman exchange or in the bazaars of Corinth. None. The prominent men of the day did not want to risk their reputation for sanity by pretending to be one of His followers. Now that is all changed. Among the mightiest men in our great cities today are the Christian merchants and the Christian bankers; and if tomorrow, at the board of trade, any man should get up and malign the name of Jesus he would be quickly silenced or put out. In the front rank of all our Christian workers today are the Christian merchants; and the enterprises of the world are coming on the right side. There was a farm willed away some years ago, all the proceeds of that farm to go for spreading infidel books. Somehow matters have changed, and now all the proceeds of that farm go toward the missionary cause. One of the finest printing presses ever built was built for the express purpose of publishing infidel tracts and books. Now it does nothing but print Holy Bibles. I believe that the time will come when, in commercial circles, the voice of Christ will be the mightiest of all voices, and the ships of Tarshish will bring presents, and the queen of Sheba her glory, and the wise men of the east their myrrh and frankincense. I look off upon the business men of this land, and rejoice at the prospect that their tact, and ingenuity, and talent are being brought into the service of Christ. It is one of the mightiest of weapons. "There is none like that; give it me."

Now, if what I have said be true, away with all down-heartedness! If science is to be on the right side, and the traveling disposition of the world on the right side, and the learning of the world on the right side, and the picture making on the right side, and the business acumen and tact of the world on the right side—thine, O Lord, is the kingdom! Oh, fall into line, all ye people! It is a grand thing to be in such an army and led by such a commander and on the way to such a victory. If what I have said is true, then Christ is going to gather up for Himself out of this world everything that is worth anything, and there will be nothing but the scum left. We have been rebels, but a proclamation of amnesty goes forth now from the throne of God, saying: "Whosoever will let him come." However long you may have wandered, however great your crimes may have been, "whosoever will, let him come." Oh, that this hour I could marshal all the world on the side of Christ! He is the best friend a man ever had. He is so kind—He so loving and sympathetic. I cannot see how you can stay away from Him. Come now and accept His mercy. Behold Him as He stretches out the arms of His salvation, saying, "Look unto Me, all ye ends of the earth, and be ye saved; for I am God." Make final choice now. You will either be willows planted by the water courses or the chaff which the wind driveth away.

THE VIEWPOINT.

"Golf," said the ex-bicyclist, "is a fine game, but it doesn't amount to much in the way of exercise."

"Golf," remarked the ex-gambler, "is splendid exercise, but it's an infernally poor game."—Chicago Tribune.

JIMMIE GOT IT.

'As usual," remarked the sad-eyed teacher of the district school, "as usual Jimmie Scroggins takes the palm in rhetoricals."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

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Waldo, Ark., August 18, 1900.

I can truthfully say that Wine of Cardui has been the greatest help to me. The Wine has brought me back to health. Three years ago I was past walking at all. One day I read a Ladies' Birthday Almanac and read of many women who had been in my fix being helped by Wine of Cardui. So I tried it and it did all that was claimed for it. I had falling of the womb and had fainting spells. I could not stand or walk. I have used three bottles and now I can do all my housework. I will tell all of my friends of the great Wine of Cardui for the good it has done me. Mrs. ANNIE BELL.

WINE OF CARDUI

What can be more distressing than the feeling that some weight is pulling down on your abdomen? Following the first abdominal pains inflammation usually sets in and shooting pains and dull aches make life a misery. The ligaments which hold the womb in place soon become diseased and weakened and the womb let down out of position. Every strain on the body is felt there and that is why Mrs. Bell said "I could not stand or walk". As the trouble grows the agony of falling of the womb increases. Thousands of women are suffering in this way. But the suffering is unnecessary. If you suffer the pains of falling of the womb or any kindred female trouble we want to say to you emphatically that Wine of Cardui will cure you. Mrs. Bell secured relief by taking the Wine. Thousands of women who were suffering these troubles have been made strong and well. Why not go to your druggist and buy a dollar bottle of Wine of Cardui today? Thedford's Black-Draught, the companion medicine, expedites a cure by freeing the bowels.

For advice and literature, address, giving symptoms, "The Ladies' Advisory Department," The Chattanooga Medicine Company, Chattanooga, Tenn.

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A NIGHT AT THE PLAY.

"MIDNIGHT IN CHINATOWN."

"Midnight in Chinatown," the big sensational melo-drama now being presented in the east, will be given tonight by the same cast and all the magnificent stage equipment it used in New York and Chicago. The play, as the title indicates, deals with one side of life in Chinatown, although not a Chinese drama, there being but two Chinese characters introduced, and these only in the opium den scene. Sensational situations and melo-dramatic climaxes follow rapidly in succession to the last act, the curtain falling on one of the most exciting climaxes ever presented on the stage. A strong novelty is the funny Chink orchestra, in Chinese selections between the acts; also funny Chink band parade.

MAY IRWIN IN "MADGE SMITH, ATTORNEY."

Charming May Irwin, a commedienne holding high favor with Fort Wayne theater-goers, who has come to be known as "the woman who makes you laugh," and her merry company in the new comedy, "Madge Smith, Attorney," by Ramsey Morris, will be one of the principal features of the remaining theatrical offerings of this season in the advent of its appearance on next Friday night, at the Temple, for an engagement of one night. Miss Irwin has long been an especial favorite here and of course her appearance means a great deal more than the ordinary announcements usually accorded theatrical attractions would indicate. Besides the pleasure and delight which her own charming personality brings, her engagement this year lends added attractions to her admirers by her new surroundings. A new play by a successful author and a company in support which is easily the best Miss Irwin has had should certainly form a striking frame for the setting of a star in such brilliancy. Miss Irwin herself, under any conditions, would be a success, but with these added inducements the size of the audiences and the warmth of the reception accorded her will not be in doubt for a moment. Miss Irwin's plays form an evening's entertainment which is distinct and as individual as anything seen on the stage. It is promised that if ever a tempting morsel in the way of comedy has been offered to the theatrical palate of Fort Wayne it will be put forward at the Temple on this occasion, when this play will be seen for the first time in this city. It has met with the most unprecedented success so far on Miss Irwin's tour and has been voted to be unquestionably the best production from every point of view she has ever given. In a nutshell the story of the play is that Madge Smith, the principal character, assumed of course by Miss Irwin, and her husband, do not live in perfect connubial felicity. Madge concludes housewifely duties irksome and throws them aside for the pursuit of wild excitement in the practice of law. The nature of her profession brings her into publicity, not at all relished by her husband, John Smith, who, being deprived of his wife's society most of the time, owing to her professional work, seeks comfort in a surreptitious visit to the theater and an after the play "bird and bottle" with a former sweetheart, who happens at the same time to be a friend of Madge's. Madge, too, coincidently has had an ante-wedlock sweetheart, and, unfortunately, is afflicted about this time by an outburst of this individual. The efforts of the two to conceal from each other their secrets, ensnarl them into a series of complications which are continuous to the end of the play. Out of this grows the three acts which are credited with superabounding motion and humor, an atmosphere of comedy so bright, interesting and novel and with such lively action that no time is left during the progress to wonder at its success. It is ripe with opportunities for rare comedy hits, such as have made May Irwin famous as a comedienne. In an excellent supporting company the following well-known names appear: Joseph M Sparks, William Burress, William Smith, Jacques Kruger, Bert Thayer, Roland Carter, Frank W. Johnston, Charles Church, Lewis Foley, Mabel Florence, Anne Woodward, Edythe Blair, Louise Hollister, Helene Dunlap, Bessie Seymour, Grace Vaughn and others. May Irwin sings many songs, among the most infectious being the following: "I Ain't Gwine to Work No More," "I've Got Troubles of My Own," "Give Me Back My Liza" and "Jungle Queen." Other song hits included in the play are "The Turkey and the Turk" and "Oui, Oui, Mamoiselle," sung by Mr. Sparks and Mr. Burress, respectively. One of the most effective bits of work done by Miss Irwin is a burlesque on the convention address of lawyer to judge and 'gentlemen of the jury,' which occurs in the court room scene. In the accounts from other cities, where it invariably seems to have found signal favor, the production has been remarked for its being elaborately and tastefully staged, its handsome women, clever men, beautiful gowns and all those details which go so far to please the eye and ear and which are found wanting in the average stage production. May Irwin never disappoints her audiences and in "Madeg Smith, Attorney," it is safe to expect one of the choice events of the year.

The census bureau has issued a bulletin announcing that the center of population of the United States, exclusive of Alaska and recent territorial accessions, on June 1 last was six miles southeast of Columbus, Bartholomew county, in southern Indiana. The center of area of the United States, excluding Alaska and Hawaii and other recent accessions, is in northern Kansas. The center of population is therefore about three-fourths of a degree south and more than thirteen degrees east of the center of area.

MAY IRWIN.

THE FAMOUS BLACK FRIDAY IN WALL STREET

It was on Friday, September 24, 1869, that Wall street experienced the famous "Black Friday." It resulted from unwarranted speculation in inflated stocks at a time when the country was in a hitherto unknown state of prosperity. In that year the country found its crops far in excess of its needs, and some means of stimulating exports was sought. Gold, as a commodity, was cheaper than farm products, because the government had been selling it in such quantities. The supply of gold in New York was reduced to $25,000,000 when the government was induced to stop selling it at the solicitation of merchants and bankers.

Jay Gould foresaw the outcome, and although President Grant was never thoroughly convinced that it was best for the country to cease selling gold, he gave way to the advice of financiers and Gould proceeded to tighten his web. All being ready, Gould, through friends in the cabinet at Washington, contrived to induce the president to take a vacation, in order that there might be no countermanding of the order to sell no more gold while Gould was making the final coup in his great scheme. The president went to Little Washington, Pa., an obscure town, and Gould's detectives shadowed his every move.

James Fisk, jr., was in the deal with Gould, and they purchased gold wherever it was obtainable. Tens of millions a day came under the control of the two men until finally it dawned on the public that Gould had cornered the gold supply. Pleadings were in vain, Grant was safely out of the way and the morning of "Black Friday" arrived. At the opening gold was at 135. It jumped to 143, then to 150. Wall street went wild and the gold room of the stock exchange was a cauldron of excitement. Consternation was on every hand. Men were trampled on and left to take care of themselves as best they could. It was human stockpen—a miniature mob of the French revolution.

When 160 was reached the commercial community became bewildered, and at the noon hour the great crowds of speculators packed Broad, Wall and New streets until the mass was like a stone wall. The price went up to 162, then half a cent higher, and the crowds began fighting in a demoniacal frenzy. Scores were injured, but Gould remained stolid. Then came 165. Fisk, in order to further clinch things, had written a letter to President Grant, at Little Washington, asking him to direct the treasury not to sell any more gold under any consideration.

Grant became suspicious at this, galloped to the nearest telegraph office, and ordered the treasury to sell at once $5,000,000 of gold. The news swept on to Wall street and gold dropped to 138. No avalanche ever tore along with more force than did this news of Secretary Bouiwell's order to sell. The truth was out, the conspiracy was laid bare, and those who were victors sixty seconds before were vanquished.

Failure upon failure resulted and dozens of brokers were wrecked. The conspirators, guarded by deputy sheriffs, escaped through a rear passage into Wall street and fled to the Broad street office of Smith, Gould & Martin, where the crowd besieged them for hours, with threats of lynching. The combination was broken and "Black Friday" was a memory, but Gould and Fisk had made their millions.

She—Dat's a fine dog yo's got.
He—Yas; but he gibs me lots o' trouble.
She—How's dat?
He—Well, ebry time I opens de gate he runs back home.

ALMOST.

Belle—Is your mother entirely out of danger?
Nell—Not quite; the doctor says he will call again tomorrow.

The United States government gives its sailors only 30 cents a day each to live on, but the American navy is better fed than any other navy in the world.

A gaunt wolf was shot by a policeman in Franklin Park, Boston, recently. The animal was one of a pair of gray cubs that escaped one night about two years ago from a schooner lying at one of the wharves. The other one was shot about a year ago in the same park.

A. P. YORICK WRITES A PLAY

"LEAKY DAM," FARCE COMEDY OF INDIANA LIFE.

Former Fort Wayne Newspaper Man Turns Dramatist—He Was Formerly With the Press.

H. H. Paramore, better known from his nom de plume, "Alas P. Yorick," and some years ago connected with the now defunct Fort Wayne Daily Press, has written a farce comedy, and of it the Indiana Weekly says:

"Next season Indianapolis will have opportunity to see another play of Indiana authorship—a farce comedy, 'Leaky Dam,' the work of H. H. Paramore, better known in newspaper circles as 'Alas P. Yorick,' over which signature he has contributed newspaper articles of a satirical nature for the last ten years. The rights to 'Leaky Dam' have been secured by Miss Julia Kingsley, who will star in the piece, supported by Nelson Lewis and a strong company. Miss Kingsley and Mr. Lewis are now in vaudeville and will be remembered for their excellent work at the Grand a few weeks ago, where they were seen in a sketch entitled 'Her Uncle's Niece.' The 'Leaky Dam' company will organize in New York this summer under the management of James L. Glass, and will be seen at one of the houses of this city about the middle of next season. The scenes of the play are laid in Indiana, and nearly its whole action revolves about a newspaper office in a country town. One scene, showing the interior of the office of the 'Leaky Dam Press,' is said to contain some genuine surprises in mechanical effects. Mr. Paramore's own experience has doubtless inspired many of the situations in this comedy. Ten years ago he was known as the youngest editor of a daily newspaper in this state, at Fort Wayne, where he conducted a very lively paper through two political campaigns. During recent years Mr. Paramore has lived in Indianapolis."

WILL MEET AT WARREN.

The Warren Y. P. S. C. E. will entertain the fourteenth annual convention of the Fort Wayne District C. E. union on May 16 and 17. The Fort Wayne district is composed of the counties of Allen, Adams, Whitley, Huntington and Wells, and contains thirty-five societies with a membership of nearly 1,400.

Among the speakers are Rev. J. O. Ross, Lebanon, Ind., state superintendent of citizanship department; Miss Anna L. Minnich, of Indianapolis, state superintendent junior department; Rev. Joseph E. Roy, of Chicago, general secretary of the American missionary department; H. M. Cheensegeszian (John Baptist) an Armenian; Rev. C. G. Miller, of Bluffton; Rev. J. W. Lake, of Fort Wayne; Miss Cleo Glass, of Fort Wayne; Rev. J. Webster Bailey and Frank H. Hills, of Fort Wayne.

ROBBINS IS AFTER THEM.

(Knox Democrat.)

Attorney H. R. Robbins has prepared and is ready to file in the federal court at Fort Wayne a suit for $50,000 damages against the plaintiffs in the disbarment case against him. The complaint is somewhat lengthy, and alleges that he has suffered financially, mentally and socially as a result of the prosecution of his suit. Each of the parties who joined in the petition to disbar him is named as a defendant. Mr. Robbins says he will file it in a few days.

Rome City Sunday service will be inaugurated April 14. Train leaves Fort Wayne at 6:45 a. m. Returning leave Rome City at 7 p. m.

G. A. R.
STATE ENCAMPMENT,
LOGANSPORT,
MAY 15-16.

For the above occasion the WABASH will sell round trip tickets to Logansport on May 13, 14, 15, good to return until May 18, at rate of one cent a mile in each direction, or $1.45 from Fort Wayne. See the Grand Dress Parade and great Fireworks display. Four trains to Logansport, leaving at 5:50 a. m., 9:37 a. m., 5:40 p. m. and 8:20 p. m. Tickets good on all trains. Telephone No. 6. 6t6

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G. Schmidt, Merchant Tailor, 57 E. Berry street, has a fine line of ladies' cloths for spring suits and jackets. He makes garments to order at lowest prices. 27tf

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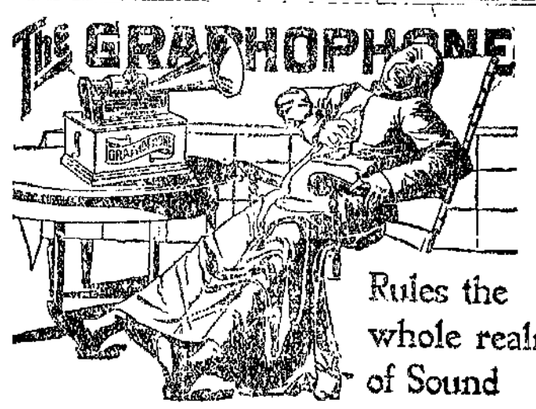

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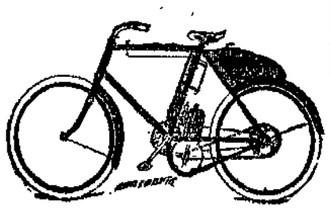

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NEWSPAPERARCHIVE.com

TRIBE OF POWHATAN

Remnant of It Is Living Under the Protecting Wing of Mormonism in Utah.

(Washington Times.)

It is not generally known, perhaps, that the descendants of the Powhatan tribe of Indians which once inhabited the shores of Chesapeake bay as far north as the Patuxent, in Maryland, are now living quietly by the shores of the Great Salt Lake under the wing of Mormonism. This assertion is based upon the statement of a traveler who chanced, on a recent visit to the Cherokee reservation in North Carolina, to meet a Catawba squaw, the widow of one Samuel Owl, a Cherokee. In talking one day with this woman about her own people, the visitor elicited the fact that a number of Indians formerly lived with them who were different from the Catawbas, and were called "Pamunks." On further questioning she stated that they were all descendants of, or related to, an Indian named John Marsh, who had come from Virginia about fifty years before. "They were," says the traveler, "unquestionably some of the Pamunkeys, descendants of the Powhatans, who resided near Richmond, Va. On asking her," he continues, "what had become of them, she said that they were constantly quarreling with the Catawbas—for the old tribe hatred still lives on—until some Mormon missionaries from the west arrived in that vicinity a few years ago, when the 'Pamunks,' glad of an opportunity to escape from their persecutors, embraced the new doctrines, and followed their deliverers to the far-distant land of Utah, where the last descendants of the lordly Powhatans now lead their lonely destiny in the waters of the Great Salt Lake."

It is stated, on the authority of the early settlers of Maryland, that the valley at the foot of Capitol hill, in the city of Washington, formerly drained by the Tiber creek, the Potomac, and the Eastern branch, was for some years periodically visited by the Indians, who named it their "fishing ground," to distinguish it from their hunting ground, and that in the spring of the year especially they assembled there in great numbers to procure fish. The principal camp of the Indians and the residence of their chief were at Greenleaf's point, and their councils were held among the various tribes thus gathered together. This, if not strictly historical, is at least traditional, and it is supposed by some writers that George Washington was informed of this tradition, and it has been further intimated that this knowledge had something to do with his determination to locate the capital of the nation on its present site. It may be remarked, however, that if by his so doing he meant to insure the future inhabitants an abundant supply of fish from the part of the river alluded to his plan in this wise can scarcely be considered a perfect success.

According to Schoolcraft, the Indian tribes, in most cases, dwelt on the banks of the rivers, and the Indian geographical names are at once appropriate and euphonic. The rivers were denoted by an inflection to the root form of the name; as annan, annock, any, hany, phany, etc. Thus came the name of Alle-ghany, Rappah-annock, Susqueh-annah, etc. In different languages there were, of course, different terminal inflections. The Delawares, or Lenapes, used the term ittuk for the same purpose; hence, in their language Lenapeh-ittuk meant the Lenape river, or the Delaware river.

According to James Mooney, there was, on the Virginia side, directly across the Long Bridge and opposite Washington, another settlement called Nameroughquena, and between it and Tauxenent (Mount Vernon) were two others, known, respectively, as Assacomeck (about Alexandri) and Namassingakent (below Alexandria). Several other small settlements existed about the mouth of the Piscataway on the Maryland side. Nacochtank, which was the residence of a chief and contained eighty warriors, was the principal settlement within or adjoining the district.

The Jesuits, who came out later with Lord Baltimore, Latinized the name as Anacostan, whence we get Anacostia, the modern name of the Eastern Branch at Washington, and of the post office at Uniontown, on its southeastern bend, and perhaps also Analostan, the name of the island opposite Georgetown.

The Indians of Maryland and those of Virginia closely resembled each other. Those of the former state were descendants of the same race with the Powhatans and spoke dialects of the great Algonquin language. Powhatan himself claimed jurisdiction over the Patuxent, but it is doubtful as to whether he ever enforced his claim. The name of Chesapeake Bay is, in all probability, of Algonquin origin. As a general thing, the accounts of the Maryland Indians represent them as a simple, open, appreciative, and confiding people, filled with wonder at the appearance of their European visitors. Father White, who accompanied Caleb Calvert, says they were endowed with an ingenious and liberal disposition, and an acuteness of sight and taste and smell that even surpassed the Europeans, and that they lived mostly on an article of food which they called "pone," or hominy, etc.

The Susquehannas claimed the territory between the Potomac and the Susquehanna rivers, when Jamestown was settled, as their hunting ground, and it marked the boundary between their lands and the Powhatanic kingdom. Subsequently they moved their council fire down the western shore to the Patuxent to avoid conflicts with the Iroquois; but, on the other hand, they came in contact with a class of white people from whom they contracted the habit of using alcoholic liquors, which proved a more powerful and insidious enemy than the Iroquois. Like the coast tribes of Virginia, they exchanged all the available products of their streams and forests for firewater, and when these were gone they sold their lands. They fared badly in battles which they had with the whites and with other tribes and, uniting with another tribe, gradually lost their individuality and became extinct.

Besides the Powhatans in Virginia, there were the Iroquois and the Chickahominies. The Powhatans were won over to the English, especially by the marriage of Pocahontas to Rolfe; but this marriage, though a remarkable event in history, was nothing more. The blending of the English and Indian races, which some hoped and believed they saw foreshadowed by this marriage, was, in reality, an impossibility.

A FRUGAL BISHOP.

E. S. Everett, of Cleveland, Ohio, told the following story: "There used to be in a city in which I lived a certain bishop who, while possessed of the highest principles, and whose aims and ambitions in life were of the higest character, at the same time united with these a penuriousness in money matters that caused innumerable stories illustrative of this failing to be cracked upon him. One of the anecdotes to a certain church conference which the bishop and other dignitaries of the church at one time attended. At one of the meetings the bishop, in endeavoring to open a letter neatly with his penknife, was so unfortunate as to allow the latter to slip and to cut a finger severely. The injured member bled profusely, and a hasty search for court-plaster ensued. There being none forthcoming, a clergyman standing by fished out his card case, and, extracting from it a 5-cent stamp, the smallest-priced stamp he had, offered it to the bishop to use as a substitute for the much-needed court-plaster. The bishop accepted it gratefully, and in his turn took out his own card case. In it he placed the 5-cent stamp, and then, producing a 1-cent specimen of his own, he posted it over the still bleeding wound."—New York Tribune.

ICEBERGS GUARDING WEALTH.

There is a part of Alaska in the far northwest, extending from Point Hope to Point Barrow and inland as far as the Noatak river on the south and the Black Rock river on the north, where, until recently, the foot of white man had never trod. Until last summer this immense region was given up entirely to roving bands of Indians, depending upon fishing and hunting, and the wild fur-bearing animals of the Arctic zone, while the cold of the long winter kept the temperature at from 60 to 70 degrees below zero.

A year ago, when the United States revenue cutters were in the north looking after impoverished whalers, some of the fleet were at Point Barrow. This one place has been a harbor for vessels of trade for years, but no exploring party from any of these vessels has ever ventured into the interior. Where curiosity and the love of adventure failed the greed for gold proved a sufficient spur to tempt Wallace Taylor, a Montana mining man, formerly of White Sulphur Springs, to hazard his life while endeavoring to find fabulous gold mines reported to be in the desolate region. Mr. Taylor spent the whole of last summer in the Noatak country, as it is called. He is now here and will return to the north in a few weeks.

"A year ago," said he in telling of his experiences in the Noatak country, "I left Dawson in company with a man named Jordan. We traveled down the Yukon to Nulato and then struck across the country to Kotzebue. While at that place we were told some miners had struck it rich on the Noatak, and we set out for that place. We may not have struck the right trail, but in any event we saw the last white man at Kotzebue until we came out in the fall. We met some natives at Kosha who told us where we could find gold in the mountains, just south of Ice Cape. With our dog team we made an attempt, but were never able to reach the mountains, and it is my opinion that no man ever will. The trip over the southwestern Alaska passes in the early days was nothing to what we encountered. The entire country south of Barrow is one great field of ice. Probably mountains of ice would be better, for there was nothing but bergs towering hundreds of feet in the air, giving the landscape a most weird appearance.

"The natives were hospitable and game was abundant. We were told that two white men many years ago had penetrated to a point 200 miles south of where we were. In August we turned back and started for the Koyukuk, which we struck northwest of Fort Yukon and there found a mining camp with two miners from California."—Chicago Record.

WILD CAMELS IN AMERICA.

America has its wild camels, and native born ones, too; camels as wild as they ever are, with the toughness of hoof and hide and all of the timidity and fleetness that come to these beasts when they have not known a master for several generations. The international boundary commission that recently surveyed the line between the United States and Mexico reports seeing wild camels on the alkali plains amid sage brush and cactus in southern Arizona, says the Chicago Times-Herald.

How did these animals get there? They were born there and are the descendants of camels that were brought to this country in 1857. In the early 50's, when there were great migrations to California, horses and mules could not stand the journey over the deserts of the southwest, and the importation of camels was advised. Lieut. Edward F. Beale—afterward a brigadier general and minister to Austria—who was at Fort Yuma, on the edge of the Colorado desert, wrote to Jefferson Davis, then secretary of war, urging the purchase of camels by the government.

A commission was appointed, made investigation, and $30,000 was appropriated for the buying of camels. In 1854 Major C. Wayne went to Egypt and Arabia, bought thirty camels and landed them at a Gulf of Mexico port in February, 1857.

Three had died and twenty-seven were taken to Camp Verde and there put into service, but with little satisfaction. The soldiers did not like them and they received little care and less use, and soon became pensioners. Then came the civil war. The old fort was abandoned and the camels were allowed to wander away. Some died from disease, some were killed by Indians, some made their way to Mexico and others stayed about the southern borders of Arizona. From these last came those seen by the members of the boundary commission.

QUEER USES OF INDIGO.

The British fired shells of lyddite at the Boers, and the fumes of the explosion turned them to a gaudy yellow in complexion. Now, lyddite is indigo on which nitric caid has been poured. It is not only a thing to be melted and loaded into shells and set off with a primer of guncotton, but it is a brilliant yellow dye. When the explosive is made in England it is called lyddite; when it is made in France it is called melinite, but it will answer to either name if it is touched off in the right way.

This may seem a queer use of indigo, but it is still queerer that all the bright colors that we call the aniline dyes, and which we know are derived from the coal tar products, are so named from indigo's other name, "anil," made in the laboratory. So many and so wonderful are the uses to which chemists have put the common, black, ill-smelling tar, that by-product which the early manufacturers of illuminating gas tried so piteously to get carted away, that one hardly dares to speak of one of them as queer. They are too great. They are amazing. They are even awe-inspiring, for to see whither experimentation with the carbon compounds has brought us is to realize that there we are very near to the spot where the profoundest secrets of the living, growing world lie hid.

Some of the triumphs of the chemist in his domain come so near to mortal man's having a hand in creation itself that it almost scares. When a human being can make from tar an indigo so good and so cheap that within the last four years it has risen to be the successful rival of the indigo that the Good Lord causes to grow in plants, we may well pause and look back upon the long and tortuous way we have come since first our ancestors began to make queer uses of common things.—Ainslee's Magazine.

GOOD FRIDAY TERRORS.

There are two great Good Friday terrors—the hot cross bun and the whitewasher—and there is hope in some breasts that this year both may be abolished. The hot cross bun, as the older survivor, may be exposed first. It has few friends. The people who eat it generally complain afterwards of indigestion. The bakers are its enemies, and are in league against it.

The master bakers of London and the provinces are said to be eagerly looking forward to its abolition. They grumble that the hot cross bun entirely disorganizes the ordinary trade, that it compels their men to work too hard and too long, and that it forces them to engage for a few days men who hardly know a bakehouse from a boiler. And then, when the mountain of buns have been sold, they hardly pay for the trouble. The journeyman baker "has his knife" into the bun as much as his master has. Both together hope to see the hot cross bun suppressed altogether this year. They are said to be organizing its ruin.

Now for the whitewasher! He invades offices with special delight on Good Friday, and compels caretakers to stop about about the premises when they might be elsewhere but for him and his brush. So the archdeacon of London, the deans of St. Paul's and Westminster, and fifty-four clergymen have addressed a very respectful circular to occupiers of chambers and offices pointing out that the whitewashing custom inflicts hardships on the majority of city residents on Good Friday and prevents them from attending religious services which are specially sacred to the minds of members of the Church of England. They ask the tenants "very kindly to take into consideration whether some other day might not conveniently serve," for the whitewasher and cleaner.—London Daily Mail.

HIS FREAK CLOCKS.

An ingenious Frenchman named Le Boullat, who lives at Constance, has made himself famous for the curious clocks he manufactures. He can make a clock out of almost any conceivable material. Straw and paper are among the raw materials he uses. For twenty years he has been manufacturing freak clocks and most Frenchmen who want something out of the common in that line apply to Le Boullat.

A while ago he turned a lot of newspapers into pulp, mixed it with a hardening substance and carved the clock out of the compound. Even the wheels and all the machinery of the clock were made of this material. Naturally this curious clock does not keep very correct time, but the wonder is that it goes at all. The newspaper clock is one of Mr. Le Boullat's latest triumphs.

Another of his designs appears to be merely a collection of large and small sticks held together by wires. It is only upon close inspection that one sees that it is a clock constructed on excellent principles. It keeps very fair time, never varying more than two minutes in a week.

Now and then the clockmaker receives commissions from wealthy Frenchmen for clocks of unique design in silver or gold, decorated with precious stones. Some of these clocks are entirely made of gold, with diamond-tipped hands and rubies, garnets, pearls, opals and emeralds to represent the figures on the dial. Some of his clocks are beautiful works of art, and a few of the most interesting specimens are among the smallest of timepieces.

BLOWING THE TUBES.

A most interesting account is given in The Idler of the wonderful state-aided industry at Jena, where glass and lenses are made for scientists. The industry has been built up by Professor Abbe and Dr. Schott, and has throughout been conducted by scientists whose efforts have made Jena famous among scientific men all the world over. One of the most picturesque features of the Jena glass works is the great corridor where the thermometer tubes are blown and drawn.

We saw this glass in process of manufacture. A boy workman caught a bit of molten glass from the furnace on the end of a blow-pipe. It was hardly larger than a walnut, but by twirling and blowing, and molding it grew to the size of an orange, with the shape of an acorn. More glass was then added, and there was more rolling and blowing, and when the proper stage was reached the blow-pipe was passed quickly to the brawny master workman.

He in his turn added glass, blowing from time to time with cheeks out-puffed until it seemed as though they must burst, and then rolling the great ball of glass on his iron kneading board until it looked like a huge yellow gourd. Faster and faster he worked, keeping the ball always symmetrical and yet white-hot. At length he lifted the glowing mass quickly in the air and a second workman attached his blow-pipe to the bottom. Then the two men ran in opposite directions, twirling the pipes and blowing lustily from time to time. From a thick, portly yellow globe the glass thinned out quickly as the men ran apart, until it became a dull red tube not larger than a man's little finger, and nearly 300 feet long. Sometimes in drawing these tubes one of the blowers would not only run the length of the corridor, but far outside on the hill.

WILLS ARE EASILY BROKEN.

Among the legal fraternity there is considerable admiration for a piece of verse entitled "The Jolly Testator Who Makes His Own Will." To them the humor of the lines is perfectly apparent, but they seemingly forget that a will drawn by a skilled practitioner is often equally defective. It is proverbial that a will made by a lawyer seeking to devise his own property will not stand in the courts, provided the property is worth dragging into litigation. Nor is the will of a rich man, drawn by the most skilled attorneys, any more valuable. Six years ago James G. Fair died, leaving a will that had been drawn with utmost care to meet his wishes. The estate is still in litigation, and it is still an open question whether the will is to be held good or not.

The most important part of the deed is what has become famous as the "trust clause," passing the property into the hands of trustees until the death of the three children. In the meantime the three were to share in the income, amounting now to $45,000 a month, equally between them. Charles L. Fair has only a life interest in this income, the two daughters and their heirs being made residuary legatees. Upon the death of Charles his wife and children are to receive nothing under the trust clause. The validity of this clause is now under consideration by the supreme court, and until it is decided none of the children will accept any of the income, because such acceptance would be equivalent to an acknowledgment of the validity of the trust. The accumulated income now amounts to more than $2,000,000, one-third of which belongs to Charles. Should the trust clause be declared valid by the supreme court he will receive only one-third of the income during his life time. There is an opportunity for him to realize more than this amount immediately, however. It is reported that certain insurance companies are prepared to pay him between $4,000,000 and $5,000,000 in cash for his interest in the estate.—San Francisco Argonaut.

BRITISH ROYAL MUMMERY.

The Argonaut does not wish to be irreverent and it trusts that it will not shock any loyal Englishman, but we cannot conceal our belief that the pageantry and ceremonies over the accession of Edward VII. are deliciously, uproariously and excruciatingly funny. It is the greatest joke of the century—which, it is true, is only two months old. How any person with a sens of humor can look at the London pictorial of a short fat man with a protruding abdomen waddling beneath enormous royal robes; to see him seated in an elaborately carved mediaeval chair with his abdomen reposing on his knees; to see this short fat person covered with jewels, hung with orders, blazing with diamonds, bewrapped with ermine and begirt with gold; to see around him tall thin men in petticoats, short fat men in bath gowns, baldheaded solemn men in wrappers, bawigged and beperuked funny little men in tea gowns, bearing cops of maintenance, imperial crowns, royal rods and court keys to back stairs; to see the foolish face of the marquis of Winchester in mediaeval garb, with a modern monocle stuck into his starboard eye, carrying on a tea tray a tinsel crown; to see the amusing medley, looking something like a cheap masquerade; to reflect that these men are of the same blood as we are and that this is the twentieth century; to believe that they believe that the short man is their ruler because of the accident of birth—to contemplate this amazing spectacle is too much for one's gravity.

When we remarked on the death of Queen Victoria that monarchical ideas had received a shock one of our readers took a column to convince us we were wrong. All the same we remain unconvinced. If this solemn mummery is one of the great jokes of this century it will not be one of the jokes of the next. — San Francisco Argonaut.

CHINESE AGRICULTURE.

Only a week or two before the late Consul General Wildman sailed from Hong Kong on the ill-fated journey which cost the lives of himself and his family and many others at the entrance to San Francisco harbor, he wrote a letter to the government about the numerous inquiries made of our manufacturers of farm machinery as to chances to selling their goods in China. He said, for example, he had received many letters from makers of reapers, mowers and horserakes who were seeking a profitable market in China. Manufacturers of ploughs and other articles also have been seeking markets there.

In reply to them Mr. Wildman emphasized the fact that agricultural land in China is divided into small holdings, many of which are not over an acre in size, and very few run over ten acres. Every available inch of this land is under cultivation and the planting and reaping is all done by hand.

If ploughs are used at all they are of home manufacture and of the most primitive character. The peasantry live at the rate of from two to five cents a day and even if they could afford to buy American machinery they would have no room for it on their little farms. If an entire village should combine to buy an American thrashing machine it would be used but once, for it damages the straw, wastes some of the grain and from a Chinese point of view costs too much to run.

The consul general said that as long as labor in China had almost no value and flesh and blood were the cheapest things on the market he could not advise American manufacturers to attempt to enter that field.

THE CANNY SCOT.

An old farmer in Scotland once went to have a troublesome tooth extracted. Said the dentist, after looking at the offending molar:

"It is a very ugly one. I would advise you to have it out by the painless system. It is only a shilling extra."

He showed the farmer the apparatus for administering gas, remarking that it would cause him to fall asleep or a minute, and before he awoke the tooth would be out. After a slight resistance the sufferer consented, proceeding to open his purse.

"Oh, never mind paying just now!" said the dentist, kindly.

"Hoots!" answered the cautious old Scot. "A wasn't thinking o' that; but if A'm ga'en ta sleep A' thocht A' wad likt ta count ma siller fust."—Glasgow Evening Times.

SIGNALS TO THE PLANETS.

Take a flag about the size of Europe and mount it upon a staff the length of the circumference of the earth. Then generate sufficient electric fluid to illuminate the material, which should be of a conductive character. Having done this, apply the fluid to the material with the assistance of all the electric waves in the solar system. Next change the laws of nature in so much as they prevent the operation of waving so gigantic a flag as the signal. Select a day when the conditions are favorable and put the apparatus in operation. Then, if the Martians are on the alert, they may possibly observe the signal and reply to it, say, in a couple of centuries. If you do not obtain a manifestation conclude that the inhabitants of Mars are looking another way.—London Punch.

BRITISH RAILWAY METHODS.

An American railroad president is invariably a railroad man and nothing else. Very often he has grown up on the road and risen step by step from the bottom of the ladder. Some existing presidents have built their roads and know every mile of them by heart. They carry in their heads all the difficult grades and sharp curves. They have at their finger ends the various kinds of traffic on each section, with the principal rates and the cost of haulage per ton and per train load. They select the superintendents and keep a lynx eye on every one of them, comparing their respective results and dealing with them accordingly. However huge the system may be—five thousand miles long or ten thousand—all the threads of it are kept in the one pair of hands.

In this country the American railroad president has no counterpart. Our railway chairmen are seldom, if ever, practical railway men. All other professions may be found among them but their own. Some of them are first-class financiers. Some are distinguished in society or politics. Some have been selected for their local influence. Very seldom are they even in active business. There is one notorious southern line which was run for years by its solicitors, and needless to say, run very badly.

In the United States transportation is a science and a great national industry. To how many newspaper readers on this side of the Atlantic would the term "science of transportation" convey any meaning? If anyone wishes to study the "science of transportation" as practiced in Great Britain at the beginning of the twentieth century, where would be found even the scientific material? Certainly not in our railway reports, which say nothing about the operation of the road as such, nor in the regulation accounts which are made up in absurdly skeleton forms prescribed by parliament half a century ago, when the good old rule of "charging what the traffic will bear" was still railway gospel.—London Daily Mail.

CONVALESCENT NURSING.

A comparatively new occupation for young women has been opened recently under the name of convalescent nursing. Professional nurses are often retained only through the critical stages of a disease or a surgical case, although good nursing of a kind is very much needed all through the subsequent convalescent stage, which may extend over weeks or months. It is not a high degree of technical skill which is required during this period so much as a general knowledge of the art of nursing and the little attentions and caretaking which every convalescent needs to insure the speediest return to full health. It is just here that the usefulness and availability of the convalescent nurse, the new class, comes in. The required training for this service extends over only eight weeks, the expense for preparation is correspondingly small, and the rates correspondingly low, being only about one-third that charged by the professionals.—Leslie's Weekly.

FORETELL COMING STORMS.

According to Dr. Eydam, a German physician, there are no more reliable weather prophets that telegraph wires. This novel discovery was made by him in the following manner: As he was waiting for a train at a country station he heard a shrill sound, which was made by the wind as it passed through a network of near-by wires. At once the doctor remembered that he had frequently heard a similar sound either immediately before or after a storm or a heavy fall of rain or snow, and it naturally occurred to him to try and ascertain whether there was any connection between the sound and such changes in the weather.

As a heavy shower of rain fell within forty-eight hours after he had heard the sound at the railroad station he concluded that there was such a connection, and he then determined to investigate the matter thoroughly. As a result he now maintains, first, that any unusual disturbance in the telegraph wires is an infallible indication of bad weather, and, second, that the nature of the changes in the atmosphere may be learned from the sound which the wind makes when passing through the wires.

Thus a deep sound, he says, which is of considerable or medium strength, indicates that there will be slight showers of rain with moderate winds within from thirty to forty-eight hours, and, on the other hand, a sharp, shrill sound is the sure token of a heavy storm, which will be accompanied by much rain or snow.

LOOSE BUSINESS METHODS.

One reason why recent congresses have vied with one another in money spending has been due to the change in the method of making the appropriations. Instead of the central budget considering and limiting all expenses of the government, different appropriation bills have gone to different committees, and of course an ambition on the part of each committee to get all it could was inevitable. Imagine a great railroad allowing its different departments to name their wants, and then to combine with one another or fight one another in the treasurer's office. They would break the corporation within a year. But Uncle Sam is a liberal fellow and he allows the politicians to do just what they please. The time must come, of course, when there will be a change, and when the responsibility for expending vast sums will not be so widely scattered.—Saturday Evening Post.

A RARE MAP.

Prof. Albert H. Smyth, head of the department of English at the Central high school, is the proud possessor of one of the rarest and most valuable maps known to be in existence. It arrived from London a week ago. Some idea of its rarity may be gained from the fact that there is but one other like it in America and only a few others in all Europe.

The map in question is really a wonderful piece of work. It was made in 1765, in Sicily, and represents the life-work of an Italian artist, Guiseppe Vasi by name. It is an engraving, made in a number of sections, which, when pieced together, cover some forty square feet. It presents a panoramic view of Rome as the city appeared in 1765. The map is absolutely accurate in all its details, and includes a view not only of Rome proper, but also of much of the adjacent country, with all its streams and mountains.

But the most interesting portion of the map is naturally the city itself. A key appended to the map points out and identifies nearly 400 of the public buildings and points of historic interest. And these are all portrayed with wonderful exactness and richness of detail. The ruins of the Coliseum, Trajan's column and like monuments are all to be found in the map, accurately reproduced.—Philadelphia Press.

THE SPRING FEVER

Is a malady which no one can escape at this season of the year. The vitality is usually overtaxed during the winter months, and spring finds the system all run down. The blood is thinned and impure. The kidneys and liver are inactive—resulting in a loss of energy and appetite, and a derangement of the nerves. Lichty's Celery Nerve Compound will purify your blood, tone up your nerves and leave you feeling fresh and energetic. Sold by Dreier & Bro., corner Calhoun and Columbia streets.

Next in cost to the war of the rebellion was the Franco-Prussian war in 1870. It cost, in round numbers, $2,500,000,000.

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SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

THE GREAT COMMISSION—CHRIST SENDS DISCIPLES OUT TO CONTINUE HIS WORK OF EVANGELIZING.

(John Lindsay Withrow, D. D., Park Street Church, Boston, in the Chicago Record-Herald.)

Lesson for Sunday, May 12, 1901.

Topic—"The Great Commission."

Text—Matthew xxviii., 16-20.

A due consideration of the accounts we have in the gospels of Jesus, between the reported date of His resurrection and of His ascension, contributes greatly to our ground of belief that He did rise. There is no contention worth mentioning as to whether there was such a character who flourished in the time of Herod. That is granted by all but the few most unreasonable unbelievers. This being so we could conjecture that His disciples heard the wonderful words out of His mouth and saw the marvelous works and had only to report them after His death.

But there is much Scriptural material concerning Christ between His crucifixion and His ascension; "not in this gospel merely, but in all the gospels;" "words as noble, as impressive, as divine as any that have been preserved to us in the years of His life in the flesh." Take the lesson piece now before us as an example.

"There is an unapproachable majesty in the words which makes one shrink from touching them. They seem to rise before us like a great mountain which it would be presumptuous to scale." "What a mighty range they take, up to heaven, out to all the earth, down to the end of time, and all so calm, so strong, so sure." Is it not beyond the bounds of reason that those disciples could have invented and uttered this great commission? Especially if it were true that they knew their Master never rose, but that His body was rotting in the sepulcher?

JESUS HIMSELF SPOKE.

They were Jewish, with the race prejudice in them as predominant as ever it was. Taking them at what we know they were, it is the last conjecture common sense would make, that those disciples and gospel writers fabricated this wondrous idea of a world's salvation through the scheme and service of preaching Jesus; as being with the preacher "always with the end of the age"—that is, if they knew Jesus was still among the departed dead.

Thus we may gain deeper foundation for our faith in the reality of Jesus' resurrection. That being firmly established, every doctrine and claim that Christianity makes stands steadfast. Let me then assume that my reader believes the words of the present lesson on "the great commission" were spoken by the risen Christ. What shall we say of, first, the time it was given, the terms in which the commission was conveyed, and the tremendous truths it contains?

The time was somewhere in the forty days which intervened between the resurrection and the ascension of Jesus to the Father. On Easter morning He instructed the women to tell (Mark xvi., 7) the disciples that He would go before and meet them up in Galilee. As He had two meetings with them (that first Lord's day and "eight days after in Jerusalem") it was probably about midway between His rising from the dead and His departure to heaven that our present lesson piece fits.

WHEN COMMISSION WAS GIVEN

Possibly it was after the searching, solacing and strengthening of the faith of His followers, which was administered through Peter, as an object lesson (John xxi., 1-25) that the Master addressed them with the great commission. Not only, as scholars have held, were there (Jesson v. 16) "the eleven disciples," but a larger company, of which Paul (I. Cor. xv., 6) writes that there were "above 500 brethren at once" present.

It is to be noted that some of this company had full faith in Him and "they worshiped Him." "But some doubted." For this the Master did not reproach them. He knew through what trials their faith had been put. There were the three years of His marvelous and yet sometimes mysterious ministry through Galilee and Judea. At one time He had displayed attributes of deity; again He had exhibited a strange weakness to cope with adversaries.

The people had offered Him a crown, and lo He had accepted a cross. And now, since His reported resurrection, there had been strange rumors of Him entering places "while the doors were shut," and reading the hearts of people as an open book, and yet here He is a mere "wayfaring man," up in Galilee. No wonder they were disturbed in their beliefs about Him.

This, however, is our happiness to know that Jesus was patient with them when "some doubted." I think He is always forbearing toward any who do eagerly desire to understand Him, but become confused by the conflict of creed views that obtain concerning Him.

TERMS CONVEYING DECREE.

But, going on to the terms in which the commission was conveyed, are they not enough to scatter every doubt as to the divinity of the author? Were more vital majestic words ever voiced? Let there be clearly set before our minds what man this was who issues this great commission. He is the same into whose face a railing rabble spit, in show of supreme contempt, about two weeks previous. He is the same who was mocked and made to carry His cross up Calvary's hill; who hung there, the object of gibes and jeers, until He expired.

It is the same Jesus whom people of position and quality, everyone, hated with bitterness, save a few loyal and loving souls. Forsaken by all, but this very few elect souls; forsaken of God, as the victim of Himself confessed He was. Can it be possible that it is the same whom we hear issuing the great commission?

It is the same, and with sovereign tones and terms He issued the imperial decree: "Jesus (lesson verse xviii.) came and spake unto them, saying, 'All power is given unto Me in heaven and in earth.'" Did the atmosphere ever carry such sounds from human lips? Did czar, emperor, king or president ever express such a claim of majesty?

CLAIMS KINGLY AUTHORITY.

A peasant of three and thirty years of age, a despised and rejected prophet, who had suffered as a penalty for His presumption "the accursed death of the cross;" a leader whose influence could not hold His closest friends faithful to Him in an hour of danger—it is this Man who calmly claims, with more than kingly authority, to possess "all power that is in heaven and in earth."

Either this record is as baseless as any story of a midsummer night's dream, or else the same Man who confronted the situation and spoke so was infinitely and indisputably certain that He was God manifest in the flesh. A firm grasp of the implications of this assertion will compel any conscientious person to either throw his Bible into the fire or else echo the confession of Thomas: "My Lord and my God!"

For once that Jesus had claimed sovereign investment of power He instantly issued the order of an imperial monarch, saying: "Go ye, therefore," and do My bidding. It is all well and wise to dwell much upon the Christ in humiliaton, but let us remember His exaltation and assertion of unshared supremacy in both heaven and earth. He was "the word made flesh," and "the word was God."

Jehovah had made himself measurably known through sacrifice, ceremonial and prophetic teaching. But in the incarnation God was expressed in Jesus, who was the word made flesh, so that what Christ did and said God did and said. Therefore, it is in tones divine that the terms of this commission were uttered.

MISSIONARY SERVICE.

He said, "Go ye, therefore." Because the power is my possession, therefore go to the work I assign you. The impelling and sustaining motive in missionary service is found right here. The gospel is needed by the world because Christianity is the one universal religion. It is as well suited to one continent, community or man as it is to any and all others. It never can be miscarriage to take it to the learned or to the illiterate, to the lowly or to the lowly, because it is as perfectly adapted to the needs of one as to those of the other. But how shall it be addressed and offered to all the world?

The task is still too gigantic for an ordinary courage of faith to go forward in the face of the difficulties. But that day, when Jesus issued the great commission, the obstacles were immensely more mountainous than they are at present. Jesus was a completely discredited leader. He was a person under espionage and suspicion. His few friends were penniless and proscribed.

The religious beliefs of mankind were either heathen or Hebrew, and one was quite as bigoted as the other. Jesus, while yet He went preaching previous to His crucifixion, affirmed that to His "little flock" of followers the kingdom would be given. But either His friends did not understand His meaning or they had no faith that such a triumph was for them. But if not then, how much less might it be their lot to enjoy exaltation now, after their Master had died the death of a malefactor.

WHY SOME DOUBTED.

All the same the risen Son of God ordered them to "go and teach all nations," in His name, because there was power invested in Himself that would effect the end. Is it anything strange that, with such facts before their faces and eyes (v. 17), "some doubted?" And yet we wonder at their doubting if they heard His utterances as that of a sane mind. Of the 1,500,000,000 of human beings now on earth, there is not one, high or low, learned or illiterate, royal or plebian, who, in his right mind, would address other sane persons in similar terms in like circumstances.

But Jesus did not indicate by any halting tone or evasive word that it was anything but what it altogether became Him to do when "He came and spoke unto them, saying: All power is given unto Me in heaven and in earth," "Go ye, therefore." The guaranty of success in their mission was written in the word "therefore," which is the key word in the commission.

Having noted the time and the terms of the commission, what shall be say about the body of the commission? To what did He send them? Not to the upbuilding of a civil state of which He would be sovereign. That had been their brightest dream hitherto, that this wonder-worker would overwhelm Herod's rule and Caesar's empire and erect a kingdom, in whose chief seats of office His disciples would sit on the right hand and on the left. But He made no promise of or provision for imperialism in competition with other royal realms! Just "go and teach all nations." Teach what? The art of war? But "nations shall learn war no more," it had been promised as a concomitant of Messiah's reign. He had been proclaimed as the prince of peace, and his advent as introducing "peace on earth, good will to men." Therefore we go to the last verse in the lesson, and to the Lord's very last words: Teach them to "observe all things whatsoever I have commanded you."

NO RIGHT TO CONTRADICT.

No minister of the gospel has the right to contradict any doctrine or disregard any injunction of Jesus Christ. If we have in the gospels a credible report of the precepts of Christ it is nothing less than brazen disobedience to divine orders to preach or teach anything other than "whatsoever I have commanded you." Jesus gave commandments as to how we should please the Father and these we must obey.

He directed us to believe on Him as a condition of salvation. Therefore the teacher who will encourage pupils or people in the pews to think that they will be saved, provided that they live proper social lives, is a blind leader of the blind. Jesus taught men how to pray. Then this is to be taught by everyone who pretends to be commissioned by Christ. He commanded us to "resist the devil," and so the teacher who scoffs at the reality of such a being as Satan sets the orders of Jesus at defiance.

He commanded his followers and friends to go to all nations and tell the people what He had taught them. Therefore the professed Christian who "does not approve of foreign missions" despises the direct command of the Master.

After bidding those who would represent Him in the world to teach over again what He taught, the second duty in the commission is added: Go teaching and then go "baptizing them in the name of the Father and of the Son and of the Holy Ghost."

THE CLOSING BENEDICTION.

As to the religious virtue there is in the rite of baptism Christians have differed widely, and we will not dwell upon those divergent views here. So far all will agree that the subject of baptism becomes a professed subject of the name into which the rite introduced him. It certainly sets him apart to a new relation, and, as Christians generally regard it, to a relation of submission and service. With the name of the Father, the Son and the Holy Ghost reverently and religiously placed upon one, there is a spiritual ownership acknowledged.

The closing benediction of the commission is—shall we say it—the best of it all. "Lo! I am with you always, even to the end." For us just now, and for use in the class, the whole past history of the Christian church sounds a long and loud amen. Jesus has been with His disciples, otherwise there had been no such successes in evangelizing the world as have been recorded. The enemies without and the apostacies within the Christian church would long ago have corrupted it as with the deadliest cancer or have crushed it as an insect between an upper and a nether millstone if the living Holy Spirit of Christ had not been with the church.

When the nineteenth century achievements were tabulated last December, the greatest progress of all, when the facts were marshaled and compared, was in the headway made by the leavening, enlarging and uplifting influences which had their source in the blood-bought gospel and church of the man of Nazareth, who has completely proved his right to be believed on as Immanuel.

ORIGIN OF THE TIGER.

William M. Tweed, according to W. C. Montanye, the coffee and spice dealer at West Broadway and Barclay street, got his inspiration for associating the royal Bengal tiger with Tammany Hall from a picture in his store, says the New York World. In referring to the matter recently Mr. Montanye said:

"My father got the picture of a head of a royal Bengal tiger from a man who had obtained it from an artist in Paris. It represents the animal with its mouth open, ready to fight. Tweed used to pass the store often, as the engine company to which he belonged used to be located near us in the old Seventh ward. One day, early in the fifties, Tweed, who happened to be in the store, saw the picture and at once became greatly interested in it. One day he asked my father if he could have an artist copy it, as he wanted to adopt it as an emblematic picture for the American club of the Seventh ward. He got the consent, and an artist reproduced it in oil, as I understand. The tiger idea became a sort of popular fad with Tammany democrats, and when Tweed furnished the American club at Greenwich, he carried the idea there. I understand the picture was woven as a centerpiece into the parlor carpet. Thereafter Tammany and the tiger seemed to be inseparably connected."

Matthew P. Breen, who has written much about Tammany Hall history, in commenting on Mr. Montanye's narrative, said:

"Quite likely Mr. Montanye's version of the origin of the tiger's intimate association with Tammany is correct. Many persons, however, remember the first appearance of the Tammany tiger in connection with Tweed's fire engine company, 'Big Six.' This was a famous organization of the old Seventh ward, and 'Bill' Tweed was its foreman. 'Big Six' had a greater capacity as a hand fire engine than any other machine in the city at the time, and hence its name. Tweed had a tiger's head painted on the engine, and that was the first that people generally began to notice it."

EXPERTS IN LIP READING.

"Did you ever observe the wonderful power possessed by persons who have become proficient as lip readers?" asked Prof. William A. Knapp, as he sat in the drawing room at Knapp's institute, Parkin and Hollins streets.

"About ten years ago," he continued, "there occurred an incident which demonstrated the utility of lip reading. One of the students of the institute, then situated on Holliday street, near Lexington, had determined to give me a forcible illustration of his proficiency. At that time the police board met in the rooms on the first floor of the city hall, which fronts on Lexington and Holliday streets.

"It happened one day that the late John Q. A. Robson, who was then police commissioner, took one of his fellow commissioners to the window to discuss with him the merits and demerits of a case, the evidence in which they had just heard. The student to whom I refer saw them come to the window and standing on the steps of the institute, about seventy-six feet away, observed carefully the movements of the lips of the two commissioners. He then walked into my study and related to me everything that the two commissioners had said while conferring together at the window.

"Commissioner Robson was a warm friend of the school and I knew him well. So a short time afterward I went to the board rooms and laughingly repeated to him all that had been said in the conference. He was amazed, and turning called the commissioner to whom he had been talking and accused him of having divulged their private conversation. The accused commissioner looked abashed and pleaded innocence. For a while I kept them in ignorance, but finally told them how I had obtained the information."—Baltimore Sun.

SILK, RICE AND INDIGO.

The culture of silk has been attempted several times in Carolina. The first huguenots brought over silkworm eggs, that hatched on the voyage, so that the worms perished for want of food. Sir Nathaniel Johnson, however, at his plantation, Silk Hope, was more successful, in 1699. While he was governor, several years later, he realized several hundred pounds a year from this industry. But the eggs frequently hatched before the mulberry supplied the food, and the experiment failed finally. The cultivation of rice was more successful. Accounts differ as to its introduction. The most interesting is that while Thomas Smith was governor, 1693, a ship captain rom Madagascar gave him a bag of rough rice which he distributed among his friends. The experiment was so successful that today rice is one of the staple crops of South Carolina.

Indigo had been introduced, but its culture had failed, although wild indigo grew abundantly. A second experiment was made, about 1741 by Miss Eliza Lucas, daughter of the governor of Antigua, who was in Carolina on her father's place. Her efforts were crowned with success; and her father's gift to her when she married Charles Pinckney was the crop of indigo on his Wappoo place. The total crop for the colony netted a million pounds a year. This remarkable woman was the mother of Charles Cotesworth and Thomas Pinckney.—Pearson's Magazine.

BOLIVAR TO BUFFALO.

Manifest Destiny in Pan-American Exposition—Statesmen Who Contributed.

To fully grasp the significance and the scope of the Pan-American exposition at Buffalo, N. Y., one must look beyond the evanescent beauties of the fairy city by the inland sea, forget the gilded panorama which pleases for a moment and then is forgotten, and seek the living purpose which brought it into existence, writes Cyrus Patterson Jones, in May Success.

Look back a hundred years and witness the conditions then prevailing. The immortal Washington, who made all things possible to America, had been in his grave sixteen months. Simon Bolivar, whom destiny had chosen to blaze a path to freedom in South America, was a law student in Madrid. Mexico was a savage province. The later republics of Central America were bandit lairs. The West Indies were piratical. South America was darker than Africa, and over it all, like the trail of a serpent, was the heelprint of victorious and haughty Castile.

The United States had 5,000,000 people and seventeen states, largely along the borders of the Atlantic and the gulf. California was a terra incognita. The Mississippi was a mystery, luring the fitful brain of Aaron Burr to dreams of empire. Canada, except for a border fringe of civilization, was a wilderness of forest and ice. Buffalo, now an imperial city, was then in the cradle of time—a clearing in the western woodland, a trading post of half a hundred rude shacks, where westward-bound pilgrims left their carts and proceeded in boats. Today every section of the Western hemisphere is civilized and free. A string of republics extends from Lake Superior to the Straits of Magellan without a single break. The persistence of the Rockies and tehir southward extension, the Andes, as the backbone of the half-world, is not more pronounced than the prevalence of enlightenment and self-government.

The progress of the last hundred years is the marvelous story, therefore, that this exposition will seek to tell. But it will strive to do more. It will promote trade between the United States and the Latin-American countries (we sold them only $116,500,000 worth of goods in 1900, and purchased $170,462,000 in return, while European nations secured a larger volume of trade), facilitate intercommunication and cement friendships which began with proximity and existed for many years on neighborly or political considerations alone.

Surely this is a splendid mission. It is a working out of manifest destiny. To its attainment a long line of far-seeing statesmen contributed—Washington, Monroe, Clay and Blaine having been conspicuous.

CHINESE PHYSICIANS.

"The Chinese physicians," says Modern Medicine, "receives a salary from his patients as long as they are well, but as soon as they get ill their pay stops. Some American families, not disdaining to learn something from the other side of the world, have partially adopted the same plan; that is, they pay the salary whether they are sick or well, and it is, of course, to the interest of the doctor to keep them well as far as he can, to save himself the trouble of attending them. When the Chinese method, or the American modification, of it, comes into general practice it will be to the interest of the physician who has charge of a family to study each member of it physically, mentally, spiritually; to prescribe for them correct environment, proper diet and healthful habits, and to labor with the view of inducing them to keep in touch with all these."

BRITAIN'S FATE.

The two most powerful forces in the new century will be Russia and the North American republic; and to a great extent the fate of the English empire will depend on what these countries do or do not do. Of these two colossal empires the American republic occupies a favored position. It is like a mighty island, and as such it will be almost beyond attack from the day when it shall have a navy that can cope with the vessels of England, and that day is sure to come in the near future.—Allegemeine Zeitung, Munich.

A DILEMMA.

Mrs. Von Blumer—I don't know what we shall do about that cook.

Von Blumer—What's the matter now?

"She threatens to stay."—Life.

A LION WITHOUT.

"My Lord," said the slave, "there is a lion without."

"Without what?" immediately asked the Oriental potentate.

"Without his supper, I judge from his conversation," answered the slave, and was neatly bowstringed for daring to raise his master's ante.—Indianapolis Press.

POLITICAL SPOTTING.

Political spotting is a recent development of the profession, but it has become necessary in the establishment of political campaigning as a business enterprise involving millions of dollars' capital and run on strictly scientific principles. Every state chairman has at his command a corps of "trusted workers." Now this term has a wide range of meanings, varying in reputability. In some cases, it designates the men who look after these disbursers to see that the money is actually used where it will do the most good to the party and not to the handler of it. But, as a rule, the "secret service" fund is distributed only among those in whom the party managers have the utmost confidence, and the work of the spotters along this line is not extensive.

To this corps falls the task of guarding against fraud on the part of election officers, when election day comes. They are supposed to be encyclopedias of information as to the spending of money by the other side, and to "block off" in one way or another, either by threats or counter persuasion, any attempts to corrupt the men who register or count the votes. There is no doubt that many schemes are frustrated in every election on both sides by the activity of this service.

This species of service is continually in demand to keep headquarters informed as to the progress and pertinence of various budding party organizations. For instance, word is received that the Intercollegiate Hammer Trowers' McKinley and Roosevelt Marching club has organized with a membership of fifty, and would be glad of a little financial aid toward furnishing their club rooms. Now, all these organizations are promoted by professional organizers who do not regard virtue as its own reward, at least in a political sense, but hope for something more tangible. This they get if their labors are worth votes to the party. As soon as the notification is received a spotter is quietly sent out from headquarters to "rubber around" the locality and find out whether the new club has an existence otherwise than on paper. Another matter wherein the political spotter's judgment is of value to headquarters is that of campaign oratory. Scores of spellbinders are sent out in every lively campaign to all parts of the state. Each man has outlined his speeches, and had them censored by the powers that be, for the managers don't want any "Burchardism" to crop out and spoil their campaign.

Lest the spellbinder should be a traitor in disguise, or have ambitions to launch out into unauthorized by-paths of eloquence, a "trusted worker" is set on his trail to make a report on his speeches. This report also includes an estimate of the spellbinder's effectiveness and popularity with his audiences. Many of those useful adjuncts to a political party are minor officeholders. Others hope to be officeholders, and in addition to the hope draw $10 or $15 a week for their work, while still others are volunteers. Nobody but the managers themselves know what men are doing the confidential work of a campaign.

WARD OFF INFLUENZA.

Odd little trees are fashionable now as interior decorations, instead of the huge palms and other leafy plants that were in high favor a few seasons ago, says a London newspaper. There is one pot plant which has lately earned for itself much popularity. It is the eucalyptus tree. Not for its beauty is this plant bought and nurtured, nor for its rarity, but because it is a curative possession, and is believed to ward off the influenza fiend, or, when it is triumphantly active, to "scotch" and kill it. The eucalyptus hails from the south of France, whence so many fairer horticultural treasures come. Though the best time to procure plants is in the summer, at which period of the year influenza is not usually rife, many of the florists in London are now purposely stocking it to meet the demands of those who place faith in its powers.

BREAKFAST IN NAPLES.

In the "short and simple annals of the poor" in Naples there is no getting up and lighting the fire to cook the family breakfast. The wayfarer arriving on an early train, or the reveler returning from some gay ball at dawn, sees the first movement of the immense wheel of human appetite, in the shape of a dismal-looking creature muffled in a ragged overcoat and shuffling sluggishly from door to door of the opening bassi, or ground-floor shops and tenements. He carries a long-handled iron pan half filled with smoldering charcoal, whereon simmers a quaint copper pot full of a mixture that purports to be coffee. This compound, which he duly administers to his clientele, is the sober Neapolitan "eye-opener." Well sweetened and well warmed it costs only one cent, and is the beverage of the early risers; of hackmen returning from the night's chill station, of watchmen making their last weary rounds, of workmen shaking off the lethargy of insufficient sleep, of women half poisoned by the night's rest in houses devoid of ventilation.

Very soon the air becomes vocal with the characteristic calls of the breakfast venders. "Hot, hot, and big as apples!" shout the sellers of peeled chestnuts. These are boiled in huge caldrons in a reddish broth of their own making, which is further seasoned with laurel leaves and caraway seeds. A cent's worth of the steaming kernels, each of which is as big as a large English walnut, is a nourishing diet that warms the fingers and comforts the stomach of troops of children on their way to school, or rather to the co-operative creches, or nurseries, where one poor woman, for a cent a day each, takes care of the babies of a score of others who must leave them behind to earn the day's living.—The Century.

PHILOSOPHY IN A HIGH WIND.

A man who impressed those who saw him as being a philosopher was seen the other day on the platform of the elevated station at Battery place. It was on one of those very cold and very windy days in March, says the New York Sun.

This man wore eyeglasses, not secured by any cord or chain, but simply placed upon his nose. As he dropped his ticket into the ticket-chopper's box a sort of sloping gust of wind dipped down into the hopper and got under that ticket before it struck bottom and lifted it up and out and blew it away off into space. Almost at the same instant another equally fierce gust blew off his eyeglasses and carried them sailing through the air, finally to fall in the street below and be broken into a thousand pieces.

And was the man put out by this? Quite the contrary. He drew from his pocket a bunch of tickets, from which he tore another one, which he now thrust down deep in the hopper of the ticket-chopper's box and held there until the machine had gripped it. Then reaching into another pocket he drew forth another pair of eyeglasses which seemed to be just like those he had lost. Evidently he was accustomed to carry a pair in reserve. And placing these on his nose, he passed now on into the car, smiling.

So far from being disturbed by the loss of what had been blown away, he was pleased, apparently, that he had not been blown away himself.

BRUTALITY IN OLD-TIME WAR.

In the fourteenth century the slaughter of women and children after a town or castle had been taken by storm was one of the most common occurrences of war.

POTATO LIGHT.

The common potato, when decomposing, gives light enough to read by—a light so vivid that once a cellar at Strasburg was thought to be on fire when shining with phosphorescence of decomposing potatoes.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, } ss
LUCAS COUNTY, }

FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.

FRANK J. CHENEY,

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886.

{SEAL} A. W. GLEASON, Notary Public

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.

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PICKET POST STORIES

By CHARLES B. LEWIS.

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"I was in the service for three years," said the man with the wooden leg, "and I was never downright scared but once in all that time. Of course I had an attack of the 'nerves' now and then, as was the case with all the boys, but that didn't mean anything but being laughed at. This little affair of mine happened at the most unexpected time and place, and if I hadn't been alone I should have been drummed out of the army for my cowardice. There was one thing I dreaded more than a battle, and that was being on picket post at night.

"On this particular night I was stationed about 20 rods north of a log cabin occupied by a family, and the confederate picket was supposed to be about the same distance on the other side. I was not in the road, but in a fringe of bushes in a field. It was a darkish night, with a breeze kicking up a shindy all around, and when I was dropped off at Post No. 6 and told to keep my eyes and ears open as I valued my life, I got homesick at once. The first thing I did was to move to the right about 30 feet and lie flat down. I could see out across the field, though but dimly. There was no light in the house, and no sounds came from it. I was as safe as a picket could be, but in a quarter of an hour my chin was shaking. The wind made all sorts of noises, and every sound was taken to be the approach of the enemy. I hadn't been on post 30 minutes when I was crying. I didn't realize it until I felt the tears, and then I got up and kicked myself all around and did some tall swearing. I realized that I had to break the spell or bolt, and there was a hard fight before I conquered my nerves. I had got the better of myself, and was thinking of going back to the spot where I was first posted, when I suddenly caught a sound which jumped my heart into my mouth and shook me from head to heel with a chill.

"I saw and realized, but if a thousand lives had depended on it I could not have raised a finger. I choked up and gasped for breath, and it seemed as if I waited for hours for the bushwhacker to drive his knife home. Then it gradually came to me that it was a woman's figure, and after making a half dozen efforts to do so I managed to call out and ask who was there. It was well for that woman—for woman it was—that I was unnerved by my fears. There was a spring within a few feet of me, although I had not discovered it, and she had come down for water for one of her fevered children. She did not know the exact location of the picket post

A HUMAN FIGURE STOOD FACE TO FACE WITH ME.

for the night, and instead of making her presence known and escaping all peril she had hoped to slip down to the spring and back unchallenged. But for my being unnerved do you know what would have happened? She'd have been shot down in her tracks the instant she was made out. The shot would have routed out the guard and sent an alarm all along the front, but the pickets were taking no chances of being assassinated in the darkness.

A Picket's Close Call.

"I have always contended," said the veteran with the empty sleeve, "that standing picket on a lonely post tried a soldier's nerve far more than the roar of battle. Even when I had a post where no danger was to be apprehended I've conjured up perils till my hair stood on end and my teeth were on edge. The closest call I ever had was one night in the spring of 1863, just before the opening of the campaign. When the enemy was very lively we used to double up the posts, and where you had a comrade for company of course you didn't suffer as much with your nerves. Things along the front had been quiet for a couple of weeks, and on this night I had a post on a tongue of woodland running down into an old cotton field. It wasn't woodland as much as bushes, and right at the very front was a fallen tree. Crouched down behind that tree, with head just above it, I could scan the ground between me and the confederates. It was starlight when I relieved the post, and in the course of half an hour it thickened up until I could not have seen a man ten feet away. I crawled up and sat down on the log and smoked my pipe and I had worn away an hour of my time when my heart suddenly jumped into my throat and I began to tremble.

"I had neither seen nor heard anything to alarm me, and I couldn't make out why I should be knocked over that way all of a sudden. I didn't do any investigating, however. On the contrary, I slipped backwards off the log into a mass of briars, and there I meant to remain until I heard the tramp of the relief. Lee might be advancing with his whole army to make a midnight attack, but I wasn't going to leave my shelter to try to drive him back. Nerves. Well, now you bet I had 'em! I trembled like a leaf, and I'm telling you I had to hold on to my chin to stop the clicking of my teeth. I wouldn't have run away for $10,000, but instinct told me that I was in peril, and the fact that I could neither see nor hear it ate up my nerve. Without knowing what I was doing I got my gun around and rested the barrel on the log and made ready to fire. I don't know how long the situation lasted, but I should say for a good ten minutes. All this time my heart was

THEN I HEARD A VOICE CALLING.

thumping away and I was trying to draw a full breath. You've heard of goose pimples, of course? They come with a chill of fear, and I had 'em to beat the band. I felt 'em on every square inch of surface. I sat there looking over the log when something slowly rose up between me and the sky. I didn't say to myself that I would fire; I didn't even know that I had fired until I got the kick and the report of the musket. The sound somehow broke the spell, and I was on my feet and feeling a great deal braver when the corporal of the guard came running out to see what had happened. What was it? Well, on the other side of the log, with his head as good as blown off, was one of the ugliest and most villainous looking bushwhackers or guerrillas any man ever saw. He was armed only with a big knife, and his plan was to creep upon me and give me the cold steel. His fingers were clutched about the handle of the knife as if bolted there, and he had removed his boots to aid him in making a quiet approach. I don't know whether he expected to find me behind the log or among the bushes, but he was thirsting for my life and was out to hunt me down."

The Sixteen Deserters.

"And I had my turn at the picket post and something in the line of adventure," said the man with the shattered hand as he lighted his old corncob. "It was just before the last campaign that I got my scare and promotion with it. A good many confederates were deserting to our lines, and all night pickets were warned to give fair challenge before firing. I went on a single post one night at ten o'clock. It was rainy and dark, and the post was within 80 rods of a strong force of confederates. I was left under a beech tree, with orders to keep the most vigilant lookout, but no sooner had the relief passed on than I moved off to the right and crouched down under a bush. I hadn't had any too much sleep for three or four nights, owing to an aching tooth, and as I sat there, humped up like a ribbit, I was too drowsy to let my nerves get away with me. I didn't intend to go to sleep, of course—no soldier ever does—but from nodding and cat-napping I passed into dreamland, and but for luck would have slept on until relief came around. That would have been the end of me, very likely, for sleeping on post in the face of the enemy was considered as serious as deserting. I seemed to dream that somebody was calling me, and the dream started me up like an electric shock. I didn't know where I was for a few seconds. Then I heard a voice calling:

"'Yank! Yank! Whar' ar' you at!'"

"I rose to my feet and peered around me, and it seemed as if I could make out human figures around the tree."

"'Say, Yank, we want to be took in!' continued the voice, and then I began to get it through my head that confederate deserters were around. I asked who was there, and this time another voice answered:

"'Come up yere, Yank. Thar' ar' 16 of us who want to go into your lines and surrender.'

"I advanced to find that his count was correct. They were all from the same company, headed by a sergeant, and all had their guns along. They had deserted from the reserve picket, and while I was sleeping they were crawling up to locate the post. I lied to them about being asleep, and when the sergeant came we mustered the 16 in behind the relief and tramped them in under the shadow of old glory. I ought to have got at least six months in the guardhouse for sleeping on post, but instead of that the colonel called me up and had many words of praise and made me a corporal. It went home to the papers that I captured 16 confederates, and there are people who still insist that I am a hero, but I have given you the truth about it. If they'd been anything but deserters I'd have got a bayonet into me or been booked for Libby prison."

WHEN YOU GET A HEADACHE

Don't waste a minute, but go to your druggist and get a box of Krause's Headache Capsules. They will prevent pain, even though your skull were cracked. They are harmless, too. Read the guarantee. Price 25c. Sold by Dreier & Bro., corner Calhoun and Columbia streets.

M. Quad's Funny Snaps

Short Laughs for a Cent and The Man Who Was Hungry.

—Copyright, 1898.

It was on a Chicago surface car which was well filled with ladies on their way to the shopping district. All noticed that the old man had a package under his arm as he got aboard and took the only vacant seat, but no one had even wondered what it was, when he carefully untied the piece of sheep-twine which bound it, and opened the paper to reveal two large slices of bread and butter and a big red onion.

"It must be long after noon," said the old man as he looked around, "and I'm feelin' the want of a bite. If any of you like bread and butter and onions I'm willin' to divide."

All the women smiled, and the two or three men grinned and looked for fun.

"Nuthin' wrong about eatin' dinner in a street kyar, is there?" queried the old man of one of the men, as he bit a big hunk out of one of the slices.

"Oh, no—go right ahead," was the reply.

"Don't want to break no law nor nuthin', but when one is hungry he wants to eat. Hev a bite of this onion?"

"No, thanks."

"Any of the rest of you want a bite?" he continued as he held it up. "Some folks don't like onions and some do. Doctors say they are powerful healthy. I've eat an onion every day for the last 27 years."

It was very funny until he put his teeth in the onion and pulled away a generous hunk. Then the rank odor of the esculent was wafted the length of the car in ten seconds, and tears began to spring to the eyes of the passengers. Three women motioned to the conductor to stop the car, and the old man smiled after them and said:

"Some folks are jest that way and can't help it. If anyone wants a bite don't be afraid to ask. I don't know anything better fur a sore tongue than to lick an onion. All the doctors tell me—"

Three more women rose up and left the car, and one of those who remained, and who was wiping the tears away in a vigorous manner, beckoned to the conductor and asked him if something could not be done.

"Here, you!" he said to the old man—"what are you doing?"

"Eatin' dinner," was the mild reply.

"But this is not an eating house. Whew! Is that an onion?"

"That's an onion," was the reply, as he bit into it with great relish. "Yes, sir, I'm eatin' bread and butter and a raw onion, and I'm willin' to divide."

"We can't have this sort of work on the car," said the conductor. "You must either put your lunch away or get off."

"It won't take me over ten minutes to finish," protested the diner.

"Can't allow it. Either pack that stuff up or get off the car. You are driving everybody out with that onion."

"Am I? Wall, I didn't mean to. Say, I'm as hungry as a b'ar, and I want to finish my dinner. If it's agin the rules I'll git off. Folks ought to be able to stand onions. Law me, but what if they run agin a pole-cat! Yes, I'll git off and sit down in some door-way and eat the rest. Good-by, everybody. I knowed this wasn't no chop-house nor sleepin' kyar, but I thought a feller could eat his bread and butter and onions if he didn't wipe his mouth on his coat-tails."

His Were Different.

"In the lightning rod business, eh?" observed the builder. "I had an idea that you were?"

"Yes, sir."

"Well, I don't want anything in your line."

"No?"

"In fact, sir, I believe they are a contemptible swindle on the public!"

"Yes?"

"And any man who sells 'em ought to be sent to jail for a year."

"Yes?"

"I suppose," continued the contractor, as he looked his surprise that the agent didn't dispute his statements—"I suppose you claim that your rods are different from all others?"

"Well, slightly different. It's a combination of lightning-rod, barbed wire fence, burglar alarm, door-bell, telephone and dinner-horn, you see, and we are thinking of adding a windmill. All we claim for the lightning-rod itself is that it looks pretty by moonlight!"

Coal Burned by Steamships.

The amount of coal consumed by a vessel during a voyage depends very largely upon the speed, for the consumption of coal increases almost in a geometrical ratio to the speed. There are many ships which burn from 100 to 300 tons of coal per day, the lowest consumption being when the vessel is going at a moderate rate. Our men-of-war do not consume so much in proportion as swift passenger steamers which ply between Europe and America, for, unless in an emergency, they are not driven at the highest attainable speed. The ocean passenger steamers often burn from 2,500 to 3,500 tons during a passage lasting six to seven days.

Pretty Good Imitations.

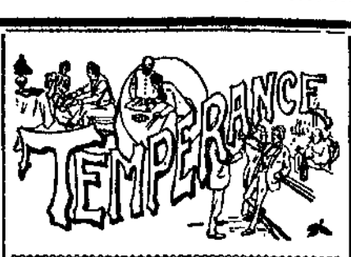
Fannie, aged five, was visiting in the country, and, seeing a lot of sheep and lambs for the first time, she exclaimed: "Oh, mamma, just look at the cute little lambs, and they're such good imitations, too. They squeak just like my toy lamb and have the same kind of hair on."

Unfortunate Definition.

Child—Mamma, what is a common person?

Mother—Why, child, a common person is—is—well, it's a person that we do not associate with. Why do you ask?

Child—'Cause Mrs. Nextdoor said you was a common person.—Tit-Bits.



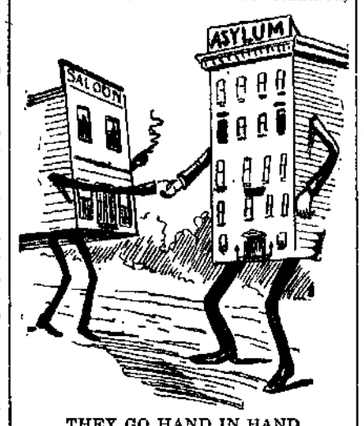
ITS HEREDITARY EFFECT.

Sins of Drunkenness Visited on Unfortunate Progeny to the Third and Fourth Generation.

In a recent sermon in the Union Gospel News by Dr. J. Wilbur Chapman, on the "Sinfulness of Sin," he says: I have been going through the institutions where I have had the privilege of looking upon the insane people confined there, and I have found out the following:

Many people are insane because of the sins of their parents. Results of crime on future generations. At the recent meeting of the Congress of Criminal Anthropology at Geneva, Switzerland, Dr. Legrain, physician-in-chief of the asylum of Ville-Evrard, gave the results of his investigation, which extended over a period of years and showed how sin, like disease, is transmitted from drunken father to appetite enslaved son; how in such soil the seeds of crime and madness develop and ripen in the last generation into sterile idiocy and the extinction of the race.

First Generation: He traced the course of four generations of drinkers in 215 families. One hundred and sixty-eight families showed unmistakable symptoms of degeneracy; 63 cases of mild insanity; 88 were mentally unsound; 45 at times dangerously insane; many of the children were weaklings and died at an early age, 6 out of 8 in one case, 10 out of 16 in another. These six latter who remained,



THEY GO HAND IN HAND.

were all feeble-minded and had epileptic fits and were a prey to evil instincts. In 39 families were found convulsions; epilepsy in 52; hysteria in 16; meningitis in 5; 108 families out of the 215 counted one out of every two individuals victims of periodic alcoholic delirium; in 106 families of the 215, insanity had developed.

Second Generation: Ninety-eight observations gave the following: Fifty-four families had one or more members who were imbeciles or idiots; in 23 families there were those who were morally irresponsible, untimely births, extraordinary mortality and hereditary diseases caused the children to die in appalling numbers. At this stage the fathers and mothers had become common drunkards, with but eight exceptions. In 42 families he found chronic cases of convulsions, and epilepsy in 40. In 23 families insanity exists.

Third Generation: Seven observations, or families, gave him a total of 17 children; all mentally unsound and physically stunted; two were insane, four subject to convulsions, two epilepsy, two hysteria, one meningitis, three scrofula.

Summing up the 814 causes found in the 215 families, he found 32.2 per cent. were alcoholics, 60.9 per cent. were degenerates, 13.9 per cent. morally irresponsible, 22.7 per cent. have convulsions, 19 per cent. are incurably insane; 174 disappeared from this world before or almost before having drawn their first breath; 93 cases of tuberculosis which bring the total of those who died from hereditary alcoholism up to one-third.

There is no fifth generation, for the last line is a microcephalous idiot. Thus Moses was right, as proven by science, when he said: "God visits the iniquities of the parents unto the third and fourth generation of them that hate Him." There is no fifth.

TEMPERANCE SERMONETTES.

"My son, if sinners entice thee, consent thou not."—Prov. 1:10.

Moses surrounded by the luxury of Pharaoh's court and Daniel amidst the enticing luxuries of voluptuous heathenism purposed in their hearts, and kept pure bodies and clear brains.

The appetite is the largest part of every young man, and is the avenue through which Satan works to the destruction of body and soul. The "just one glass," "this one indulgence," of to-day becomes the accepted diet of to-morrow and soon grows to be the consuming passion.

Reason, Wisdom and Love say: "My son." They would have that will of yours so dominate your life as to have you choose good rather than evil. The sinner "entices." The deadly sting of every evil appetite and lust is kept sheathed until the victim, in its power, is made to feel its fatal poison.

The "Sinner" says "consent." Wisdom says "consent NOT." That little word can be made to weigh a TON in one's character and life. As a foundation stone it can support the beautiful superstructure of an admirable character, but, ignored and forgotten, during the days of youth when "Sinner" is enticing, it looms up at the last as the mountain that crushes down to hell.

Ball Players Cannot Drink.

Candidates for the baseball team of the University of Michigan have been notified that no drinking will be tolerated. Violation of this rule will result in suspension.

ONE VIEW OF MRS. NATION.

Further Insight Into Her Character Given in an Account of Her Recent Visit to Cincinnati.

Mrs. Carrie Nation visited the city of Cincinnati recently, having been engaged for a course of lectures. Judging from a report in the Commercial Tribune she is the very reverse of a "crazy fanatic" or a "wild-eyed anarchist." Speaking of her visit to the mayor, that paper says:

"Mrs. Nation's appearance belies the presentment of her features which have preceded her. She is a kindly, motherly, benevolent woman, with a heart overflowing with kindness and a mind capable of holding only one idea at a time. Neatly attired in black, she carried on her bosom a little gold hatchet, and opened the proceedings by stating that it was the duty of the mayor to close, at once, all saloons in the city of Cincinnati."

Accompanied by two police detectives, she visited, during her first night in the city, several "fashionable saloons" and "low resorts," and talked plainly, kindly and pathetically to the inmates. Fallen women and hardened men listened, the former looking sad and some weeping, and the latter cheering and treating her with due deference and respect.

On visiting the mayor of the city, she exhorted him to close the saloons, claiming that he had the power to do so, when the following colloquy, as reported in the Tribune, occurred:

"But," said Mayor Fleischmann, while the crowd facing him grinned unmercifully, "but I really don't know that I want to close the saloons."

"Possibly not, being a distiller," said Mrs. Nation. "I presume you would really be glad to see the products of your distilleries sold in every town in the state, now, wouldn't you?" and Mrs. Nation smiled triumphantly, while Mayor Fleischmann said he did not know but that he really would.

"I thought so," said Mrs. Nation. "You want to be the devil's agent for these hell-holes of saloons. Do you know, Mr. Mayor," said Mrs. Nation, branching off into etymology, "do you know I had a hard time trying to find a real good name for saloons? First, I called them 'devil's homes,' then I thought that wouldn't be hard enough for them, and so now I call them hell-holes, and I think that comes nearer to the right thing, don't you? I know you do! You are a lovely man, and a much nicer man than the mayor of Chicago. Now, when I visited Chicago, Mayor Harrison got out of my way, but you have seen me, and now won't you quit that hell's business you are in and do good?" and Mrs. Nation smiled sweetly at the mayor again, but the chief executive looked at the grinning faces of Messrs. Herrmann, Christie, Longworth and Gass and remained silent.

Mrs. Nation thought she had him converted.

"Do you know that if you don't quit the whisky business and stop all saloons, you will roast in hell?" she asked, cheerfully. "Now, when you come before the Lord, I will be on one side, and you will be on the other, and the Lord will ask you whether you have clothed the naked, and you will be compelled to say that you have taken their clothes from them. Then He will ask you whether you have fed the hungry, and you will be compelled to say that you have taken the food from them. Then He will ask you whether you have visited the sick, and you will be compelled to say that you have made people sick."

"Not with our products," said Mayor Fleischmann, looking in vain for relief.

"Don't interrupt me, please," said Mrs. Nation. "I have a mission, and I'm going to fulfill it. When I look around this room I see a man who has sat on the bench. I do not know from actual observation that he drinks, but his breath betrays him."

Here Judge Longworth blushed a deeper carnation hue.

"I see another man, who is fine-looking, but whose nose betrays his fondness for strong drinks," said Mrs. Nation, as Squire Gass and Mr. Herrmann looked at each other furtively.

"I see two men here who, I am told, are members of high boards in this city, and who have control of the liquor traffic in such cases as you have not, Mr. Mayor, and I must say their countenances tell the story of their passion for alcohol."

At this juncture Messrs. Mullen and McDonough tried to slip out of the room.

"Have you seen many drunken men since you came to Cincinnati?" asked the mayor, managing to get in a word edgewise.

"I can't say that I have," said Mrs. Nation, "but there's a red-faced man in the room, and I know that his family is starving," said she, as Adolph Schmidt, the mayor's clerk, hid his face in his handkerchief and sympathized with Jack McDermott.

"I see men all around me who are slaves of the rum demon," said Mrs Nation. "I can tell it in their faces, and when the Lord calls you to account, Mr. Mayor, and when you will be led off to where there is weeping and wailing and gnashing of teeth, and where the fires are hot, I'll stand on the other side, and I'll tell you that I told you so."

Ban on Cigarette in Oklahoma.

An anti-cigarette bill has been passed by the legislature of Oklahoma territory and signed by Gov. Barnes.

FOR FEMALE COMPLAINTS

And diseases arising from an impure state of the blood Lichty's Celery Nerve Compound is an invaluable specific. Sold by Dreier & Bro., corner Calhoun and Columbia streets.

Subscribe for The Sentinel.

MOTHER GRAY'S SWEET POWDERS

for Children. Mother Gray, for years a nurse in the Children's Home in New York, treated children successfully with a remedy, now prepared and placed in the drug stores, called Mother Gray's Sweet Powders for Children. They are harmless as milk, pleasant to take and never fail. A certain cure for feverishness, constipation, headache, teething and stomach disorders and remove worms. At all druggists, 25c. Sample sent FREE. Address Allen S. Olmsted, LeRoy, N. Y.

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PRACTICE LIMITED TO DISEASES OF

EYE, EAR, NOSE AND THROAT.

GLASSES ADJUSTED.

Robert Spice,

PLUMBER, STEAM and GAS FITTER...

48 WEST MAIN STREET.

Office 'phone 261. Residence 1047.

Subcribe for The Sentinel.

The Pennsylvania Station.

Pennsylvania Lines.

Trains Run by Central Time.

(Daily, (Daily, except Sunday.

From Ft. Wayne to	Leave	Arrive
Valparaiso and Chicago.*	2 30 am	4 10 am
Plymouth and Chicago..*	9 10 am	7 35 pm
Chicago ..... *	2 58 am	9 22 pm
New York and Wash'tn.*	5 30 am	2 25 am
Youngst'n and Pittsb'g.*	5 30 am	3 25 am
Mansfield and Lima.....*12 01 am		11 55 am
Canton and Pittsburg..*12 01 am		4 00 pm
Valparaiso and Chicago.† 7 30 am		110 20 pm
Valparaiso and Chicago.†12 15 pm		112 30 pm
Crestline and Pittsburg.†12 40 pm		3 25 am
Plymouth and Chicago..* 4 18 pm		7 35 pm
Lima and Crestline.....† 7 00 am		† 7 30 am
New York and Wash'tn.* 7 45 pm		4 00 pm
Pittsburg & Phila.....* 7 45 pm		4 00 pm
Pittsburg & Phila.....* 9 30 pm		4 50 am
Pittsburg & Phila.....* 4 20 pm		*10 10 am
New York and Wash'tn.* 4 20 pm		*10 10 am
Valparaiso and Chicago.*10 15 am		4 15 pm
Valparaiso and Chicago.		*11 55 pm

GRAND RAPIDS & INDIANA RY. In effect March 3, 1901.

NORTH BOUND.

For Grand Rapids and north.....	2 30 a.m
" " " " "	8 50 a.m
" " " " "	4 25 p.m
From Richmond arrives.....	8 40 a.m

SOUTH BOUND.

For Richmond and Cincinnati.....	12 05 a.m
" " " "	6 55 a.m
" " " "	12 30 p.m
From Grand Rapids arrives.....	5 50 p.m

*Daily †Daily except Sunday.

WABASH

Wabash Time Table in Effect June 3rd, 1900.

GOING EAST.

No. 2 Fast Eastern Express, daily.....	5 50 a.m
No. 6 New England Fast Mail daily....	11 45 a.m
No. 24 Atlantic Express—daily.....	3 47 p.m
No. 18 Fern Accom, daily arrive.....	9 37 a.m

GOING WEST.

No. 19 Indianapolis Express—daily....	5 50 a.m
No. 7 St. Louis Express daily—.....	9 37 a.m
No. 5 Government Fast Mail—daily....	5 40 p.m
No. 8 St. Louis limited—daily.....	8 20 p.m

Telephones—Home-Bell, No. 6.

Findlay, Fort Wayne and Western Railway.

DEPART.

No. 2 Mail and Express (except Sun.)..	7 20 a.m
No. 32 Local Freight (except Sun.)....	8 00 a.m

ARRIVE.

No. 3 Mail and Express (except Sun.).	3 30 p.m
No. 31 Local Freight (except Sun.)....	5 15 p.m

NICKEL PLATE

9—12-2-1900

All trains arrive at and depart from Van Buren Street Union Passenger Station, Chicago.

Uniformed Colored Porters attend passengers holding first or second class tickets in day coaches on fast trains, insuring scrupulously clean cars enroute.

All Nickel Plate Passenger Trains Daily.

EASTBOUND FROM FT. WAYNE.	DEPART
Standard Express, No. 6.....	3 25
Nickel Plate Express, No. 2.....	8 15
Eastern Express, No. 4.....	7 55
Local Freight.....	†7 30
WESTBOUND FROM FT. WAYNE.	DEPART
Standard Express, No. 5.....	2 30
Western Express, No. 1.....	12 10
Nickel Plate Express, No. 3.....	4 35
Local Freight.....	†7 00

†Daily except Sunday.
Light type A. M. Dark type P. M.

Thru Drawing Room Sleeping Cars on Nos. 2, 4 and 6 to Cleveland, Erie, Buffalo, New York and Boston; on Nos. 1, 3 and 5 to Chicago.

Meals are served at "up-to-date" Dining Stations and in Nickel Plate Dining Cars at opportune meal hours.

For rates and information, address C. A. Asterlin, T. P. A., Ft. Wayne, Ind.

L. S. & M. S. TIME CARD In effect Dec. 2, 1900

NORTHBOUND	DEPART
No. 463 Local Freight.....	7 20 a.m
No. 457 Express and Mail.....	11 55 a.m
No. 459 Express and Mail.....	5 00 p.m
SOUTHBOUND	ARRIVE
No. 456 Express and Mail.....	11 25 a.m
No. 460 Express and Mail.....	5 50 p.m
No. 462 Local Freight.....	2 50 p.m

A. W. CRASPER, Ticket Agt.

L. E. & W. RY.—TIME TABLE.

In Effect Sunday, April 28.

South Bound.	Depart.
No. 175 Local Freight, except Sunday..	5 30 a m
No. 41 Express and Mail, except Sun...	7 10 a m
No. 47 Express and Mail, except Sun...	4 15 p.m
No. 45 Express and Mail, Sunday only..	6 30 p m
North Bound.	Arrive.
No. 40 Express and Mail, except Sun...	11 40 a.m
No. 174 Local Freight, except Sunday..	4 40 p m
No. 42 Express and Mail, except Sun..	10 25 p m
No. 44 Express and Mail, Sunday only..	10 35 a.m

White Fruit House

PRICES FOR 1901.

Teas, Coffees, Sugar, Syrups, Spices, Tobaccos, Fresh Fruits, California Dried Fruits, Nuts, Candies, Canned Fish and Salt Fish, Wool Carpets, Rag Carpets, Floor Oil Cloths, Linoleums, Tapestries, Moquettes and Axminster Carpets, Rugs, Mats, Chinese Matting and Window Shades.

SUGARS, ALL GRADES, REDUCED ½c POUND.

Standard Granulated Sugar, 6c lb.	Coffee A Sugar, 5½c lb.
Powdered Sugar, 6c lb.	Yellow Extra C Sugar, 5c lb.
Cut Loaf Sugar, 6c lb.	New Orleans Sugar, 4½c lb.

TEAS—GREEN, OOLONG AND JAPAN.

Fine grade of Teas command full price; beside the war in China and a heavy duty has put the price of teas up. But buying in large quantities and direct from the importer, thereby saving you a profit of 10c to 20c pound.

Extra Good Young Hyson, 35c lb.	English Breakfast, 60c lb.
Very Best Young Hyson, 50c lb.	Good Oolong, 35c; Best, 60c lb.
Gunpowder, Good, 40c lb, Best 60c lb.	Good Japan, 40c lb; Best, 50c lb.
Best Ceylon Tea, 60c lb.	

COFFEE. COFFEE.

REDUCED 2 CENTS A POUND.

We now make a specialty of roasting our best Rio Coffee here at home, and in this way our customers get a much fresher roast than in packages, besides you can see what you are buying, as it is loose and not in packages. It is quite a saving to our customers and a much better article.

Very Best Green Rio, 10c lb.	Our Best Roasted Rio, 12½c lb.
Old Government Java, Green, 25c lb.	Roasted Java, 31c lb.
Rich Mocha, Green, 25c lb.	Roasted Mocha, 31c lb.

LAKE FISH AND BOSTON FISH.

Family White Fish, ½bbl., $1.75.	Best Mackerel, kit, $2.25.
Family White Fish, kit, 55c.	Scotch Herring, keg, 85c.
No. 1 White Fish, kit, 1.25.	Holland Herring, keg, 85c.
Mackerel, kit, $1.35.	Best Georgia Bank Cod Fish, whole, 7c.
Labrador Herring, 2c each.	Summer Cured Cod Fish, 3c.

CANNED GOODS.

California Green Gages, 15c lb.	Tidal Wave Tomatoes, 3c can.
California Egg Plums, 15c lb.	Sugar Corn, 7c can.
California Apricots, 15c lb.	Egyptian Corn, 10c.
California Peaches, 15c.	Early June Peas, 9c can.
California White Cherries, 20c.	String Beans, 7c.

CALIFORNIA DRIED FRUITS.

California Raisins, 8c lb.	Domestic Apples, 6c lb.
Best California Raisins, 10c lb.	Pitted Plums, 12c lb.
California Apricots, 12c lb.	New Currants, 17c lb.
California Prunes, 5c and 9c lb.	No. 1 Blackberries, 10c lb.
Evaporated Apples, 8c lb.	California Peaches, 10c lb.

SYRUPS AND MOLASSES.

Golden Drips, 30c gallon.	Good New Orleans, 20c gallon.
Best New Orleans, 40c gallon.	Rich Yellow Sorghum, 40c gallon.
Maple Syrup, 75c gallon.	Lyndon Maple Syrup, 35c bottle.

OILS—HARNESS, NEATSFOOT, LINSEED AND MACHINE.

Harness Oil, 50c gallon.	Neatsfoot, 60c gallon.
Boiled Linseed Oil, 80c gallon.	Fish Oil, 60c gallon.
Raw Linseed Oil, 80c gallon.	Lard Oil, 50c gallon.
Castor Oil, 70c gallon.	Machine Oil, dark, 25c gallon.
Machine Oil, Bright, 30c gallon.	

WINES AND LIQUORS FOR MEDICAL USE ONLY.

Kelley Island Catawba, 70c gallon.	California Angelica, 80c gallon.
Kelley Island, Port, 80c gallon.	California Muscatel, 80c gallon.
California Sherry, 80c gallon.	Wines in bottles, 25c and 30c bottle.
German Kuemmel, $1.50 gallon.	Whiskies, New, $1.10 and $1.25 gallon.
German Kuemmel, bottles, 60c.	Whiskies, Old, $1.40, $1.75, $2.50 gallon.

FINE CUT AND PLUG TOBACCO AND CIGARS.

Winner Fine Cut, 32c lb.	Horse Shoe Plug, 45c lb.
Sweet Cuba Fine Cut, 35c lb.	Battle Ax, 35c plug; J. T. plug, 18c.
Hiawatha Fine Cut, 70c lb.	Standard Navy Plug, 35c plug.
Flor De Anna Cigars, 55c per box.	Corn Cake Smoking, 25c lb.
Artistic Cigars, 65c per box.	American Star Smoking, 27c lb.
Tan Cigars, $1.25 per box.	Mail Pouch, 43c lb.

CARPETS, MATTING, LINOLEUMS, WINDOW SHADES AND FLOOR OIL CLOTHS.

We have a large line and nice assortment of Oil Cloths, Carpets and Window Shades. We keep all grades and prices. Our whole corner is devoted to these goods, so you can always find a good display at low prices.

Window Shades, good, 10c each.	Linoleum, good, 50c square yd.
Window Shades, extra, 25c each.	Linoleum, best, 80c square yd.
Window Shades, best, 30c each.	Floor Oil Cloth, best, 35c yard.
Rag Carpet, good, per yard, 22c.	Floor Oil Cloth, good, 27c yard.
Rag Carpet, home made, per yard, 40c.	Ingrain Carpets, good, 30c yard.
Brussels Carpets, good, yard, 75c.	Ingrain Carpets, 50c yard.
Brussels Carpets, best, yard, 85c.	Extra Supers, per yard, 60c.

Be sure and give us a call and we will save you 20 per cent. on above goods.

White Fruit House,

FORT WAYNE IND.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE.com

SABBATH SERVICES.

ANNOUNCEMENTS OF THE HOURS OF DEVOTION IN THE CHURCHES OF FORT WAYNE.

PRESBYTERIAN.

First Presbyterian church, Washington and Clinton streets; Rev. D. W. Moffat, D. D., pastor.—Sunday school at 9:30; sermon at 10:45; special music; Christian Endeavor at 6:30; Bible lesson at 7:30; special music; prayer meeting as usual Wednesday evening.

Westminster Presbyterian church, on West Berry street, between Webster and Ewing streets.—On Sunday Rev. Frye, of this city, will preach. Morning service at 10:30; Sunday school at 12 m.; Junior Christian Endeavor at 3 p. m.; Senior Christian Endeavor at 6:30; evening sermon at 7:30. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening.

Third Presbyterian church, 540 Calhoun street, between Suttenfield street and Woodland avenue; Rev. J. A. P. McGaw, D. D., pastor.—Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.; O. B. Fitch, superintendent; Clinton R. Willson, chorister. Morning service at 10:45; subject of sermon, "The Lord God a Sun." Christian Endeavor at 7 p. m.; topic, "Practice Christianity." Evening service at 7:45; the pastor will lecture on "The Books of Kings." Singing at both services led by the Apollo quartet. Prayer meeting on Wednesday evening, at 7:45; topic, "The Ascension." The ladies' tea with Mrs. J. C. Polhamus, 137 East Creighton avenue, Thursday afternoon. The Woman's Missionary society with Mrs. Charles Fry, Friday, at 2:30 p. m.

Bethany Presbyterian church, corner Boone and Fry streets; J. C. Breckinridge, pastor; residence, No. 425 West Main street.—Sabbath services, 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; Sabbath school at 9:30 a. m.; Christian Endeavor prayer meeting at 6:30 p. m.; Wednesday evening prayer meeting, followed by teachers' meeting; choral choir Friday evening, under the direction of Professor Miles.

REFORMED.

St. John's Reformed church, John H. Bosch, pastor.—At 9 a. m., Sunday school; 10:15 a. m., services and preaching; 2 p. m., meeting of the consistory; 7 p. m., devotional meeting of the young people; 7:30, evening services and preaching. Wednesday evening, discussion and explanation of the Sunday school lesson. Thursday, "Ascension day," will be observed; morning services and preaching at 10 o'clock.

Salem Reformed church, next to postoffice.—Sunday school, 9:30 a. m.; morning services at 10:30; evening services at 7:30; the evening service will be in English; the Male quartet will sing at this service; Young People's meeting on next Wednesday evening. P. Ruhl, pastor.

Grace Reformed church, Rev. A. K. Zartman, D. D., pastor.—Sabbath morning sermon to children and young people; subject, "The Child's Relation and Duty to the Parent." Evening service at 8 o'clock. The pastor will preach the first of a series of Sabbath evening sermons to young people on Jacob; subject tomorrow evening, "The Parentage of Jacob, Isaac and Rebecka—the Marriage Relationship, etc." Sabbath school at 9:30 a. m.; Juniors, 2 p. m.; Young People's meeting at 7.15, subject, "Practice Christianity"—text, I John, 3:14-18; leader, Ernest Close.

ENGLISH LUTHERAN.

Trinity English Lutheran church, Rev. S. Wagenhals, pastor—Sunday school, 9:30; morning service, 10:45; evening service, 7:30; teachers' meeting Thursday at 8 p. m.; Dorcas society Friday; lesson in the catechism Saturday, 9 a. m.

Christ's Lutheran church, Jefferson and Webster streets, Rev. L. J. Motschman, pastor—Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.; Luther league at 6:45 p. m.; divine worship, with sermon, at 10:45 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; morning theme, "Made Rich Through My Brother's Poverty;" evening, "The Good Fight of Faith."

Lutheran Church of the Redeemer, West Washington and Fulton streets—Sunday school, 9 a. m.; preaching, 10:30 a. m.; text, James 1:22-27; evening service, 7:30 p. m.; Acts 9:19-29; "St. Paul a Living Example of True Conversion."

UNITED BRETHREN.

Calvary U. B. church, corner of Harmer and Lewis streets; Rev. J. W. Lake, pastor.— Sunday services as follows: Sunday school at 9:30 a. m., Assistant Superintendent O. B. Robbins in charge; morning sermon at 10:30 a. m.; Y. P. C. U. services at 6:45 p. m., and evening sermon at 7:45. Mid-week services: Y. P. C. U. business meeting Tuesday evening; prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 7:45, H. J. Neasel, leader; Young People's prayer service Friday evening at 7:45, Mrs. Ollie Johnson, leader.

BAPTIST.

First Baptist church—Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.; public worship at 10:45 a. m. and 8 p. m.; sermons by the pastor, Rev. J. N. Field; morning subject, "The Debt of the Church to the World;" evening sermon to young people; subject, "How to Make the Most of Life;" young people's meeting at 6:45 p. m. in lecture room; general prayer meeting at 8 p. m., Wednesday; subject, "Holding Fast What We Have." Evening services from now till September begin at 8 instead of 7:30. South Wayne mission at 9:30 a. m. Lakeside and Hanna street missions at 3 p. m. The pastor will speak Sunday at Hanna street mission.

CHURCH OF CHRIST.

West Jefferson Street Church of Christ, Edgar William Allen, pastor—10:30 a. m., sermon, "Covetousness;" 7:30 p. m., sermon, "The Punishment of Hypocrisy;" 9:30 a. m., Sunday school; 3 p. m., Junior Endeavor; 6:30 p. m., Christian Endeavor. Monday night, meeting of the King's Daughters with Mrs. C. O. Miller, 26 South Wayne avenue. Wednesday night, mid-week service. Thursday afternoon, Ladies' Aid society tea with Mrs. Kover, Howell street.

West Creighton Avenue Church of Christ, corner Miner street and West Creighton avenue, Zach. A. Harris minister—Lord's day services: Bible school, 9:30 a. m.; Dr. S. D. Bader superintendent. Preaching, 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sermon topics morning, "The Growth of the Divine Life Within the Soul;" evening, "The Battle of Life." Junior C. E., 3:30 p. m.; Christian Endeavor, 6:30 p. m., topic, "Practical Christianity;" I John, 3:14-18. Mid-week services Wednesday evening, prayer meeting topic, "Children and Heirs of God;" Rom. 8:17. Thursday evening teachers' meeting.

CONGREGATIONAL.

Plymouth Congregational church, corner West Jefferson and Harrison streets, Rev. J. Webster Bailey, pastor—Morning service at 10:45; subject of sermon, "My Brother's Keeper;" Sunday school at 9:30; B. Paul Mossman, superintendent; meeting of Endeavorers at 6:30 p. m.; evening service at 7:30; sermon on "The Use and Abuse of Speech."

South Congregational church, corner DeWald and Hoagland, D. T. Williams, pastor; residence, 85 West Butler street, preaching services 10:45 a. m. and 8 p. m.; subjects of discourses; morning, "The Gathering Power of Christianity;" evening "The Duty of Confessing Christ;" Bible school, 9:30 a. m.; Junior Christian Endeavor, 3 p. m.; Senior, 7 p. m. No mid-week service on account of state meeting at Plymouth church.

EVANGELICAL ASSOCIATION.

Bethel church, corner DeWald and Clinton streets—Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.; German preaching, 10:30 a. m.; English preaching, 7:45 p. m.; Y. P. A., 6:45 p. m.; subject "Practice Christianity." Mid-week services: Prayer meeting Wednesday and Thursday evenings at 7:45. Choir practice Friday evening. Rev J. H. Evans, pastor.

RAILROAD Y. M. C. A.

Rev. Z. A. Harris will address a meeting for men at 3 p. m. Bible study at 4 p. m. Regular monthly meeting of the committee of management on Monday at 7:30 p. m.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE.

First Church of Christ, Scientist—Services, 10:30 a. m., in Harmony hall, 20 West Berry street; subject, "Mortals and Immortals." Golden text: "But when that which is perfect is come, then that which is in part shall be done away. . . . . For now we see through a glass, darkly; but then face to face; now I know in part; but then shall I know even as also I am known." I Corinthians, 13: 10, 12. Testimonial meetings, 8 o'clock every Wednesday evening. Reading room adjoining church rooms, 2 to 5 . m. week days only.

Second Church of Christ, Scientist—Mrs. Louise J. Woods, first reader; Isaac N. Woods, second reader—Services, 10:30 a. m., Sunday, in Jewish temple, 96 Harrison street, between Wayne and Washington streets; subject, "Mortals and Immortals;" golden text: "But when that which is perfect is come, then that which is in part shall be done away. . . . . For now we see through a glass, darkly; but then face to face; now I know in part; but then shall I know even as also I am known." I Corinthians, 13:10, 12. Testimonial meeting every Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock. Reading room open daily except Sunday from 2 to 5 p. m. at the church edifice.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL.

Berry Street M. E. church, Harrison and Berry streets—Sunday services as follows: Sunday school, 9:30 a. m.; sermon by the pastor, theme: "The Epworth League and Its Relation to the Church," 10:30 a. m.; general class, 12:00 m.; Junior League meeeting, 2:30 p. m.; Epworth meeting, 7:00 p. m.; anniversary of the league, 8:00 p. m.; this being the twelfth anniversary a very interesting program will be rendered by the young people; prayer meeting Wednesday, 7:30 p. m. H. J. Norris, pastor.

Wayne Street M. E. church, corner of Broadway, Asher S. Preston, pastor—Subject of the sermon at 10:30, "The Union of Man and God in the World's Work;" the address in the evening will be on "One Talented People;" Sabbath school at 9:30; Junior League at 3:30; music by the Linden quartet; monthly meeting of the official board Tuesday evening; prayer meeting Wednesday evening.

Simpson M. E. church, corner of Dawson and Harrison streets—Services as follows: Sunday school, 9:30 a. m.; morning sermon, 10:30; subject, "Character Building;" noon class, 11:45; Junior League, 2:30 p. m.; Vesper service, 6:30 p. m. Instead of the usual evening sermon we will have a literary program and special music followed by the annual installation of the officers of the Epworth League. Miss Alice Linam, a returned missionary from the recently turbulent field of China will speak at the Simpson M. E. church next Tuesday evening, May 14, lecture, beginning promptly at 8 o'clock. Admission will be free. Rev. J. A. Patterson, pastor.

St. Paul M. E. church, Walton avenue, B. Sawyer, pastor—Sunday school at 9:30 a. m., C. B. Watterson, superintendent; preaching at 10:30 a. m.; class meeting at 12 m.; Junior Epworth League, 2:30, Jennie Patterson, leader; Epworth League at 6:30 p. m. preaching at 7:30 p. m.; prayer meeting on Thursday evening at 7:30; singing conducted by C. B. Watterson.

Trinity M. E. church, corner Fourth and Cass streets, Rev. Charles E. White, pastor—Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.; preaching at 10:30, subject, "The Test of Manhood;" the classes will meet at noon; the Junior League will hold its session at 3:00 p. m., Mrs. Charles E. White, superintendent; Junior Epworth League at 6:30; evening service at 7:30; prayer meeting and choir practice Wednesday evening; business meeting of the Epworth League on Monday evening.

NON-SECTARIAN BIBLE CLASS.

At 2:30 o'clock every Sunday afternoon a non-sectarian Bible class meets at 199 Lafayette street.

FREE METHODIST.

Preaching Sunday, 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; Sunday school, 3 p. m.; Young People's meeting, Monday, 7:30 p. m.; class meeting, Tuesday, 7:30 p. m.; prayer meetings, Thursday, 7:30 p. m. Rev. P. S. Shoemaker, pastor.

An Excellent Combination.

The pleasant method and beneficial effects of the well known remedy, SYRUP OF FIGS, manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO., illustrate the value of obtaining the liquid laxative principles of plants known to be medicinally laxative and presenting them in the form most refreshing to the taste and acceptable to the system. It is the one perfect strengthening laxative, cleansing the system effectually, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers gently yet promptly and enabling one to overcome habitual constipation permanently. Its perfect freedom from every objectionable quality and substance, and its acting on the kidneys, liver and bowels, without weakening or irritating them, make it the ideal laxative.

In the process of manufacturing figs are used, as they are pleasant to the taste, but the medicinal qualities of the remedy are obtained from senna and other aromatic plants, by a method known to the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. only. In order to get its beneficial effects and to avoid imitations, please remember the full name of the Company printed on the front of every package.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N. Y.
For sale by all Druggists.—Price 50c. per bottle.

CITY MISSION.

The city mission, 170 West Main street, will hold services Sabbath afternoon at 3 o'clock and each night during the week at 7:30. S. H. Matthews, superintendent.

ADVENTIST.

There will be services Saturday evening at 7:30, Sunday morning at 10:30 and evening at 7:30, by Rev. P. W. Botts, at the Adventist church, corner Clinton and Holman streets.

AFRICAN METHODIST.

A. M. E. church, corner Wayne and Francis streets—Hours of service: At 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; Sabbath school at 3 p. m.; Christian Endeavor at 6:30 p. m.; prayer meeting on Thursday evening at 7:30. Rev. A. Smith, pastor.

EPISCOPALIAN.

Trinity Episcopal church, Rev. A. W. Seabrease, rector.—Services at 8 and 10:45 a. m.; evening service at 8 o'clock instead of 7:30, as heretofore. The recital by the organist, E. Russell Sanborn, will precede the evening service, commencing at 7:30.

Y. W. C. A.

The devotional service at the Young Women's Christian association Sunday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, will be led by Mrs. A. K. Zartman. Friday night there will be an educational social, finishing the class work for the year.

GERMAN LUTHERAN.

Emanuel Lutheran, West Jefferson street, Rev. C. Gross, pastor—Sunday services, 10:00 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; Sunday school, 2:30 p. m.

St. John's Lutheran church, corner Washington boulevard and Van Buren street, Rev. H. P. Dannecker, pastor—Services (German), 10:00 a. m.; services (German) for children, 2 p. m.; services (English), 7:30 p. m.

Trinity, corner of Huffman and Oakland streets, Rev. J. A. Bohn, pastor—Sunday services, 10 a. m.; Sunday school, 2:30 p. m.

German Lutheran Zion's church, Creighton avenue and Hanna street, Rev. H. Chr. Luehr, pastor—Services, 10:00 a. m. and 2 p. m. Sundays.

St. Paul's on Barr street, Rev. Jacob Miller, pastor—Services, 10 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; Sunday school, 2:30 p. m.

Grace Lutheran church, corner Pontiac and Gay streets, Rev. J. F. Miller, pastor—Services, 10 a. m.; services for children, 2 p. m.

Evangelical Lutheran Concordia congregation, southwest corner of Fletcher and Alliger streets—Sunday services: Preaching at 10 a. m. and Sunday school at 2:30 p. m. Rev. August Lange, pastor.

Emmaus Lutheran, Broadway and Creighton avenue, Rev. Philip Wambsganss, jr., pastor—Sunday services, 10:00 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; Sunday school, 2:30 p. m.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception, Rt. Rev. Herman J. Alerding, D. D., bishop; Rev. John R. Quinlan, pastor; Rev. J. H. Bathe, chancellor; Rev. P. J. O'Reilley, assistant.

Masses at 6, 8, 8:30 (children's services) and 10:30 a. m.; Sunday school at 2 p. m.; vespers at 3 p. m.

The following meetings are held every Sunday in rotation during the month, commencing at 4 o'clock: First Sunday, Married Men's sodality, Rev. J. H. Bathe, director, and Young Men's sodality, Rev. P. J. O'Reilley, director. Second Sunday, Rosary sodality, Rev. J. R. Quinlan, director. Third Sunday, Young Ladies' sodality, Rev. J. R. Quinlan, director. Fourth Sunday, Boys' sodality, Rev. P. J. O'Reilley, director, and Young Girl's sodality, Rev. J. R. Quinlan, director. The Catholic Knights of America, branch 108, meets the first and third Sundays of each month, Rev. P. J. O'Reilley, director. The Sacred Heart league has special devotions on the first Friday of each month at 7:30 p. m. Rev. P. J. O'Reilley, director.

St. Patrick's, corner of DeWald and Harrison streets, Rev. Joseph F. Delaney, pastor; Rev. Thomas Mungovan, assistant—The services at the church are as follows: Mass at 7:45 a. m.; children's mass at 9 a. m.; high mass at 10:30 a. m.; catechism at 2:15 p. m.; vespers at 3 p. m. Masses at 6:30 and 8 a. m. during week days.

Following is a list of the various societies of the church and the time of meeting: Married Men's and Young Men's sodalities, first Sunday in the month; Rosary society, second Sunday; Young Ladies' sodality, third Sunday; also the first three Sundays of the month for the office of the Blessed Virgin; Boys' and Girls' sodalities, fourth Sunday at 2:30 p. m.; all other meetings at 4 o'clock, immediately after vespers; each society takes communion on Sunday of meeting; St. Vincent de Paul society meets the fourth Sunday of the month; Ladies' Catholic Benevolent association meets first and fourth Thursdays; St. Joseph Benevolent society meets third Sunday of the month. Sacred Heart devotions on the first Friday of the month at 7:30 p. m.

St. Mary's (German), corner of Lafayette and Jefferson streets, Rev. John H. Oechtering, pastor; assistant, Rev. Gustave Hottenroth—Sunday services, 8 and 10 a. m. and 2:30 p. m.; Sunday school, 2 p. m.

St. Paul's (German), corner West Washington and Griffith streets, Rev. F. J. H. Kroll, pastor—Services, 10 a. m. and 2 p. m.

St. Peter's (German), corner East DeWald and Warsaw streets, Rev. Ferdinand Koerdt, pastor—Sunday services, 7:45 and 9:45 a. m. and 2:30 p. m.; Sunday school, 2 p. m.

St. Joseph's chapel (in connection with St. Joseph's hospital), Rev. Thomas Eisenring, C. S. S., chaplain—Sunday services, 10 a. m. and 4 p. m.; weekly services, 8 a. m.

Church of the Precious Blood, corner of Barthold and Fourth streets, Rev. Francis Nigsch, pastor—Morning mass at 7:45; high mass, with sermon, at 10 a. m., and vespers at 3 p. m.

WHAT LOVE CAN DO.

(Written for The Sentinel.)

Are you toiling 'neath a mountain of care?
Do you feel your burden heavy to bear?
Is your life a labor given
From the dawn till dewy even?
Love can lighten all the load; don't despair.

Does your soul rebel at duty's behest?
Does a warfare rage and rant in your breast?
Are you tried and sorely vexed?
Are you harassed and perplexed?
Love can lull your racking nerves into rest.

Has a brother been unkind? Never mind.
Trust the potency of love and you'll find
All his angry thoughts will fly,
And his friendship, by and by,
With the blossoms of your heart be entwined.

Has your business gone awry, faithful man?
Are you chided when you're doing all you can?
Are your efforts crowned with losses?
Have you heartaches? Have you crosses?
Know that love has a cure for every ban.

Would you bask in the beauties of the morn,
See the shine out of night and shadow born?
Know the song the wild birds sing,
Hear the bluebell's happy ring,
Catch a breath of the fragrant, budding thorn?

Would you see all the crimson of the rose?
Taste the sweetness the fountain can disclose?
Hear the music of the stream,
See its waters glint and gleam
At your feet, as so merrily it flows?

Would you drink till you stagger as you go
Of the sweets from the freighted winds that blow
Through the orchard's rosy maze,
Or the meadow's purple ways,
Or the woods where the clinging grape-vines grow?

Would you see all the crimson clouds that glow,
When the sun 'yond the western gates is low?
If your heart is fond and true
Love will show them all to you,
And you'll bask in a heaven here below.

—Esther Nelson Karn.

Fort Wayne, May 3, 1901.

RHEUMATISM

Why go with your body full of pain or be helpless in bed?

WRIGHT'S RHEUMATIC REMEDY

has cured 90 per cent of the persons who have taken it. We guarantee to cure you or refund your money.

Wright's Rheumatic Remedy

is no experiment, the test period is passed. Many cases of Rheumatism and Kidney trouble cured by only one bottle of our remedy, taken internally, once in 24 hours. Don't be a burden upon some one. You can now avoid it. Ask your druggist. If he will not supply you send us one dollar for a bottle.

WRIGHT MEDICINE COMPANY,
PERU, INDIANA

KIDNEY CURE

FOR SALE

BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Money! Money! Money!

REDUCED RATES

The Tri-State Building and Loan Association has reduced its rates to borrowing members.

THIS MAKES THE NEW PLANS THE CHEAPEST INSTALLMENT PLAN offered to the borrowing public. You cannot afford to borrow on any other plan.

Call at office for particulars.

INVESTMENTS.

Interest paid on any amount deposited with the association if left 60 days.

Tri-State Building and Loan Ass'n.,
Cor. Berry and Court Sts.

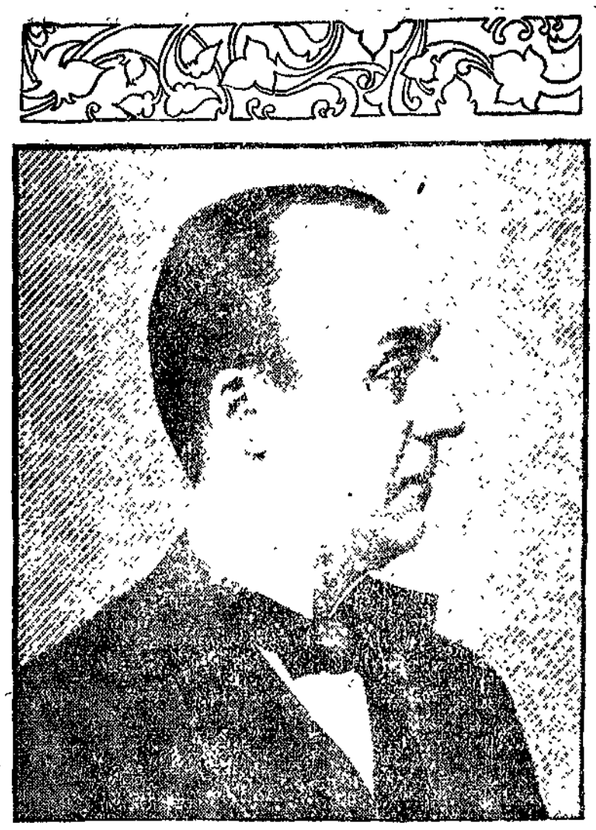
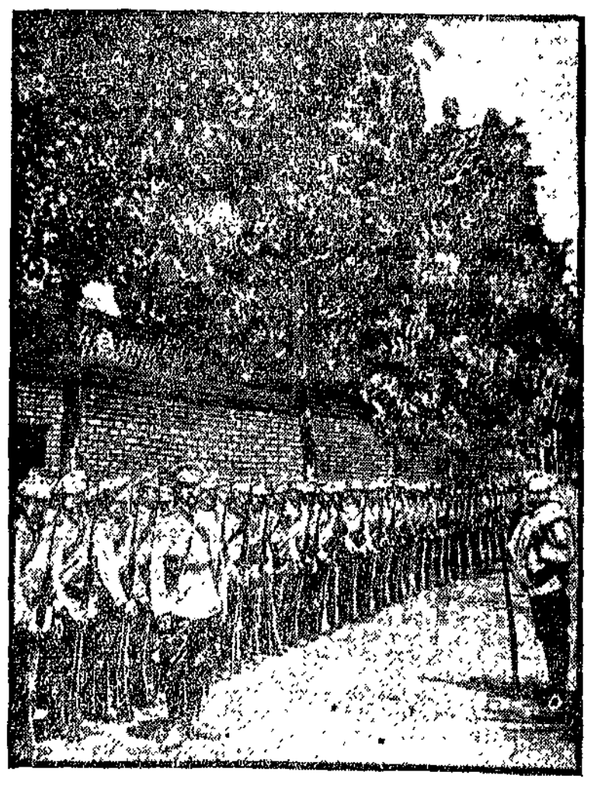


Photo by Powers, Pittsburg.

PHILANDER C. KNOX, NEW ATTORNEY GENERAL.

Philander C. Knox, who has just succeeded Mr. Griggs as attorney general of the United States, is a prominent Pennsylvania lawyer and a resident of Pittsburg. He is an expert in corporation law, also he is something of a sportsman, being especially fond of fast driving horses.

THE EMPRESS OF JAPAN.



REGIMENT OF RUSSIAN COSSACKS IN SUMMER UNIFORM.

There are some 100,000 of these strenuous fighting men who have either arrived in or are on their way to the Chinese province of Manchuria, where their sole purpose will be, if we are to believe the protestations of the czar's diplomats, to keep order and preserve peace.

Chicago has an ordinance requiring that the windows in tall buildings shall be so adjusted as to be washable from the inside, but the Chicago builders have disregarded it in thousands of structures, and nobody seems to feel called upon to impose the penalties.

There is positively
No Sediment
after using
the very wonderful
Egg
Baking Powder
Mix with a little water and you will see
Try the same test with your old powder.

You Need Money
WE HAVE IT.
$10. $15. $25. $75
Or any amount you may want on your piano, household goods, horses and wagons and other like security, in fact we loan on all kinds of personal property. Everything is left in your possession and you have the use of both money and goods. All our dealings are confidential, upright and courteous. Persons momentarily embarrassed who wish above everything else to avoid publicity are the ones we desire especially to serve. You can have from one month to one year to pay it in and our payments are so small that any one can meet them. You will save money by dealing with us as our rates are the lowest and terms easiest. It will cost you nothing to get our rates.
Indiana Mortgage Loan Co.,
Room 3, Arcade, upstairs. Home 'phone 995.
Open Saturday evenings from 7 to 8:30.

Money to Loan to Salaried People.
Salaried people holding permanent positions with responsible and well-established concerns or corporations can get money on their own name without endorsement. No publicity.
Loans also made on furniture, pianos, etc.
Better terms and rates than elsewhere.
Room 3, Arcade, upstairs. Home 'phone 995.
Open Saturday nights from 7 to 8:30.

FOX TYPEWRITER.

Pleases Both Purchaser and Operator.
Durability
For the Purchaser.
AND
Speed and Ease
For the Operator.
Points of Mechanical Excellence.
Improved Automatic Escapement.
Non-Tilting Carriage.
Adjustable Type Bar Hanger.
Improved Ball Bearing Carriage.
Short and Soft Finger Dip
WRITE FOR CATALOGUE.
FOX TYPEWRITER CO.,
Grand Rapids, Mich.
Dealers Wanted.

FREE LECTURE
at Berry St. M. E. Church,
Monday, May 13th, at 3 p. m.
Tickets can be had at the Lehman Book & News Co.
If you want better health and clear complexions you can't afford to miss it.
REMEDIES.
Good Air, Good Water, Good Food and Special Exercise.

YES, WE HAVE THEM!
Peruna, 75c; Castoria, 25c; Pink Pills, 38c; Pinkham's Compound, 75c; Paine's Celery Compound, 75c. We save you 25 per cent. on all drugs and medicines.
RHOADS, CUT-RATE DRUGGIST.
97 BROADWAY. Phone 1528.

Dr. C. E. Barnett,
Has removed his office to the west rooms
OVER PELLENS & POLSTER'S DRUG STORE.
Office 'Phone—165 Main.
Residence 'Phone—459 Main or 254 Bell.

RIOT IN DETROIT

POLICE AND POPULACE FIGHT IN THE STREETS.

SEVERAL ARE BADLY HURT

CAUSED BY ORDER OF THE NEW HEAD OF POLICE.

TO STOP STREET MEETINGS

TEN THOUSAND PERSONS IN THE RIOT.

Detroit, Mich., May 11.—Fully ten thousand men and boys last night ran riot in the main streets of this city for more than three hours, keeping up a continual running fight with police, both mounted and on foot. As far as known twelve citizens and five policemen were injured. The names of only two citizens are known at present. They are Mike Waldin and Louis Caplin The heads of both men were crushed by being trampled on by horses of the mounted police. The police officers injured are:

James Tuomey, scalp cut by brick.

Henry Scott, hit on head with cobble stone.

Thomas Murphy, cheek cut open with brick.

George Moore, badly cut about head by brick and taken home in an ambulance.

Barney Roonan, hit with a brick.

The riot began Thursday night, when Supereintendent of Police Frank Andrews, who recently superseded the old police board through the passage of the Ripper bill by the legislature, issued an order to the police to allow no one to stand about the wagon of "Tom" Bawden, a local single-tax exhorter, who had incurred the ill-will of the police director by the extraordinary nature of his remarks on so-called wealthy "tax dodgers." When Bawden began his exhortaiton, a crowd quickly gathered. Superintendent Andrews supervised the work of the police in keeping the people moving. The crowd good-naturedly hooted at the police and no violence was done.

Last night, however, the temper of the crowd changed, when it was announced that Superintendant Andrews had called on reserve officers to assist in keeping the Campus Martius clear. The single-tax exhorter came with his wagon and found the campus jammed with people. The police refused to allow him to locate at any particular point and he drove from one street to another, the crowd following. The mob frequently blocked traffic and the police attempted to disperse it. It was but a moment before stones began to fly and a general mix-up followed, in which the foot police used their clubs and the mounted men charged. The officers fired their guns in the air and the mob returned the fusilade with bricks and cobble stones. At one time, when the mob had gathered about the central police station, bricks were thrown through the windows. In a charge made by the mounted police at this point, Mike Waldin was knocked down and three horses trampled over him, cutting his head so badly that he was taken to Emergency hospital. Policeman George Moore was hit with a stone in his charge and his cheek was laid open. He was taken to his home in an ambulance. The other policemen were not seriously hurt.

At one stage of the riot, a section of hose was secured by order of the police superintendent, and the stream was turned on the crowd, but the hose was cut and the man who wielded the nozzle was driven into a saloon and pounded over the head with an iron cuspidor. Mayor Maybury was down town watching the crowd and at one time made a speech to the people from the postoffice steps, cautioning them to do no violence, but stating that he was not in sympathy with the order of Police Superintendent Andrews, denying free speech on the public streets.

YALE-HARVARD TRACK MEET.

New Haven, Conn., May 11.—Yale and Harvard met here this afternoon in their tenth annual track and field contest between the athletic teams of the universities. Today's contest was the first for the second of the cups offered by graduates. Last year's Harvard victory carried with it the permanent possession of the first cup, Harvard having won it six times and Yale three. There were thirteen events scheduled for the afternoon, and points were scored as follows: Firsts, 5; seconds, 2; thirds, 1.

MAHAN AGAIN PRESIDENT.

Buffalo, N. Y., May 11.—The convention of the Amalgamated Association of Street Railway Employes has adjourned after re-electing W. D. Mahan, of Detroit, president. The executive board decided to remain here for a few days for the purpose of organizing a branch of the association.

SCHOOL POPULATION IS 24,621

COMPLETE FIGURES FOR ALLEN COUNTY GIVEN.

Compilation Shows a Gain Over Last Year—The Report by Townships and Towns.

The compilation of the returns of the school enumerators, just completed at the office of County Superintendent Young, shows that there are 24,621 persons of school age in Allen county. Of these Fort Wayne has 14,036, the various townships 9,987, and the three incorporated towns of Monroeville, New Haven and Shirley City come forward with a total of 598. By divisions the count is as follows:

Townships.	Male.	Female.	Total
Aboite	181	140	321
Adams	394	313	707
Cedar Creek	292	254	546
Eel River	241	201	442
Jackson	225	191	416
Jefferson	268	244	512
Lafayette	238	231	469
Lake	258	207	465
Madison	268	213	481
Marion	255	207	462
Maumee	190	128	318
Milan	318	281	599
Monroe	216	189	405
Perry	198	191	389
Pleasant	250	242	492
Scipio	87	78	165
Springfield	263	280	543
St. Joseph	317	261	578
Washington	384	378	762
Wayne	460	455	915
Towns.			
New Haven	146	136	282
Monroeville	121	108	229
Shirley City	44	43	87

HE IS PECULIAR.

"What kind of a man is your employer?" asked one young man.

"Oh, he's peculiar," answered the other. "He thinks that simply because he has satisfied his customers and made money he knows more about how his business ought to be run than I do."—Washington Star.

ECZEMA: NO CURE NO PAY.
Your druggist will refund your money if PAZO OINTMENT fails to cure Ringworm, Tetter, Old Ulcers and Sores, Pimples and Blackheads on the face, Itching Humors, Dandruff and all Skin Diseases no matter of how long standing. Price 50c. If your druggist should fail to have it send us 50c in postage stamps and we will forward same by mail and at any time you notify us that the cure was not satisfactory we will promptly return your money. Your druggist will tell you that we are reliable, as our LAXATIVE BROMO-QUININE Tablets, which have a national reputation for colds, are handled by all druggists. Address PARIS MEDICINE CO., St. Louis, Mo.

There will be a special meeting of the officers of the West Jefferson street Church of Christ after the morning service tomorrow.

HOW TO TELL THE GENUINE.

The signature of E. W. Grove appears on every box of the genuine Laxative Bromo-Quinine.

The annual election of officers of the Woman's Club league is being held this afternoon in the assembly room of the court house.

E. W. Grove
This signature is on every box of the genuine Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets the remedy that cures a cold in one day

The regular monthly meeting of the voting members of St. Paul's Lutheran church will be held tomorrow afternoon.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY
Take Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets. 25c

A German professor declares that a poor man in a hospital is better off than a rich patient in his own home, and he hopes that this fact will help to overcome the prejudice against hospitals.

DEATH'S RECORD OF THE DAY

ASA E. GILLESPIE SUCCUMBS TO GASTRITIS.

Death of Mrs. Sarah Bayer, a Pioneer Resident—Other Mortuary Matters Today.

Asa E. Gillespie died at midnight at the home of his mother, Mrs. Susan Gillespie, 57 West Superior street, from gastritis. Mr. Gillespie was unmarried and 30 years of age. He was born in Ohio.

LAUTHAN.

Chester Lauthan, the little son of Mr. and Mrs. G. L. Lauthan, of 211 East Wayne street, died this morning from diphtheria, aged 3 years and 4 months.

The funeral services were held privately this afternoon. Interment at Lindenwood.

BAYER.

Mrs. Sarah Bayer, wife of Jacob Bayer, died at 8:30 o'clock Friday evening at the family residence, 89 West DeWald street, from consumption, at the age of seventy-one years.

Mrs. Bayer was born in Wayne county, Ohio, but has resided in Fort Wayne the greater part of her life. Surviving are the husband and two daughters—Mrs. John Immel, of McClellan street, and Mrs. Annie Miller. Mrs. Bayer was a most estimable lady and a devout member of St. Paul's Lutheran church.

There are two grandchildren. A brother, John Wymer, resides at Auburn.

The funeral services will be held Sunday afternoon at 1:30 from the residence and at 2 o'clock from St. Paul's Lutheran church.

FUNERAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Bryant.—Funeral services of Mrs. Harry Bryant will be held Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock from the residence, 133 Fletcher avenue, and at 2:30 from Calvary U. B. church.

Schneider.—Funeral services of Mrs. William Schneider will be held Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock from the residence, 104 Webster street, and at 2:30 from Emmanuel's Lutheran church.

THIEF CAUGHT BY TURTLES.

The pickpocket who tried to "pinch" a likely-looking man's pocketbook and found his fingers in the grasp of two snapping turtles was a Japanese. A native traveler in Japan had bought the turtles, and being afraid that he would be charged heavily for their transportation as live animals on the train, he placed them in a small portable trunk which he carried. When he got on the train he held the trunk so carefully under his arm that a thief who was in the crowd was sure the man had something valuable in the box. So he got into the same car and took an adjoining seat. Taking the first opportunity he cut a small hole in the trunk with a sharp knife and slipped in his hand.

About this time the turtles concluded that there was "something doing" and they took hold of his fingers in a hearty way. Gritting his teeth, the thief tried to withdraw his hand, but he couldn't. Then he howled and the owner of the trunk seized him and turned him over to the train people, who at the next station gave him to a policeman. The incident, however, wasn't closed until the traveler was punished for violation of the railway regulations.

OUR RAILROAD KINGS.

A railroad president and a United States senator were talking about government ownership of railroads, says Ainslee's Magazine.

"I believe," said the senator, "that it would be a good thing for this government to buy and operate all the railroads in the United States."

"Well," replied the railroad president, smiling significantly, "if the government has the money to pay for 200,000 miles of railroad, with an aggregate capitalization of nearly $5,000,000,000, I can point out the shop where most of the goods can be bought."

"The shop?" echoed the senator, inquiringly.

"That is what it amounts to senator. There are seven or eight men that control all the railroads of the United States, and most of them can be found in New York city on most any business day."

"Who are they?" the senator asked eagerly.

"Propounded in Wall street or in any assemblage of well-informed railroad men this question will invariably elicit mention of these names: J. Pierpont Morgan, E. H. Harriman, William Rockefeller, James J. Hill, William K. Vanderbilt, George Gould, Jacob H. Schiff and A. J. Cassatt."

KEEPING IN WITH ENGLAND.

The essence of German policy is to keep on friendly terms with England, first, in order to avoid becoming dependent on Russia, and, secondly, in order to prevent too close a rapprochement between England and France, says the Berlin Neuesta Nachrichten. We are now engaged in operations in China. But we have not a single naval base that we can call our own between Bremerhaven and Shanghai. We, therefore, must not alienate the strongest sea power which commands this long sea route and most of the stations on the way.

There are hits from Paris of the return of the once fashionable fervonière—a jewel to be worn on the forehead and held in place either by a velvet band or a fillet of gold.

Wall Paper to PLEASE you, cheap, TOO, at L. O. Hull's, 90 Calhoun St.

DENTISTRY.

DENTISTRY.
Painless Dentistry. Warranted Work. Moderate charges. Get the best.
U. S. Dental Parlors,
Drs. J. A. & J. W. Williams, Mgrs.
'Phone 1178.
96 Calhoun St.

Do You Chew Tobacco

for the good of the tobacco or because the maker offers a cheap premium which you never get? If you chew tobacco for the consolation; for the satisfaction of it, you will find Wetmore's Best by far the best you ever tasted. The leaf is the best; the blending is perfect; the flavoring is pure. The worth of the tobacco is "all in the quality" and you pay no more for it. Ask the dealer for WETMORE'S BEST.
Made only by
M. C. WETMORE TOBACCO CO., St. Louis, Mo.
The largest independent factory in America.

Pasteboard armor is the latest form of defense. Experiments at Copenhagen show that millboard three inches thick was impenetrable to carbine bullets which pierced 5-inch wooden planks.

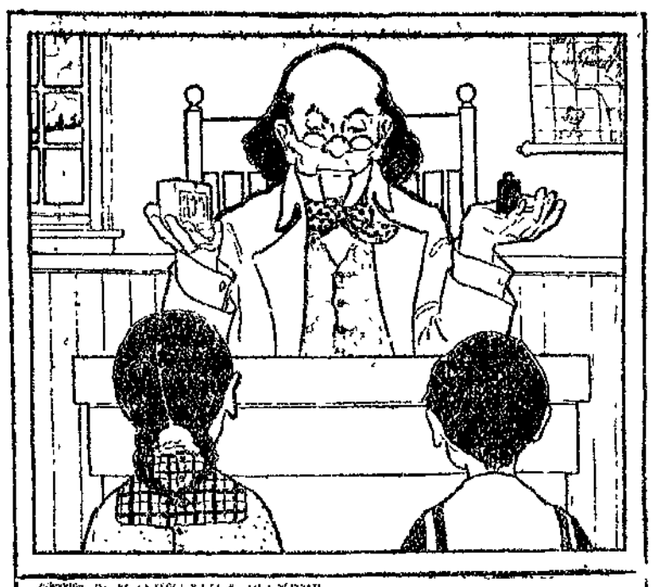
Kodaks
M. L. JONES
FT. WAYNE, IND.

In Order to Retire from Business.
Rogers Bros.' Meat Forks, 70c.
Rogers Bros.' Berry Spoons, $1.10.
Rogers Bros.' Tea Spoons, best quality, $1.25.
Gents' Diamond Rings from $12.50 up.
Ladies' Diamond Rings from $7.50 up.
A full line of 8-day Mantel Clocks from $3.85 up.
Gents' Double Chains from $1.85 up.
Ladies' Guard Chains from $1.00 up.
Gents' Solid Gold Set Rings, only $2.60.
A fine line of Ladies' and Gents' Umbrellas.
See our line of Ladies' and Gents' Solid Gold and Gold Filled Watches before buying. You will find our prices the lowest in in the city.
SOME OF OUR SPECIALS:
Gents' Gold Filled, warranted 20 years, with Elgin movements, only $10.00.
Ladies' Gold Filled, 0 size, with Elgin or Waltham movement, $7.65.
P. Sherzinger,
78 Calhoun Street. Established 1865.
Look for Big Sign in Front of Store.

The $40 Roadster
Is worthy of the most pronounced publicity. In the making of it is the good of it; so consummate is the construction and so fastidious the finish of this model of
ORIENT BICYCLES
—when you fully realize that the bicycle connoisseur will gaze with admiration and delight upon the last standard road model of the 20 Century until he marvels at the mechanical ingenuity and skill that has brought bicycles to such a state of perfection, you will then be able to form some idea of a matchless line of models of which this is not the foremost.
All Kind Bicycle Repairing Promptly Done.
All Kind Bells, Lamps, ets. Call and see us.
The Meyer Cycle Co.,
39 and 41 W. Berry Street.

AT PATTERSON'S
You can find just what you want in clothing and furnishing goods. New Suits, new Hats, new Neckwear and new shirts. Come and see the novelties in men's apparel.
Reuben S. Patterson.

Newspaper ARCHIVE.com



A LESSON IN VALUES.

DOLLAR for dollar, pound for pound, there is more in Ivory Soap than in any household soap. It is easy to find a cheap soap; but to find purity and low price in a single soap is not easy. They combine in Ivory Soap. You can afford to use it in the laundry; you can not afford *not* to use it elsewhere. It is vegetable-oil soap, in the cheapest form in which it can be procured. You pay nothing for a fancy box, wrapper or perfume. It is all in the soap! It floats.

ELKS WILL BE UNIFORMED.

At the regular meeting of the Elks Friday evening it was decided to adopt a uniform to be worn at the state meeting here next month and a committee was appointed to select the style of uniform to be worn. Members of visiting lodges will wear uniforms, but the Fort Wayne Elks are going to have something out of the ordinary. In the parade the full uniform will be worn, but at other times hats of a certain pattern will be the distinguishing mark.

Waterloo Dawn: The Waterloo Press man tackled Dr. Proegler, the smallpox expert, who was sent by the state board to DeKalb county. The interview was brief but forcible. The expert informed Willis that he had seen more smallpox cases than he (Willis) had seen flies and when the editor asked the expert how he knew it was smallpox, the reply was "How do you know you live?"

Where to Summer.

Higman Michigan Park. The gem of all resorts.

On the high wooded bluffs of Lake Michigan, at St. Joseph, the center of the great fruit belt of the United States. Here you get a complete change. Pure, cool, bracing air, mile and one-half clean, sandy beach, absolutely free from vegetable matter. Abundance of fruit grown on the place free to patrons. Miles of beautiful drives and walks through the glens and over the hills. Perfect water and sewer system, affording bath tubs and water closets. Golf and tennis grounds. The best families of the various cities of our country. A first-class, high grade family resort, where your family can find health and happiness. Send for plat and booklet describing property.

Higman Michigan Park,
ST. JOSEPH, MICH.

MONEY TO LOAN.

At lowest rate on furniture, pianos, horses, wagons, carriages, etc., and leave the property in your possession.

Payments arranged on the monthly installment plan to suit your convenience.

All business strictly confidential.

Fort Wayne Mortgage Loan Co.,
Room 2, (2nd floor) 44 Calhoun St., over Mergenthiem's Millinery Store. Opposite Court House.

Money to Loan.
—AT—
FIVE PER CENT.
ON FARM AND CITY PROPERTY.
C. B. FITCH,
65 CLINTON STREET.

DR. S. H. HAVICE.
EYE, EAR, NOSE AND THROAT
SURGEON.
26 W. WAYNE ST.
GLASSES ADJUSTED.
Office hours:—8:30 to 12 m. and 2 to 4 p. m.

BULK GARDEN SEEDS
Fresh and Reliable
FLOWER SEED.
Largest Variety in the City.
LAWN GRASS SEED.
Cheaper than Sod.
Bulbs, Roots, Tubers. Everything in the seed line at
BASH'S SEED STORE.

Dr. Jno. J. Ogle, Office with Dr. Gard,
13 West Wayne street; residence, 415 South Calhoun Street.
'Phones—Office, 245 Main; residence, 154 South.
All Chronic Diseases made a special study.

DR. R. P. WHITE,
EYE, EAR, NOSE AND THROAT.
SURGEON.
Office, White National Bank.
GLASSES ADJUSTED.
Room 3 and 4.
Office hours are 9 to 12—1:30 to 4. (Other hours by appointment.) Home phone, office 575, residence 576.

ONE WEEK MORE.

I leave here Sunday, May 19th. All those desiring my services must get their orders in before then. This is my only appearance here this year, but I hope to meet all next spring. I have cleaned four or five hundred rooms without a single case of misunderstanding and it has been the most pleasant spring's work that I have ever had in eight years' experience. It speaks volumes for the ladies of Fort Wayne and is a record I feel proud of. My wife joins me in thanking one and all for the uniform courtesy, kindness and respect shown us. So remember, I stay but one week more, as I have other cities waiting for me.

E. SUNDERLIN,
City.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY, PITTSBURGH, PA., April 24, 1901.

NOTICE—The annual meeting of the Stock and Bondholders of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway Company will be held at the Office of the Company, Rooms 606 and 608, Smith block, Liberty avenue and Sixth street, in the City of Pittsburgh, on Wednesday, May 15, 1901, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the purpose of electing three Directors in the place of a like number whose term of service expires on that day.

JOHN J. HALEY, Secretary.
A24-w-s-td

A VOICE FROM AFAR.

Think, says Mr. A. H. Hutchinson, the San Francisco philanthropist, writing in the magazine, Our Youth think of the invalids shut in from the outside world of life and movement, but introduced, through the graphophone, to the beautiful world of music and beautiful sounds. Think of the hard working men and women in small towns and on lonely farms and ranches, too busy fighting the battle of life to take extended holidays, but now able to enjoy the high class entertainment which formerly none but the wealthy and the city dweller could afford. I cannot perform upon any musical instrument more complicated than a Jewsharp, yet, when my friends call, I can entertain them with solos on the violin, banjo, mandolin, zyphophone, cornet, saxophone, piccolo, clarionet or trombone. How did the world manage so long without these conveniences of modern times?

The Columbia Phonograph Co., No. 88 Wabash avenue, Chicago, headquarters for graphophones and talking machine supplies of every kind, will send you catalogues on application.

SPIRITUALISM.

Dr. Schlesinger, the noted medium from California, will give undeniable evidence of spirit return Sunday 8 p. m. at Spiritual church, Elektron building.

LOCAL NEWS.

Mrs. J. K. McCracken is seriously ill.

Herbert Neufer is visiting friends in Chicago.

Mrs. E. L. Lathrop is visiting in Harrisburg, Pa.

Arthur Rothschild is recovering from a severe illness.

Miss Ada Havlan is visiting friends at Antwerp, O.

Miss Kate Hoffman gave a luncheon at 1 o'clock yesterday.

Mrs. R. C. Bell has returned from a visit of two months in Atlantic City.

Dr. William Enslen has returned from a professional visit in Wabash.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. James Baum, of 109 East Washington street—twin boys.

Henry Schwier, of Anaconda, Mont., is here on a visit to his family.

Miss Gertrude Hanna is entertaining Miss Mary Blakeman, of New York city.

Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Jacobs leave next week for Pittsburg for a visit with their son.

Judge Allen Zollars and son Charles were in Columbia City on business Friday.

Miss Louise Greenwell, of Huntertown, has returned home after a visit with relatives here.

Miss Catherine Bodey, of Reading Pa., has returned home after a visit with Miss Laura Schuckman.

Miss Elinor Bond entertained a number of high school young people at progressive pedro last evening.

Miss Frankie Hamilton, who has been making an extended visit in the city, has gone to Kansas City to reside.

Miss Nettie Epstein entertained a number of friends last evening in celebration of her birthday anniversary.

Miss Elizabeth Freeman entertained the teachers of the Hanna street school from 2 to 5 o'clock this afternoon.

Rev. and Mrs. Michel have arrived from Germany and are the guests of Rev. Michel's mother, on West Jefferson street.

Col. and Mrs. R. S. Robertson have returned from Lafayette, where they attended the annual banquet of the Loyal Legion.

Mrs. Bucher and Miss Maggie Bucher, of Anderson, who have been the guests of Dr. Luella Derbyshire have returned home.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. William Wagner, of 14 West Third street—a son. Mr. Wagner is an employe of the Home Telephone company.

Mr. and Mrs. M. V. Felt and son Venice, of Bellevue, Ohio, are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Asterlin, of 235 Washington boulevard.

Miss Elizabeth Wright, of Allentown, Pa., and Miss Mary Foster, of Terre Haute, were guests of honor at a luncheon given at 1 o'clock yesterday by Mrs. C. A. Miller.

A charity euchre party was given yesterday afternoon in Standard hall, each lady giving fifty cents for the privilege of playing. The party was given by the Ladies' Hebrew Benevolent society.

Drs. Kannel and Harrod have returned from Marion, where they attended the annual meeting of the Indiana Eclectic association. Through their efforts the convention will be held in this city in May, 1902.

The Epworth league of Berry street M. E. church will celebrate its twelfth anniversary tomorrow evening, at 8 o'clock, with special services. A musical program will be given and there will be a number of addresses.

The annual state convention of the Christian churches of Indiana will be held in Anderson next week, commencing Monday, and continuing over Wednesday. Delegates from the two local Churches of Christ will attend the convention.

Guy Emrick will return from Indianapolis on Monday and will be accompanied by Dr. Charles Walters, who will open an office here. Mr. Emrick has completely recovered from smallpox, with which he had been ill several weeks.

Dr. L. Park Drayer Friday received a letter from Governor Durbin asking him to represent Indiana at the National Congress for the Prevention of Tuberculosis, which will be held in New York the latter part of this month. Dr. Drayer cannot accept on account of having recently returned from New York and he does not wish to again leave his practice.

Commencing tomorrow evening, services will begin at 8 o'clock at Trinity Episcopal church, instead of 7:30, as heretofore. The recital by Mr. Sanborn will precede the evening services and will begin at 7:30. The program for tomorrow evening will consist of the following: "Romanza," by Parker; "Finale," by Truette, and march, "Aux Flambeaux," by Guilmant.

Huntington Herald: "Mrs. Smith, of Chicago, who has been a guest of her brother, Daniel Ager, for several weeks, leaves tomorrow for Fort Wayne and Kendallville to visit relatives, after which she goes to New York city, where, on June 1st, she sails for England, where she joins her husband, and will remain there a year or more. The husband has an extensive contract in the construction of several electric lines in that country."

25 Years Younger

"I am now seventy-two years of age and my hair is as dark as it was twenty-five years ago. People say I look at least that much younger than I am. I would be entirely bald or snow-white if it were not for your Hair Vigor."—Mrs. ANNA LAWRENCE, Chicago, Ill., Dec. 22, 1898.

Ayer's Hair Vigor restores color to gray hair every time. And it is a wonderful food to the hair, making it grow rich and heavy, and keeping it soft and glossy all the time. It is also an elegant dressing.

One dollar a bottle.

If your druggist cannot supply you, send us $1.00 and we will express a bottle to you, all charges prepaid. Be sure and give us your nearest express office.

J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

Send for our handsome book on The Hair.

CALLED TO CLEVELAND.

Kendallville, Ind., May 11.—(Special.)—Rev. G. A. Mackintosh, for eleven years pastor of the Presbyterian church in this city, has been given a unanimous call to the pastorate of the South Presbyterian church at Cleveland, Ohio. He will accept if his congregation here will release him. A special meeting of the Fort Wayne Presbytery will be called to meet in Westminster church, Fort Wayne, May 20, to dissolve the pastoral relation.

Ice cream social and entertainment and dance to be given by the Royal Neighbors of America at Elektron hall, May 14. 11-2t

SAW SOME CAPITALISTS.

(Wabash Plain Dealer.)

Elbert W. Shirk, of Peru, one of the owners of the old Wabash and Erie canal bed property, has, it is said, returned from the east, where he spent several weeks conferring with capitalists in regard to the construction of the towpath road. He states that all the arrangements to build a line from Fort Wayne to Logansport have been made, that work will begin within a few weeks and that cars will be running into Logansport before the frost is on the pumpkin. The Shirks and Dukes have money enough to build the road themselves and their credit is well nigh unlimited. But the road will be built with eastern capital. The purpose is to eventually extend the line to Lafayette, and from thence to the Fountain county coal fields.

AN EMPHASIZED REBUKE.

(Indiana Weekly.)

Fort Wayne went democratic—an emphasized rebuke to the republican effort to make the municipal government of that city a gubernatorial bureau.

WISE HOTEL MAN.

Wife Put Him Right.

All hotel men, as a rule, are healthy, but once in a while they are subject to stomach touble like the ordinary mortal, and it is interesting to know what they do to provide themselves with proper food.

In the case of Mr. McKee, of the Wheeler House, Howard, S. D., he finally got down to Grape-Nuts Food alone, and lived on it for a little over six months. He speaks of some wheat foods and other cereals that he could not digest, but Grape-Nuts is pre-digested and easy for the weakest kind of a stomach, so that he got well on it.

He wrirtes at length, giving a description of his years' of sickness and his final cure by food. He says he had become completely discouraged as he could not retain any food and digest it. Finally his wife heard of Grape-Nuts Food and urged him to eat some of it and nothing else. He says: "I quickly began to gain in flesh, and my skin took on another color. I stuck to Grape-Nuts and nothing else for over six months. I gained 25 pounds, began to sleep naturally, and have gotten quite well.

"After a while I began to eat plain food again and felt no distress. The Grape-Nuts regulated my bowels and cured me of the old headache."

The makers do not advise the use of Grape-Nuts Food alone, except in extreme cases like this. It is better, as a rule, to make the breakfast of three or four heaping teaspoonfuls of Grape-Nuts with some good rich cream, together with a little cooked fruit and some Postum Food Coffee. At midday have a little meat and some vegetables, and at night have the same meal as the breakfast. This sort of a diet will cure stomach and nervous troubles in 90 cases out of 100.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—Furnished rooms. Apply 46 Douglas avenue.

FOR RENT—Furnished rooms. Apply 123 W. Jefferson St. 5-2-tf

FOR RENT—Elegantly furnished front room at 24 West Berry street. 18-1mo

FOR RENT—Dwelling house, No. 23 Douglas ave. Inquire first door west. 10t3

FOR RENT—A nicely furnished front room, down stairs. 77 E. Berry street, close to the city hall. 5-9tf

FOR RENT—Furnished rooms; bath, heat and electric light; with or without board. Inquire 225 W. Main St. 4-10-tf

FOR RENT—Room, with or without board, including bath. Day boarders wanted. Mrs. Keller, 46 W. Wayne. 15tf

FOR RENT—A few desirable residences, will be shown on application. W. E. Doud, over Old National bank. 7tf

FOR RENT—Store room, No. 94 Wells street. Inquire at the Diether Lumber Works, office East Superior street. 18tf

FOR RENT—One or two furnished rooms; gas and use of bath; private family; nice location; references. 102 East Main. 11-2t

FOR RENT—Furnished rooms for light housekeeping; centrally located; rate is very reasonable. Apply, 81 E. Washington St. 11t2

FOR RENT—Cottage of two rooms, furnished for light housekeeping; also furnished rooms for rent. 39 W. Washington street, one square from Calhoun street. 24-tf

FOR RENT—After May 15, house of ten rooms, 407 South Calhoun St., now the residence of O. B. Fitch. Inquire of O. N. Heaton, Law Office of Vesey & Heaton. 6-tf

FOR RENT—From May 1st to Sept. 1st a large modern furnished residence on W. Wayne St. Parties desire to leave the city for the summer and will give reasonable terms to the right party. W. E. Doud, over Old National Bank. 7-tf

FOR RENT—Lodge room can be had by parties desiring it on either Wednesday or Friday evening at very reasonable price; nice dancing floor in same building to rent on any Saturday afternoon or evening. Telephone 1082, new phone. 10tf

FOR RENT—Room 20x50, south of Aveline house alley, rear of Wellington restaurant; good for shop; storage or other purpose; $10 per month. Apply 24 E. Wayne. Also at No. 9 East Wayne, one front basement room, suitable for office or barber shop and shoe polishing parlor. 17-tf

WANTED.

WANTED—An experienced nurse girl; high wages; small family. Apply 240 West Berry street. 2-tf

WANTED—Any person everywhere to distribute circulars for $3 daily should address Standard Co., 4 Wells, Chicago.

WANTED—Everywhere—Hustlers to tack signs, distribute circulars, samples, etc.; no canvassing; good pay. Sun Advertising Bureau, Chicago.

WANTED—Ideas: The big steel works was built up on inventions; so are most other big things. W. G. Burns, Patent Attorney, 80 Calhoun street, Fort Wayne, Ind.

WANTED—Elderly gentleman, $100,000; beautiful home, but lonely; will make home happinest place on earth to kind wife. "Bonafide," 1210 Sheffield Ave., Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—For fall trade, a traveling salesman to sell direct from our mills a good paying side line of dry goods to country dealers; liberal commission. Manufacturer, Box 1192, Phila., Pa.

WANTED—Room and board in private family; no boarding house; must be within three or four blocks of court house; young gentleman; single; willing to pay from $5 to $7 per week for home comforts. Address "W," care Sentinel, stating location and rates. 11-2t

WANTED—Home Work—$6 to $15 weekly; no canvassing. We have several lines to give out. Some to copy letters. An hour or two evenings will add $5 to $6 to your weekly income. Enclose stamp. Work sent any distance. Address Eagle Mfg. Co., 408 Spitzer Bldg., Toledo, Ohio.

PROFESSIONAL.

DR. MARY WHERY,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
Office and residence, 26 Madison St.
Specialty:—Disease of Women.
Telephone 470. Office hours, 9 a. m. to 3:30 p. m. and 7 to 8 p. m.

THE EDISON PHONOGRAPH.
All the latest Records.
Vocal and Instrumental
PACKARD MUSIC HOUSE,
120 CALHOUN STREET.
COME IN AND HEAR.

WANTED.

WANTED—A good porter at the Rich hotel. 5-10-tf

WANTED—Dressmakers and apprentice girls at 98 Ewng St. 10t3

WANTED—Everybody to call up Consumers' Ice Co.; both phones 594. m18-tf

WANTED—Woman to work in laundry. Apply at Allen County Orphans' Home. 4-23-tf

WANTED—Apprentice coat and vest maker. 100 Maumee avenue. The Out-of-Sight Tailor Shop.

WANTED—If you want to borrow money see "ad" on second page, first column. Room 3, Arcade, upstairs. 18tf

WANTED—I have opened the cleanest and best upholstering and mattress rooms in the city. F. E. Harman, 181 Calhoun St. 4-6-1m

WANTED—Ladies—To do embroidery and Battenberg at their homes; steady work. Chicago Crochet Co., Chicago, Ill. 1-5-eos-26t

WANTED—Persons everywhere who can write meritorious sketches, articles or stories; good pay. Literary Bureau, 303 Caxton Building, Chicago. 27-29-4-6-11-13-18-20

WANTED—Every hay fever sufferer to try our new cure; begin in time and keep off the attacks; we recommend Hirons' Asthma Cure. Meyer Bros. & Co. 5-eod-3mo

WANTED—By manufacturer, general agent for Fort Wayne (lady or gentleman); best selling ladies' 25c novelty out. Lattimer Thompson, Toledo, Ohio. 10-3t

WANTED—Desirable couple without children to take a furnished house on West Creighton ave. during July and August. Address, Box No. 7, Sentinel office. 10t3

WANTED—A good horseshoer, and must be good on repair work of all kinds; good wages paid. Address New Haven Carriage and Wagon Co., New Haven, Ind. 29-tf

WANTED—A good cook and a waitress; must give satisfactory references. Apply to Mrs. Montgomery Hamilton, southwest corner of Clinton and Montgomery Sts. 4-26-tf

WANTED—Ladies, consult Mme. Place, M. B. C., in regard to your facial blemishes, 38 W. Wayne St. Electric bath, beauty culture, manicure and hair dressing parlors, for ladies only. 2-28-tf

WANTED—Men with rig to advertise and introduce Monarch Poultry Mixture; straight salary $15 weekly and expenses. Address with stamp, Monarch Mfg. Co., Box 971, Springfield, Ill. 8-6t

WANTED—Man to travel, over 22, for Indiana; $65 monthly and all expenses to start; special line; good route; established manufacturers. Address Secretary, 301 Caxton Building, Chicago.

WANTED—Mrs. Fitzgerald's employment office, 39 W. Washington St., has a number of nice places waiting for girls; good wages. Apply at once. Have a colored coachman with good references. 16-tf

WANTED—Lady Agents—Your opportunity; Hygeia Straight Front and Military Corsets are money-makers; every woman wants one. For terms apply Department D., Western Corset Co., St. Louis, Mo. 3-16-sat13t

WANTED—Every man, woman and child to call at the Citizens' Trust Company, corner Berry and Clinton, and ask for one of the handsomest banks, furnished to all who desire to save money. Capital, $200,000. Interest paid on deposits. 8tf

WANTED—Cancers, tumors, birthmarks and all morbid growths removed without the use of surgeon's ghastly knife. One application does the work. Cure guaranteed. Dr. Zimmerman, Sanitarium, 38 West Wayne street, corner Harrison, Fort Wayne Ind. 2-28-tf

WANTED—$100—The Standard Fraternal Association of Indianapolis, Ind., offers $100 to anyone who organizes a council of 20 members; our rates are approved by the National Fraternal Congress and the state of Indiana; they are based upon facts, not theories; excellent social features. Write or call for particulars. 10-2t

WANTED—Male Help—Civil Service Government Positions—About 9,500 appointments were made last year; probably 10,000 this year; those standing highest at the examinations soon to be held will secure these positions; catalogue of information free. Columbia Correspondence College, Washington, D. C.

WANTED—When in need of iron, or wire fences, iron or wire settees and chairs, for cemetery purposes; iron flower vases, drinking or fancy fountains, you should see my catalogues and get best prices before ordering from the other fellows, as I handle first-class goods at reasonable prices. Call on me at 5 Cass street, or send postal and I will call on you. J. A. Bookwalter. 4-13-8tf

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A man's bicycle; good as new. Call at 28 Jones St. 11-2t

FOR SALE—A good phaeton; also 1 grocer's scales. Call at 98 East Wayne street.

FOR SALE—Cheap, a brand new up-to-date gentleman's wheel. Inquire at 111 Calhoun St.

FOR SALE—Six-room house and full 50 foot lot on W. Creighton Ave at $1,650. W. E. Doud, over Old National bank. 7-tf

FOR SALE—Choice lots on Park ave., and on Broadway, now going at $400; must advance in price. W. E. Doud, agent. 7tf

FOR SALE—If you want money on personal security see "ad" on second page, first column. Room 2, Arcade, upstairs. 18tf

FOR SALE—Nice five-room cottage and full corner lot on Suttenfield St. at $1,275; surely a bargain. W. E. Doud, agent. 7tf

FOR SALE—A good, practically new two-horse wagon with dump boards, cheap. Inquire by Home telephone No. 506 South.

FOR SALE—Three good, nice horses, suitable for carriage or surrey; family broke, at No. 2 Hillside avenue, Fort Wayne, Ind. m1-1m

FOR SALE—Nice 8-room cottage; all modern; corner lot; on W. Jefferson St.; price $3,000. W. E. Doud, over Old National bank. 7-tf

FOR SALE—A desirable house, four doors north of new Lutheran church on Broadway; ask for particulars. W. E. Doud, agent. 7tf

FOR SALE—There are still some desirable lots on Fulton, near Jefferson, at $1,300; sewer and cement walk free. W. E. Doud, agent. 7tf

FOR SALE—A large house and corner lot on West DeWald St.; good condition; owned by heirs; offered at $2,100. W. E. Doud, agent. 7tf

FOR SALE—Choice seven-room residence, with all modern conveniences, on Fox, near DeWald; bargain price confidential. W. E. Doud, agent. 7tf

FOR SALE—A good old established business in this city; parties wanting to invest $1,000 for $1,500 of value call. W. E. Doud, over Old National bank. 7tf

FOR SALE—Factory sites on E. Columbia St., near the bridge; close to the heart of the city; paved street; fire protection; etc.; or would build a good feed yard on a part of the ground for a good tenant. Apply to Foster Furniture Co. 4-18-1m

FOR SALE—Building lots; at $100 to $300 each, on very easy payments; situated on N. Clinton St., fifteen minutes walk from the court house and three or four minutes from street car. John H. Jacobs, Spy Run Ave., north of Centlivre Brewery, west side of the road. 2tf

FOR SALE—New 9-room house, good barn, on Sherman, near Huffman street, $2,000; cottage on Wabash avenue, $1,400; 7-room house on Gay street, $2,100; 7-room brick house, East Wayne street, $2,600. Fire and all other kinds of insurance. 76 Calhoun St. Phone 192 Main. G. W. Boerger. 4-9tf.

FOR SALE—Dwelling and half lot on Baker St.; full lot and two dwellings on Center St.; dwelling and full lot on West Creighton ave.; vacant lots on St. Mary's ave.; vacant lots on Howell St., Rockhill Heirs' add.; two farms, will take part payment in improved city property. Schrader & Wilson, 7 Court St., first floor. tf

FOR SALE—Two-story brick store building on W. Main St., 20x150 feet on E. Main St. at a bargain; four acres; good 6-room house on Baker Ave.; 6-room brick house; two lots on Hillside Ave., $900; three Washington Boul. residences; two 7-room house on Holman S. at a bargain; half price lot in Lakeside. J. T. Wagner, Real Estate and Loans, 23 Court St. 1-11-tf

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—40 acres in Kalkaska county, Mich.; 160 acres in Nebraska state; 500 acres in Whitley Co., Ind.; 280 acres 9 miles west of city; 63 acres 11 miles east of city; 68 acre tract 8 miles east of city; 10 acres 6 miles west of city; 40 acres 9 miles north of city; also 15 resident properties in city at bargains. E. C. Niswonger & Co., 18 Harrison St., city. 6-26-d-a-w-tf

MONEY TO LOAN—Money to loan at 4½ and 5 per cent., with privilege of partial payments; also money loaned on personal security; property for sale. P. A & F. P. Randall, Bass block, Fort Wayne. d-wtf

LOST.

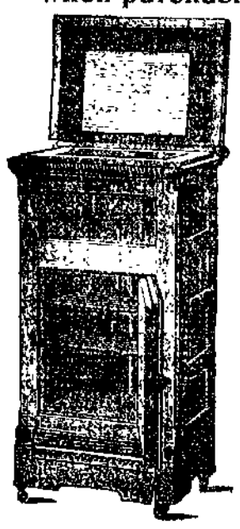
LOST—French grammar, last Saturday night, in central part of city. Return to Miss Bilderback, 514 S. Broadway and receive reward.

LOST—A pair of gold rim spectacles, Sunday morning, between Second street and Lake Shore depot. Finder return to 28 Second street from Calhoun street. A24-tf

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE.com

..THE FIRST COST..

Is not the only thing to be considered when purchasing a .....



Refrigerator.

The economical use of ice is of the greatest importance. A good refrigerator will last a life time, and how many times its cost must be expended in ice during that time and what a saving can be made by having a refrigerator which is an ice saver.

The Challenge Iceberg Refrigerator

Is an ICE SAVER.

This celebrated refrigerator can be found in Fort Wayne only at

PICKARD BROS.,

—HEADQUARTERS FOR—

Furniture, Stoves and Chinaware.

The Evening Sentinel.

BY E. A. K. HACKETT.

SATURDAY, MAY 11, 1901.

TONIGHT.

Street Railway Employes—No. 136 meets at 138 Calhoun street, third floor.

Stationary Firemen—No. 40 meets in K. of L. hall.

Brewery Workmen—No. 62 meets at 54 East Main street.

Lodges—Mad Anthony hive No. 27, L. O. T. M.; Rathbone Sisters; Wayne No. 25, F. & A. M.

Masonic Temple—"Midnight in Chinatown."

The floral tributes of the Californians to the president and the president's speeches to the Californians is merely an exchange of bouquets.

Senator Mark Hanna pronounces the talk of his being a candidate for the presidency ridiculous. The country will probably take the senator at his word and let it go at that.

When a pool of speculators can force up to a price of $1,000 a share railroad stocks not worth $125 a share, there is something in the game that ordinary people outside are apt to look upon as criminal.

The fact that a blunder miscarries the intent to abolish the board of waterworks trustees must not be taken as evidence that the people of Fort Wayne do not want the plans for getting an abundant supply of pure water carried to completion. Such a mistake would be disastrous—to the persons making it.

The published census figures showing the population of the London metropolitan district afford the British people much food for thought. The city of London and its twenty-eight allied metropolitan boroughs now possess a population about 1,-1,00,000 larger than the population of Greater New York, but while New York showed a gain of 37.8 per cent. during the last decade, London's gain was only 7.3 per cent. If this percentage of increase is approximated during the next ten years New York will pass London in the race for supremacy and will be the largest city in the world.

PRESSING CHINA FOR PAYMENT

The foreign ministers at Pekin have at last reached an agreement upon the aggregate of indemnity to be demanded of China. The amount is fixed at 450,000,000 taels, which is equivalent to about $360,000,000, and the Chinese government is politely asked what methods of payment are proposed.

This very difficult question leads into a new stage of the long negotiations. The first answer is likely to be that China cannot pay any such sum at all. If the apparently exorbitant demand is insisted on, the next answer probably will be that China can raise the large revenues required only by increasing the customs duties upon imports. This, by enhancing the cost of foreign goods, will impede rather than promote that freedom of commercial intercourse that is desired by all the powers. This method of payment will therefore be objected to unless accompanied by compensating concessions, and the nature and extent of these will furnish new matter. Thus the prospect of adjustment is still remote.

Since the beginning of actual negotiations the influence of the United States has been consistently exerted against the policy of extreme exaction pursued by others of the powers, which has so demoralized and impoverished a large part of the country that the additional burdens now imposed seem crushing. It may be assumed that this government will not relinquish its insistence that the commercial as well as the territorial integrity of China shall be respected. It has been impossible to resist the conclusion that some of the European powers are bent upon crushing the Chinese empire and it has given Americans gratification to feel that their own government has been upon the side of humanity and fair-dealing.

The definite demand for an indemnity that will mortgage the resources of China for a long time to come brings matters to a point where the strength of American diplomacy will be tested in a most important degree. By the entire withdrawal of its military forces this government has made clear its separation from all schemes of conquest, and there is ground for the expectation that this example will ultimately lead to such an adjustment as will leave China a chance to recuperate.

GUM-SHOE CHARLIE ABROAD.

(Chicago Chronicle.)

If Charles Sumner Hernly, chairman of the Indiana republican state committee, recently visited Chicago on a special political mission, he succeeded better than he did elsewhere in clouding his movements with secrecy. He has been in several other western cities on the special business of promoting the nomination of Senator Charles W. Fairbanks, of Indiana, as the next republican candidate for president. It is singular that he succeeded in hiding from the press and the public the object of his mission in this city. But it is doubtful whether he would have received much comfort from Chicago republican politicians if he had asked for their help. If there is a third-term movement in the air, Chicago republicans may desire to become a part of it.

Wall Paper to PLEASE you, cheap, TOO, at L. O. Hull's, 90 Calhoun St.

FREE LECTURE

At the Berry Street M. E. Church, Monday, May 13th, at 3 p. m., by C. Luther Wells, of Chicago—Subject, "How to Keep Well and Remain Young."

These lectures have been endorsed by the medical profession and intelligent laymen in every city. Mrs. May Wright Sewell, of Indianapolis, invited 100 of the elite of the city to hear him in her parlors. The Indianapolis News of March 4th says: "There is a great wave of health culture sweeping over this city—not such as has been here before, but a different sort. The new type deals largely with the vital organs and makes one well first and muscular afterwards. No one has ever stirred this city as Professor Flynn has done."

Tickets for the lecture can be had by calling at the Lehman Book and News Co.

Paper hanging done promptly and done RIGHT, at L. O. Hull's, 90 Calhoun Street.

CALLED JUSTICE TO BENCH

JUDGE LOUTTIT DID NOT PRESIDE AT POLICE COURT.

Berry, Who Was Sent to Jail Friday, Is Released—Other News in Police Circles.

Judge Louttit has changed the hour for holding police court from 8:30 a. m. to 8 a. m. He did this, he says, to accommodate policemen, who are thus given a half hour more sleep in the morning than they had under the old rule. There was a time when policemen got all the sleep they could stand before going off duty, but that was a long time ago. Judge Louttit opened court this morning and then called Justice Huser, who was present, to the bench to try whatever cases might be presented. There was none—whereupon Judge Louttit adjourned court. Yesterday there were rumors of quo warranto, mandamus and other sorts of proceedings against Louttit for his assumption of the duties of municipal judge. It was even suggested that he be sued on his bond for sending William Berry to jail on a plea of guilty to a charge of drunkenness. Just how it was expected to reach Louttit's bondsmen is not clear. His bondsmen are liable only for his acts as judge and not for his acts as a private citizen, which the republicans claim that he is. In order to reach his bondsmen they would have to prove that he defaulted as a judge and would have to prove that he is a judge, which is exactly what they do not want to do.

Berry was ordered released yesterday afternoon. The fine and costs were remitted.

CARVED A BARTEDER.

Last night a stranger went into Singleton's saloon near the south depot and poposed to shake the bartender for the drinks. The stranger lost, got his drink and walked out. Later when Paul Weber, the bartender, closed the place and went outside he found the fellow on the sidewalk. He asked the man what he meant by running away without settling, whereupon the fellow said he guessed the barkeep was looking for trouble; with that he whipped out a long knife and commenced to slash. Weber received a long cut on the under part of the forearm and the stranger ran away. The police are looking for him, but the probabilities are that he left town on one of the night freights. Weber's cut is not serious.

Mrs. Shafer, of Lillie street, reports the loss of a black cape on Lewis street.

Richard Megson & Co., manufacturers of a patent bakers' appliance, have notified the superintendent of police that parties are going through the country selling infringements on their patents, and requesting him to notify bakers to be careful in their purchases lest they get into trouble. The notice is solely in the interest of the baking trade.

SMALLPOX AT SITKA.

Victoria, B. C., May 11.—Over 700 persons submitted to vaccination at Sitka, where there are over eighty cases of smallpox. Four deaths have been reported. There were twenty cases at Killisoo and six deaths had occurred. By the capsizing of a canoe on the Naas river on May 1 eight Indians were drowned. The trail from Atlin is impassable, Otter Lake being covered with water. Stampedes are reported from White Horse to a cave thought to contain free milling quartz owing to the fact that a wolf shot near there had particles of gold on its skin.

INSPECTING THE HARBORS.

San Francisco, May 11.—A number of eastern congressmen, most of them members of the rivers and harbors commission, will soon visit California and during their stay of three weeks will thoroughly inspect the rivers and harbors of the state. Congressan Burton, of Ohio, will head the party, which will include B. D. Govener, of West Virginia; E. F. Cheston, of Pennsylvania; R. F. Bishop, of Michigan; D. S. Alexander, of New York, and G. H. Lawrence, of Massachusetts.

KILLED ON TRANSIT LOOP.

New York, May 11.—One man was probably fatally and two others slightly hurt in an accident today at the loop of the rapid transit tunnel in City Hall park. The man fatally hurt is Thomas Lyons, a rigger. He suffered a fracture of the base of the skull.

RETURNING FROM PEKIN.

San Francisco, May 11.—Baron Von Bergen, for two years secretary of the German legation at Pekin, has arrived in this city on his way to Europe. He has been assigned to the position of secretary of the German legation at Rome and expects soon to reach his new post.

VETOES LIABILITY BILL.

Albany, N. Y., May 11.—Governor Odell has vetoed the employers' liability bill. He says the measure is not in the interest of labor and is too drastically in favor of the corporation.

VESSELS FOR NAVAL MILITIA.

Philadelphia, May 11.—The yacht Dorothea, recently purchased by the government to be used as a training ship by the naval militia of Illinois, left the League Island navy yard today for Chicago. Her route will be by way of the St. Lawrence river and the great lakes. The Dorothea is manned by a crew of fifty naval reserves from Chicago, who arrived here yesterday. Capt. C. H. Hammill, of the United States navy, is in command. He will return to League Island after having delivered the training ship to the Illinois naval reserves.

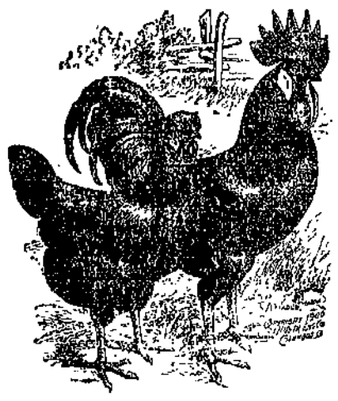
EXCULPATES GERMANY.

Washington, May 11.—The following statement is furnished for publication:

"The department of state has ground for the belief that the German government does not contemplate the acquisition of any island on the Venezuelan coast, nor of a harbor or coaling station in that vicinity."

THE IDEAL

BLACK MINORCA CHICKENS.



The Black Minorca is a well established breed of English fowls, belonging to the Spanish varieties, and wherever bred are considered a valuable breed, are hardy both as fowls and chicks, easily raised, mature early and pullets commence laying when very young. They are non-sitters, small eaters, splendid foragers and without doubt very profitable. Their adaptability to all soils and places, whether in confinement or allowed unlimited range, make them very popular, and suitable to the city fancier as well as the farmer. Their plumage is pure black, with a green or metalic lustre; their legs are nice and smooth and medium in length. The chief and striking ornament of the cock is his comb, which is very large, single, straight as an arrow and evenly serrated, has a large flowing tail, carried somewhat high. The comb of the hen lies over on one side of the face in a peculiar double fold, similar to those of the Leghorn, but much larger. Wattles are in proportion to the combs; the face is red, but the ear lobes are of a pure white, and show up very distinctly. They are very stylish, having a stately, upright carriage, close, compact body, medium low, and are of stouter and squarer build than the Spanish. Their flesh is white and delicate and of the very best quality for table use.

They are largest fowls of all non-sitting breeds and the hens lay more and larger eggs than any others known. Standard weight for cocks, 8 pounds; hens, 6½ pounds.

I have received splendid reports from parties having purchased eggs for hatching as to their fertility and you will have no reason to regret trying a setting of eggs from the above stock. Have several settings on hand now, pure and fresh, ready for immediate delivery. Satisfaction guaranteed.

For any further information write or apply to

CHARLES G. PAPE,
No. 127 North Cass Avenue,
Fort Wayne, Indiana.

THE FAMOUS GENTRY SHOW.

All Brand New This Year.

Prof. Gentry's famous dog and pony show with many new acts and features added this season of 1901 will exhibit under canvas in this city, rear Base Ball park, Tuesday, May 14. The show is decidedly the best of its kind in the world, and never fails to give the best of satisfaction. The entertainment is strictly moral and enjoys the distinction of being the only show traveling under canvas, that interferes in no way with any belief, creed or religion, and is endorsed by the clergy and school superintendents wherever it exhibits.

Admission, children, 15c; adults, 25c.

WATERWORKS BOARD MEETS

OLD MEMBERS WILL ASSUME THEIR DUTIES.

At Meeting Last Night Nothing Was Done—Another Meeting to Be Held Tonight.

The board of waterworks trustees, consisting of William Kaough, Phil J. Singleton and William Tegtmeyer, who were so unceremoniously ousted from their positions about six weeks ago, resumed business at the old stand last evening, in consequence of the flaw in the charter amendments, as detailed in last evening's Sentinel. They met at the waterworks office in the city hall to conform to the action of the board of works in calling a meeting for last night, for the purpose of taking some action on the bids opened two weeks ago for the installation of an air lift plant at the north side pumping station. There were present the three members of the board, Mr. Eggemann, City Attorney Shambaugh, representatives of the competing companies and William Stephan and G. Max Hofmann, the experts who had attended previous meetings. The board said they would act carefully and asked what was the status of the previous proceedings of the board of works during their incumbency of the offices of waterworks trustees. The city attorney said that all that was necessary was for the board of trustees to officially ratify what had been done by the board of works, who would be regarded as acting as agents for the waterworks trustees during the interim. The trustees said they were anxious to straighten things out, but they wanted to be sure of being right, so it was decided to not take any action last evening, but to adjourn until this evening, when the same parties will meet again and by that time, being more thoroughly informed, will be in a better position to act intelligently on the questions before them. Councilmen Hosey, Scheid and Zurbach will also meet with the gentlemen.

ABOUT THE CITY HALL.

This morning the mandamus proceedings against Mayor Berghoff, as comptroller of the city of Fort Wayne, were dismissed in the circuit court, and new proceedings were instituted against Joseph V. Fox, the new comptroller. The writ was made returnable next Monday morning, at 10 o'clock and is identical with the writ served upon Mr. Berghoff last week. The writ was served on Mr. Fox shortly before noon at the city hall. The answer will be the same as was contemplated in Mr. Berghoff's case andafter a ruling on the demurrer the case will be carried up as speedily as possible.

The board of works late yesterday afternoon, as predicted in The Sentinel, awarded the contract for paving West Jefferson street to the Barber Asphalt company, thus ending the most bitterly contested war on a street improvement ever seen in Fort Wayne.

Building permits have been issued to C. Schoenline to erect three cottages on Runnion avenue, at a cost of $2,700; to J. H. Feichter to build a house on Hanna street at a cost of $1,300, and another on Hoaglana avenue at a cost of $2,000.

Dr. Bull's
Cures all Throat and Lung Affections.
COUGH SYRUP
Get the genuine. Refuse substitutes.
IS SURE
Salvation Oil cures Rheumatism. 15 & 25 cts.

Wall Paper to PLEASE you, cheap, TOO, at L. O. Hull's, 90 Calhoun St.

OUTGROWN ITS HOME.

The Edmunds Electrical Construction Co. Compelled to Move Into Larger Quarters.

The Edmunds Electrical Construction Company, which has been located in the Schmitz block for nine years, has leased the building at No. 25 W. Berry street and in a short time will move therein. This firm has made wonderful strides in the electrical business and became handicapped for room in their old quarters, having neither room for the large stock of goods carried nor floor space for the number of skilled workmen necessary for the carrying on of its extensive business. In the new quarters these difficulties will all be overcome and the business will be carried forward on a more extensive scale than ever. Everything will be on the ground floor, thus making it the most convenient as well as the largest institution of its kind in the city. 10t6

Wall Paper to PLEASE you, cheap, TOO, at L. O. Hull's, 90 Calhoun St.

A large bill posting fence owned by the City Bill Posting company, in the rear of the Rehling drug store, Barr and Washington streets, was blown down this morning during the wind storm.

TIRED OR FEEBLE WOMEN

[Find Peruna to be an Unfailing and Prompt Remedy.]

Miss Mary Goerbing

Miss Mary Goerbing, of Medford, Wis., speaks in glowing praise of Peruna as a catarrhal tonic and nerve restorer. She says:

"I take great pleasure in acknowledging the curative powers of Peruna. As a nerve tonic, a gentle stimulator to a sluggish system, as an appetizer and restorer of lost strength and vitality of worn-out women, it is very superior.

"I find it is splendid as a preventative for catching cold, and whenever I feel used up I take a dose or two and it never fails to relieve me."

Tired Women.

Depression of the nervous system during the heat of summer months is a fertile source of blood impurities. That tired feeling, which is the natural result of the depressing effect of warm weather, quickly disappears when Peruna is taken.

Thousands are daily testifying to its priceless benefit. General lassitude, dull, heavy sensations, continued tired feelings, with irregular appetite and sometimes loss of sleep. Peruna meets every indication and proves itself to be perfectly adapted to all their varied peculiarities. Peruna invigorates the system, rejuvenates the feelings, restores the normal appetite and produces regular sleep.

Roxa Tyler, vice president of the Illinois Woman's Alliance, speaks in high praise of Peruna to restore tired nerves and weak body. In a letter written to Dr. Hartman, from 910 East Sixtieth street, Chicago, Ill., she says the following:

"During the past year I gradually lost flesh and strength until I was unable to perform my work properly. I tried different remedies, and finally Peruna was suggested to me. It gave me new life and strength. I cannot speak too highly of it."

Mrs. G. Briggs, Treasurer and Conductor William Down's Corps No. 43, Woman's Relief Corps, writes the following letter to Dr. Hartman from 2419 Central avenue, Minneapolis, Minn.:

"A few months ago my health seemed to break down all at once. I had worked hard, too hard, for nearly six weeks, and nature simply refused to sustain me any longer. I lost my appetite, my sleep was fitful and I found no relief from the prescriptions of my physician. Several of the members of our Order told me of the wonderful help they had received from Peruna and advised me to try it. I sent for it and within a week after starting to use it a marked change for the better was felt; before finishing the second bottle I was completely restored."

As a tonic and nerve invigorator it has no equal. It builds up the nerves and gives strength to the circulation. No feeble woman should be without Peruna.

"Health and Beauty," a book written especially for women by Dr. Hartman, contains much invaluable advice to ailing women, sent free by addressing The Peruna Medicine Co., Columbus, O.

A Chapter on Refrigerators

"The Sanitary" Excels all Others. It Costs a Little More than Others; Good Things Usually Do.

Experience, however, that teacher who always passes on examination at 100 tells us not to forget that "The best is always the cheapest."

The "best," that is, "The Sanitary," saves ice, saves food, saves health, never gets out of order, lasts a lifetime.

BUT YOU SAY, "EVERY MERCHANT CLAIMS HIS REFRIGERATOR IS THE BEST."

That is about true. Let us settle that question for the Fort Wayne public, and this is how we do it:

Proposed Contest of Refrigerators. A Challenge to Our Competitors.

We will hire a hall. We will place on trial and exhibition one of our celebrated "SANITARY" Refrigerators; the sixteen other merchants in town who sell refrigerators shall do the same with the make they handle; an impartial committee of physicians and housekeepers shall be appointed to make the tests and report to the Fort Wayne public which is the "best." If either of the other 16 get the award we will pay all the expenses; if we get it, then the 16 can divide the expense among themselves.

16 to 1—the Heaven-Born Ratio

But we'll take our chances on the "ONE" being pure gold and up to the full standard in intrinsic merit.

Perfect refrigeration requires COLD air and DRY air. The air in several makes of refrigerators is "cold," but in none of them absolutely "dry," except in "THE SANITARY."

In "THE SANITARY" we will put matches into the ice compartment with the ice, keep them there two weeks, and they will then strike fire and light as well as those that have been kept outside.

Can you do that in any other refrigerator in the world?

In "THE SANITARY" we will place milk, butter, cheese, onions, cabbage, fruit, cooked fish, mutton and poultry, all at the same time, and they will not contaminate each other.

Can you do that with any other refrigerator in the world?

"THE SANITARY" Refrigerator can only be had in Fort Wayne of the

Foster Furniture & Carpet Co.

A MAN THAT WANTS GROUND for building lots will find that I have the choicest plots in the differenet sections of the city for homes that are convenient to schools, church, street car, etc., on which I will build houses to suit purchasers if desired, and SELL ON EASY TERMS. I have all kinds of real estate for sale or trade, and I can offer many bargains that mean future profit in all kinds of property.

Louis F. Curde
PIXLEY-LONG BLOCK.

...CARPETS...

For the next month we will devote our special attention to our carpet department. We never had such a complete assortment. It is great. Carpets, Rugs, Mattings, Portieres, Lace Curtains, etc.

J. Y. Shoaff & Co.,

CASH OR CREDIT. 135 CALHOUN STREET.

Dr. Humphreys

SPECIFIC MANUAL, a pocket epitome of the Doctor's Practice of Medicine, mailed for the asking. A postal card will do.

NEURALGIA—The use of Specific No. 13 at once checks the action of the kidneys, and the poisonous uric acid passes out of the blood.

BRAIN FAG—The use of Specific No. 24 restores the flagging energies of the overtired brain.

LYPEMANIA—The use of Specific No. 10 after meals creates indulgence in the pleasures of the table, without fear of Indigestion.

GRIP and COLDS—The use of "77" breaks up Colds that hang on and do not yield to treatment.

DR. HUMPHREYS' SPECIFICS are put up in small vials of pleasant pellets, just fit the vest pocket. At all Druggists, 25c, or mailed on receipt of price.

Humphreys' Homeopathic Medicine Co., Cor. William & John Sts., New York.

Drink RICHELIEU Java and Mocha Coffee

The Finest on Earth.

FOR SALE BY

A. R. WALTERS & CO.

5c WILL BUY A PATHFINDER CIGAR

ASK THE MAN BEHIND THE CASE

W. R. CRESH & SONS MAKERS

a20-eod-39t

UP HILL DOWN HILL ON THE LEVEL

THE MORROW COASTER BRAKE

Guarantees You Absolute Comfort and Pleasure in Cycling.

Enables you to Coast Your wheel almost under control of Security on hills. Luxury on the level.

You Ride Fifty Miles, but Pedal only Thirty five Miles.

100,000 now in use. Write for Catalogue. Sold by all wheel dealers, or sent free.

ECLIPSE MFG. CO., Elmira, N. Y.

Mch26-eod 26t

Distance Counts for Nothing

With me. I'll ship anywhere

--- PETS ---

of all description at prices that you'll not complain of.

ANGORA CATS,
DOGS,
BELGIAN HARES,
JAPANESE GOLD FISH,
TALKING PARROTS,
SINGING CANARIES.

I import the best breeds only.
Send for catalogue.

HOPE,
29 No. 9th St.
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

A. Hattersley & Son,
PLUMBERS,
STEAM AND
GAS FITTERS,
48 E. MAIN ST,
FORT WAYNE, IND.

F. J. Zimmerly & Co.,
PLUMBING,
STEAM AND
GAS FITTING,
ELECTRIC WIRING.
GAS AND ELECTRIC FIXTURES.
No. 141 Calhoun Street.
'Phone 807.

GO OVERLAND TO TENNESSEE

DR. A. J. RAUCH AND PARTY IN THE MIAMI VALLEY.

Fort Wayne Gentlemen Tell of Their Travels in a Journey to the Southward.

Dr. A. J. Rauch and party, who are driving overland to Tennessee, write The Sentinel concerning their experiences:

"In the Miami Valley, Ohio, on the Bank of the River, May 10.—Armed with a handsaw, a fishing outfit and a sack of oats, we left Fort Wayne at 9 o'clock Tuesday morning for an overland trip to Bristol, Tenn. To say that we have not had plenty of rain, mud and water to contend with would be a mistake, but notwithstanding this, to say we have not had a good time would be a still greater mistake.

"The first day we left Decatur and eight miles of the famous old 'mud pike' behind us, staying the first night with the genial G. H. Martz, a farmer. The mud pike ended at Bryant, and since that time we have had good gravel roads all the way. We have had rain every day, and will get more before we reach Hamilton, a distance of seven miles. We will land in Cincinnati about 10 o'clock Saturday.

"Tuesday our horse quietly stepped into a hole in a bridge and caused us some delay, but with the aid of the saw and hatchet we got the animal out without injury, mended the bridge and moved on. Wednesday we left behind us Geneva, Bryant and Portland, and spent the night with a farmer ten miles north of Winchester, faring well; could not wish for anything better. Last night's stop was at New Hope, five miles west of Eaton, Ohio.

"Today we came to a bridge that we did not feel like crossing, and we drove through the river. In getting out we came in contact with a lot of driftwood that gave us some alarm, but we succeeded in landing safely. It is now 1:30 p. m. and we will pull out for Hamilton, where this will be mailed so it will reach you in time for Saturday's Sentinel.

"Respectfully,
"Rauch and Boschet"

BACK FROM PHILIPPINES.

Louis W. Jones, of company C, Thirty-fifth infantry, returned this morning after an absence of two years in the Philippines, and is the guest of his brother-in-law, C. Hudson, of 35 Poplar street. Mr. Jones was some time ago promoted to the rank of corporal and was mustered out of Uncle Sam's service at San Francisco on May 2. He participated in a number of battles with the Filipinos, and was shot through the right lung during the battle of Cebu, on June 1 of last year, but the wound was not serious and he recovered and was able to resume his duties within a month. Mr. Jones will probably make this city his home.

A THANKSGIVING SERVICE.

The Grand United Order of Odd Fellows, composed of the colored members of that order in Fort Wayne, will hold a thanksgiving service tomorrow afternoon in the African M. E. church, commencing at 3:30 o'clock. There will be a special sermon by the pastor of the church, Rev. A. Smith, and addresses by R. Welker, of Chicago; F. J. R. Peters, of this city, and several others. A good musical program will also be provided. J. H. Green is master of ceremonies, and A. F. Dickerson is marshal of reception. The members of the branch extend a cordial invitation to their white brethren of the fraternity to attend the ceremonies.

LAST SERMON HERE.

Rev. J. R. Quinlan will officiate for the last time at the Cathedral tomorrow morning, and at the close of his sermon will read a financial report of the condition of the parish. Father Quinlan will resume his old charge at Huntington next week, and his successor at the Cathedral, Rev. P. F. Roche, will arrive from Lafayette on Thursday to take charge.

A MAGNIFICENT VICTORY.

(Michigan City Dispatch.)

The democrats of Fort Wayne won a magnificent victory at the municipal election Tuesday and in unmistakable language condemned the attempt of the recent legislature to wrest local control of affairs from its citizens. The democratic ticket was elected by the largest majority in many years.

BUILDING FOUR BIG VESSELS.

Philadelphia, Pa., May 11.—The New York Ship Building company, at its new yard near Gloucester, N. J., has begun work on four steel passenger and freight steamships for the Atlantic Transportation company. A large amount of steel has been ordered from Pittsburg for the yard in order that there may be no delay in pushing work on the vessels as speedily as possible. Two of the boats are to be 600 feet long and the others 500 feet, and they are to trade from Philadelphia, New York and Baltimore to London. The steamships are not intended to be flyers, but will run at a moderate speed. They will have a carrying capacity of 6,000 tons of cargo and will be ready for delivery in 1902.

REMARKABLE

HAS BEEN THE SUCCESS OF H. PFEIFFER & SON.

A STORE THAT HAS BEEN ON THE HIGH TIDE OF POPULAR FAVOR FROM THE START.

Among the hardware stores of this city there is none that stands higher in the estimation of the purchasing public than that of H. Pfeiffer & Son, No. 9 East Columbia street.

The business career of Mr. H. Pfeiffer in this city has been one of continued progress as well as a matter of great interest to his legion of friends and well wishers. Mr. Pfeiffer entered the hardware business by accepting a position with the firm of Morgan & Beach, and acted in the capacity of a salesman in the retail department of that house for a number of years, and by his straight business methods won the highest regards of his employers as well as making hosts of warm personal friends for himself from among the customers with whom he came in daily contact. Seeing an opportunity to better himself in the business world, he formed a partnership with Mr. C. C. Schlatter, under the firm name of Pfeiffer & Schlatter, and engaged in business at the corner of Columbia and Clinton streets, which business was conducted with marked success until the latter part of 1899, when Mr. Pfeiffer disposed of his interest in the firm and purchased the J. C. Peters wholesale and retail hardware store at No. 9 East Columbia street, near Calhoun. After remodeling the store and placing in it an entirely new stock in both the wholesale and retail departments, it was opened for business under the firm name of H. Pfeiffer & Son. From the day of opening this store has been doing a business that is simply remarkable for volume. Of the junior member of the firm, Mr. H. G. Pfeiffer, the highest words of commendation that can be given is that he aims to carry out those high business principles that his father laid down for himself in early life—courtesy to all, honesty and square dealing.

The wholesale department is represented on the road by Daniel Kiapf and John Meinhart. These knights of the grip cover the territory of Ohio, Indiana and Michigan with marked success. The other employes of the wholesale department are:

P. K. Jurgensen, shipping and stock clerk.

A. J. Pfeiffer, son of the proprietor.

George Heine.

In the retail department the following well known gentlemen are employed:

Otto H. Bosselmann, cashier and stenographer.

D. H. Thiele, clerk.

William McClelland, clerk.

Fred Reiter, clerk.

John Nelson, clerk.

A. Girardot, clerk.

Included in the immense stock carried by this firm will be found the following standard lines of goods:

Lowe Bros.' paints, Berry Bros.' varnishes, the world famous Yale & Towne hardware, Rogers' 1847 silverware, knives and forks; pocket knives and scissors, the best makes of washing machines and clothes wringers, lawn mowers, garden tools of all kinds, screen doors and windows, doors, sash and blinds, rubber and leather belting, mill supplies, a full line of thoroughly reliable mechanics' tools of al kinds, Bryan and Imp. Gibbs plows, and, in fact, everything that is found in a thoroughly modern hardware store. This store is in a splendid location for trade, being but several doors east of Calhoun, on Columbia street, and easily accessible for both city and country trade.

Wall Paper to PLEASE you, cheap, TOO, at L. O. Hull's, 90 Calhoun St.

Kibiger's Ice Cream is made of separated cream; give them a trial and be convinced. Patronize home industry and keep the money at home They furnish a lot for socials free of charge. Home 'phone 1586. 119 and 121 Montgomery St. m4Stf

For Wall Paper to PLEASE you, all grades, see the BIG line at L. O. Hull's, 90 Calhoun Street.

Lawn Mowers sharpened and repaired. Phone 147 South. 7eod4t

Paper hanging done promptly and done RIGHT, at L. O. Hull's, 90 Calhoun Street.

BUCKEYES CLASH

OHIO PARTIES AT WAR OVER PRECEDENCE.

NASH'S FRIENDS INDIGNANT

DECLARE HE HAS NOT BEEN TREATED COURTEOUSLY.

QUIT CONGRESSIONAL PARTY

EACH GOES ON ITS OWN TRAIN TO SAN FRANCISCO

Del Monte, Cal., May 11.—Ohio congressmen and Governor Nash's party en route to San Francisco for the launching of the battleship Ohio have clashed over a question of precedence.

Californians have been cordial in their reception of the Ohio party, but, naturally, President McKinley has received the most attention and Governor Nash and his party, who are traveling on a separate train, have been a little in the back-ground.

The special bearing Governor Nash and other Ohio people arrived here before daybreak and joined the presidential party. The chagrin that the gubernatorial party expresses over its alleged mistreatment at Los Angeles became more intense during the trip of the last twenty-four hours and broke out into open revolt at conferences in the Hotel Del Monte.

Special cars bearing the Ohio congressmen were attached to the Ohio special at Los Angeles. This seemed to add to the ill-feeling of the governor's party, who complained that they had been an annexed section to the presidential party, and now were given third place. The congressmen seemed equally dissatisfied with the new arrangement, and, finally, it was decided that the congressmen should travel hereafter as they had done before reaching Los Angeles. The cars of the congressmen accordingly were taken out of the Ohio special here and they left for San Francisco at noon, while Governor Nash and party left at 2 p. m. for San Francisco.

As the two trains have different routes on returning from San Francisco there will be no more trouble with the railway schedules and receptions along the way, but the Ohio people insist that Governor Nash shall not be ignored hereafter, as they insist he has been during the past three days.

PRESIDENT TO REST SUNDAY.

Del Monte, Cal., May 11.—President McKinley and his party arrived at Del Monte this morning and will remain over Sunday. There is no fixed program, except the visit to the Grand Army encampment at Pacific grove and a drive along the ocean front this afternoon. Two days of rest will prepare the president and his party for the ordeal they will have to undergo at San Francisco next week. Governor Nash and his party and the Ohio congressional delegation also reached Del Monte this morning. They left for San Francisco this afternoon.

MRS. CARNEGIE AT HOME.

Mrs. Andrew Carnegie is comparatively little known in New York outside of her circle of personal friends. Her tastes are simple, and do not incline to the brilliant social life which it would be easy for her to lead. Those who know her say that she is a most agreeable hostess, frank, affable, and cordially hospitable in her welcome to the beautiful homes of which she is mistress. She shrinks, however, from publicity, and is glad to slip behind the protection of her husband's prominent and strong personality. She is in sympathy with Mr. Carnegie's munificence and schemes for public benefaction.—Harper's Bazar.

MIXED IDENTITIES.

Proud Father—I bought a pup for my baby to play with and now I regret it.

Quizzer—Why?

Proud Father—Well, after they romp in the yard for an hour or two we have to wash both to tell which is the baby.—Ohio State Journal.

LITTLE HOUSEKEEPERS.

A school of domestic economy at Bethnal Green, London, carries off the palm for enthusiasm among its pupils. The school is built and finished in imitation of an English workingman's cottage, and the poor little girls of the district are taken in and trained to be capable wives for workingmen. The school has been a great success and is always crowded to its full capacity, but either the ordinary routine work must be deadly dreary or the pupils' zeal must be monumental, for the records show that scrubbing and stone cleaning are dealt out as rewards to deserving little women. When a pupil has been extraordinarily good she is allowed to scrub a floor or blacken a stove for a treat. After all, the theory may be sound. Both kinds of work are delightfully messy, and messiness undoubtedly appeals to the youthful mind.

THOMAS AND NANCY LINCOLN.

"Fit us for humblest service," prayed
This kindly, reverent man,
Content to hold a lowly place
In God's eternal plan,
Content, by prairie, wood and stream
The common lot to share
Or help a neighbor in his need
Some grievous weight to bear—
Then trustfully resigned the life
That had fulfilled His prayer

And she in Indiana's grave
This many a year who lies—
Mother and wife whose yearning soul
Looked sadly from her eyes—
Who, dying, called her children close
As the last shadow fell,
And bade them ever worship God
And love each other well—
Then to her forest grave was borne,
The wind her funeral knell!

So dreamless—so lone—who could have dreamed
The boy her bed beside,
Forth from that cabin door would walk
Among earth's glorified?
But, lo! his name from sea to sea
Gives patriotism wings,
Upon his brow a crown is set
Grander than any king's,
And to these fameless graves his fame
Tender remembrance brings.

Ah! still the humble God doth choose
The mighty to confound
Still them that fear and follow him
His angel campeth round,
And while by Indiana's woods
Ohio, murmuring, flows,
And Illinois' green levels shine
In sunset's parting glows—
While Lincoln's name is dear, our hearts
Will hallow their repose
—Edna Dean Proctor in the Independent.

FANCY SHOOTING.

In the hysterical days that followed that dismal series of defeats a year ago some extraordinary proposals made their appearance in the press of this country, says the Fortnightly Review. One distinguished member of the house of lords, writing to the Morning Post, seriously contended that our soldiers should be trained to "shoot at one mile and a half or more." Two thousand six hundred and forty yards—or more! One wonders what conception the writer of this letter could have had of what the human eye can see at that distance. He was probably unaware of the fact that, to have to point the barrel at a spot in midair 1,240 feet or so over his would-be victim. Another proposal born in those perturbed days was to use the rifle as a miniature mortar, delivering "withering volleys at high angles of elevation." Another invoked the assistance of the Times to bring it about that recruits learn to fire from the hip, for the reason that "it relieves him from the terrible apprehension he has of the kick of the rifle which makes him sore all over." The writer of this remarkable letter had evidently never shot with a modern service rifle, or he would have known that there is absolutely no kick to dread in the Lee-Metford, Mauser or Mannlicher.

AFRICA TO PLANT COTTON.

In order to encourage and stimulate the cotton industry a London firm is making arrangements with its New Orleans house to send an expedition of experts to West Africa, in order to teach the natives how to plant and grow cotton, says a London newspaper. The idea is to send two experts from the southern states to each of the principal West African colonies, viz., Lagos, Sierra Leone, Bathurst and Cape Coast Castle, and it is anticipated that this will be the means of creating a new and important industry in that part of the world.

STRIKES THE SOURCE.

A Pile Cure That Goes to the Root of the Disease.

There are lots of lotions, oils and salves that will, through their soothing influence, relieve temporarily the pain incident to piles. But is that all the sufferer requires? Isn't it a horrible thought to realize that the ease is only temporary and the disease goes on under the surface without a moment's interruption? Wouldn't it be wiser to select a remedy that seeks the source and regulates those deep-seated disorders which induces the disease? Pyramid Pile Cure not only relieves the pain at once, but effects a permanent cure of the worst form of piles.

You don't have to go through a tedious course of dieting while using it either. It strikes through those delicate membranes and tissues and sets the blood in healthful circulation, reducing at once the painful inflammation and congested tumors.

This remedy is not a haphazard combination of drugs but is a remedy invented by specialists who have treated piles and blood disorders successfully for years. Manufactured by the Pyramid Drug Co., at Marshall, Mich. Almost any first-class druggist has it on sale.

Don't treat this disease with every lotion and salve that comes along. Remember the parts affected are among the most delicate in the human body. This remedy is absolutely safe and no one need fear to apply it freely on the most inflamed parts. The speed with which it allays the pain is an agreeable surprise to the sufferer.

900 DROPS CASTORIA

A Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of INFANTS CHILDREN

Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral. NOT NARCOTIC.

Recipe of Old Dr SAMUEL PITCHER
Pumpkin Seed
Alx Senna
Rochelle Salts
Anise Seed
Peppermint
Bi Carbonate Soda
Worm Seed
Clarified Sugar
Wintergreen Flavor

A perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and LOSS OF SLEEP.

Fac Simile Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. NEW YORK.

At 6 months old 35 DOSES—35 CENTS

EXACT COPY OF WRAPPER.

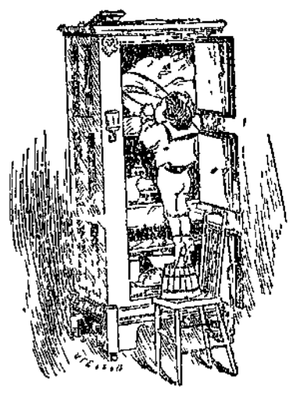
CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.
In Use For Over Thirty Years
CASTORIA
THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

JOHN RABUS,
TAILOR
16 WEST BERRY STREET

PRESENTS compliments and invites you to examine new effects in

WOOLENS

Scotch Suitings, Confined Novelties.



The Leonard Cleanable REFRIGERATOR —FOR— $2.00.

Any size Refrigerator in our two big stores for Two Dollars down and the balance 50 cents per week until paid. Don't miss this opportunity, as this is a SPECIAL OFFER for this month only.

DON'T Make a Mistake

The Best Refrigerator In the World

for $2.00 down and the rest in small payments of 50c per week.

The Celebrated Heywood Bros.,
Baby Carriages and Go-Carts

On the same terms.

Indiana Furniture Co.,
166 CALHOUN ST.,
21 & 23 E. MAIN ST.

..THIEME..
THE.... TAILOR.

Fine Suits and Trousers
At Popular Prices.

Suits to order at $18 to $40
Trousers at $5 to $10

Call and examine our stock. No trouble to show goods.

39 E. Columbia St.

J. C. Peltier,
Undertaker and Embalmer,
NO. 17 W. WAYNE ST.

YOUNG WOMEN
Take Your Meals at the
Y. W. C. A.,
51 West Berry Street.
Strangers in the city referred to good boarding places. Meals served on the European plan at reasonable rates. Dinner, 11:30 to 1:30. Supper, 5:30 to 6:40.

A blaze from a gasoline torch has been mentioned as a possible exterminator of park weeds.

Subcribe for The Sentinel.

What Doctors Say.

Unsolicited Endorsement of a great physician has been given

Smith's Green Mountain Renovator.

The merit of SMITH'S GREEN MOUNTAIN RENOVATOR was searchingly investigated by physicians connected with the Journal of Health, New York City, in which the following article appeared, and so indisputably was its merit proved that this well known publication does not hesitate to endorse this great BODY BUILDER. We will quote from Dr. S. J. Allen's article. He says:—

"The best way for a layman to insure his own protection in using proprietary medicines, is to depend upon the advertisements found in Hygienic Journals. Place faith only in such preparations as Smith's Green Mountain Renovator, as a sure cure for rheumatism, dyspepsia, kidney and liver troubles, bladder and urinary affections, and all diseases arising from an impure or impoverished condition of the blood. The commendation here bestowed on this tried and true specific is given gratuitously and on account of the satisfactory showing when under an investigation.

DR. S. J. ALLEN,
New York City.

We have the Sole Agency for this medicine here and guarantee every bottle we sell.

RANKE & NUSSBAUM.
SOLE AGENTS,
88 Calhoun St., Fort Wayne, Ind.

NOTICE.

To all who are suffering with headache, kidney or bladder trouble. We recommend and sell Dr. Iman's kidney cure, a pure and reliable vegetable compound. It is pleasant to take, quick to act and the most surest to cure.

PELLENS & POLSTER.

Attention, Bargain Lovers!

I have made money for others, why not for you? Call and see me about the following property, which I offer for sale:

An eight-room house on Montgomery St. for the sum of.. $2,200
A seven-room house and full lot on Lillie St. for..... 1,500
300 East Wayne St., 30x150, cottage, water, gas, brick pavement, clear 1,500
Eight-room house and barn, lot 60x150 ft., St. Mary's Ave..... 950

Several snaps in south side, vacant and modern improved.

Five and one-half acres with small house edge of city for $1,450, and lots of other bargains. Carriage always ready.

Two houses and lot 75x150 feet, one square off High street, for $1,650.

Val. C. Rocholl,
23 Court Street. Phone 49 Main.

BEST SET OF TEETH

$12.00 plates for $10.00.
$10.00 plates for $8.00.

SPECIAL OFFER FOR 30 DAYS,
FROM APRIL 1st.

We use the best materials—give the finest workmanship. Fit guaranteed or no pay.

Have you teeth extracted and get yourself a plate while the offer lasts.

No charge for painless extracting when teeth are ordered.

ALSO
22K. GOLD CROWN, $5.00.

Arcade Dental Parlors,
BURKET & BAKER, Mgrs.
Tel. 627 M.

YOU ARE INVITED

To inspect my line of

New Spring Suitings.

Perfect fit guaranteed or money refunded.

Andrew Foster,
THE TAILOR,
15 W. Wayne Street.

Subscribe for The Sentinel.

NEWS OF THE DIAMOND

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Indianapolis	11	1	.917
Grand Rapids	9	5	.643
Dayton	7	6	.538
Marion	7	6	.538
Louisville	6	7	.462
Toledo	6	7	.462
Fort Wayne	5	8	.385
Columbus	1	12	.077

There was considerable dissatisfaction expressed yesterday afternoon at the ball park when Umpire Mullane announced that, owing to the wet condition of the grounds, there would be no game, but that a double header would be played on Sunday. The disappointment was most keenly felt among those who laid off from work half a day to see a game and were disappointed. While the management probably knows its business, that does not prevent patrons of the game from having decided opinions of their own and they have them and tell them, too. If the grounds are in better shape today than they were yesterday there will be a game this afternoon. Ehret or Daniels will pitch for Fort Wayne.

OTHER ASSOCIATION GAMES

GRAND RAPIDS, 4; COLUMBUS, 3.

Grand Rapids, Mich., May 11.—Grand Rapids had a close call yesterday, but two errors and timely hits allowed them to tie in the ninth and win from Columbus in the eleventh. Score:

G. Rapids... 0 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 1 0 1—4
Columbus ... 0 0 0 0 0 1 2 0 0 0 0—3

Hits—Grand Rapids, 9; Columbus, 6. Errors—Grand Rapids, 2; Columbus, 2. Batteries—Irwin and Herbert; Williams and Zimram.

INDIANAPOLIS, 2; MARION, 0.

Indianapolis, Ind., May 11.—Indianapolis won from Marion yesterday in the mud. Barnes pitched the best ball and had the best support. Score:

Indianapolis 1 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 *—2
Marion .... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0

Hits—Indianapolis, 6; Marion, 5. Errors—Indianapolis, 2; Marion, 7. Batteries—Barnes and Heydon; Vasbinder and Shaw. Umpire—McLaughlin. Attendance—500.

TOLEDO, 5; DAYTON, 4.

Toledo, Ohio, May 11.—Turner's long drive over the right field fence won the game for Toledo yesterday in the thirteenth inning. Score:

Toledo .. 0 1 0 0 3 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1—5
Dayton .. 0 0 0 3 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0—4

Hits—Toledo, 9; Dayton, 7. Errors—Toledo, 5; Dayton, 3. Batteries—Pardee and Graffius; Wheeler and Smink.

GAMES TODAY.

Columbus at Grand Rapids.
Dayton at Toledo.
Louisville at Fort Wayne.
Indianapolis at Marion.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	Pce.
Pittsburg	10	5	.667
Cincinnati	9	6	.600
Boston	7	5	.583
New York	6	5	.545
Brooklyn	7	7	.500
St. Louis	7	9	.438
Philadelphia	6	9	.400
Chicago	6	12	.333

GAMES YESTERDAY.

Chicago, 4; St. Louis, 1.
Pittsburg, 3; Cincinnati, 0.
Boston-Philadelphia, rain.
New York-Brooklyn, rain.

GAMES TODAY.

St. Louis at Chicago.
Philadelphia at Boston.
New York at Brooklyn.
Cincinnati at Pittsburg.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	Pce.
Chicago	11	4	.733
Detroit	11	4	.733
Baltimore	7	4	.636
Boston	7	5	.583
Washington	5	6	.455
Philadelphia	4	8	.333
Cleveland	4	11	.267
Milwaukee	4	11	.267

GAMES YESTERDAY.

Cleveland, 4; Chicago, 5.
Milwaukee, 6; Detroit, 7.
Baltimore-Washington, rain.
Boston-Philadelphia, rain.

GAMES TODAY.

Chicago at Detroit.
Cleveland at Milwaukee.
Washington at Boston.
Philadelphia at Baltimore.

NOTES OF THE GAME.

The Columbus pitching staff is somewhat out of condition and the Columbus cranks want Gardner to go in and take his turn. Garnder has been warming the bench so far, but says he will get in the game as soon as his team makes a decent showing.

Walter Wilmot is after B. J. Wefers, the college sprinter, who was released by St. Louis without a trial.

In tomorrow's double-header Ehret will probably pitch the first game and Fricken the second.

Marion is playing at Indianapolis this week but tomorrow both clubs will go over to Marion to play the Sunday game.

McKenna, the new pitcher signed by Fort Wayne last Tuesday, has not yet reported, although he got $50 advance money when he signed.

The Shamrocks will leave over the Lake Erie at 6:30 tomorrow morning for Celina, Ohio, where in the afternoon the opening game of the season will be played.

Pitcher Skopec, of last year's Wheeling team, who was "discovered" by Comisky this spring, is making a great record with the Chicago American league club.

On June 30 the St. Joe Athletic club will run an excursion to St. Joe, Mich. The train will pass through South Bend and a game between the Shamrocks and the Greens will be arranged. As there is no league game here a large number of fans will no doubt take in the game.

Of the Indiana college teams none are making a better showing than the Wabash college team, of Wabash university, Crawfordsville. David McNaught, a well-known local athlete, is an outfielder on the Wabash college team, and he has been making a record in his position and at bat. McNaught is a member of the track team also, and has enviable record as an all around athlete.

In an interview in an Indianapolis paper, Manager Gardner, of Columbus, stated that he was ashamed of the team he took to the capital city and was glad the attendance was small. The admission was extremely injudicious and is not calculated to improve matters any. Players do not relish being talked of in that manner by their manager, and they have several ways of retaliating. It may even explain why Columbus has lost every game they have played except one.

It is reported that Eddie Poole and "Jiggs" Donahue are to be released by Pittsburg, but the rumor is not confirmed. Both were Inter-States last season. The Columbus papers say that Gardner has the inside track with Pittsburg and if the players are released they will be secured by Columbus. The Columbus management is willing to pay them a big salary and will endeavor to land both men. A shake-up on the Columbus team is a certainty in the near future.

LOCAL LINES.

Judge E. D. Hartman, of Auburn, is in the city on business this afternoon.

Harry Michael, an old Fort Wayne boy, but a resident of Chicago for the last thirteen years, is in the city, having been called here by the illness of his father, who lives with his daughter on Victoria avenue.

A pocketbook containing a small sum of money and a small package of dress goods were found on the streets this morning. The articles, which were found in different places, are at the police station awaiting an owner.

The Columbia City Commercial relates that Dr. Gutcher, proprietor of the Larwill sanitarium, a few days ago lost $220, which was taken from his pocketbook in some mysterious manner. He reported the matter to the sheriff of Whitley county, who in turn sent for Detective Streifling, of this city. Mr. Streifling, after being on the ground about fourteen hours, returned the money to the doctor. The whole affair was then hushed up, as the officers say it was strictly a family affair.

EPWORTH LEAGUE OFFICERS.

At the regular business meeting of the Epworth League of Simpson M. E. church last evening the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President—Alta Hines.
First Vice President—Mrs. Bertha Fry.
Second Vice President—Mrs. Sadie Seigler.
Third Vice President—Walter A. Bowden.
Fourth Vice President—Mabel Greenick.
Secretary—Dottie Evans.
Assistant Secretary—Nellie Clippinger.
Treasurer—Frank Hickman.

ALL THE LATEST

Novelties in wedding and graduating boquets and baskets.

Decorations for receptions and weddings.

MISS FLICK,
33 West Berry Street.

See ad. for free lecture on 4th page of this issue.

From time immemorial Lowestoft, England, has rung the curfew at 8 o'clock at night, and turned off the street gas lamps at midnight. The latter fact has become so well known among thieves that it has facilitated burglaries.

THE MARKETS.

Chicago, May 11.—Wheat was rather dull today and for a time ruled easier on lower cables and the bearishness of the government report. July opened ⅛c to ¼c lower at 71c to 70⅝c, under liberal selling by scattered longs, rallied to 71⅛c, and reacted to 70⅜c. Local receipts were 104 cars, 1 of contract grade, while Minneapolis and Duluth reported 179 cars against 201 last week and 423 a year ago.

The market ruled dull and easy to the end, July closing ⅜c lower at 70⅝@70¾c.

Ideal weather, fair receipts and a sharp drop in the Liverpool market forced weakness in corn. July opened ½@⅝c to ¼@⅜c down at 44⅜c to 44⅝c and gradually sagged to 44⅛@44¼c. May opened 1c lower at 50½c and rallied to 51c. Receipts were 257 cars, 67 of contract grade.

The close was weak, July 1¼c lower at 43⅛@43¾, May unchanged at 51½c.

Oats were steady. July opened unchanged to ⅛c lower at 27⅜c to 27¼c, touched 27⅛c in sympathy with wheat and corn and rallied to 27½c on general buying. Receipts were 191 cars.

Provisions were quiet but steady on light hogs receipts and a fair cash demand. July pork opened 2½@5c higher at $14.80@14.82½, touched $14.85, and then reacted to $14.77½; July lard opened unchanged at $7.92½, and July ribs 2½c down at $7.85, selling later to $7.87½.

THE CLOSE.

Prices at the close were as follows:

Wheat—May, 70½@70⅝c; June, 70½@70⅝c; July, 70⅝@70¾c.

Corn—May, 51½c; July, 43⅝@43¾c.

Oats—May, 27¾c; July, 27½c.

Pork—May, $14.45; July, $14.60; Sept., $14.30.

Lard—May, $7.87½; July, $7.85; Sept., $7.87½.

Ribs—May, $8.10; July, $7.82½; Sept., $7.80.

Flax—Cash N. W., $1.68½; No. 1, $1.68½; May, $1.68½; Sept., $1.35; Oct., $1.30.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

Chicago, May 11.—Cattle—Receipts, 100; market nominally steady. Good to prime steers, $5 00@5.90; poor to medium, $3.90@4.90; stockers and feeders, $3.15@5.10; cows, $2.75@4.60; heifers, $2.75@4.75; canners, $2.10@2.75; bulls, $2.75@4.40; calves, $3.25@4.75; Texas fed steers, $4.25@5.40, Texas bulls, $2.75@3.75.

Hogs—Receipts today, 12,000, Monday, 30,000; left over, 3,760. Market shade higher; top, $5 80. Mixed and butchers, $5.50@5.77½, good to choice heavy, $5.65@5.80; rough heavy, $5.50@5.60; light, $5.45@5.75; bulk of sales, $5.65@5.75.

NEW YORK PRODUCE.

New York, May 11.—Butter—Receipts, 2,206 pkgs; market firm; creamery, 15@19c; factory, 11@13c.

Cheese—Receipts, 2,311 pkgs; market irregular; fancy large colored, 10½c; fancy large white, 10¼@10½c; fancy small colored, 11½c; fancy small white, 11¼c.

Eggs—Receipts, 7,148 pkgs; market steady; western, regular packed, 12½@13½c; storage, western, 13¾@14c; southern, 11@12c.

Sugar—Raw, firm; fair refining, 3¾c; centrifugal, 96 test, 4 9-32c; molasses sugar, 3½c; refined, quiet; crushed, $6.05; powdered, $5.65; granulated, $5.55.

Coffee—Market dull; No. 7 Rio, 6¼c.

THE MONEY MARKET.

New York, May 11.—Sterling exchange nominal with actual business in bankers' bills at $4.87⅞@4.87¾ for demand and at $4.84@4.84¼ for 60 days; posted rates, $4.85@4.85½ and $4.88½; commercial bills, $4.83¼@4.83¾; bar silver, 59⅛c; Mexican dollars, 48½c.

WEEKLY BANK STATEMENT.

New York, May 11.—The statement of the associated banks for the week ending today shows:

Loans, $897,716,900; increase, $7,266,500.

Deposits, $977,490,900; increase, $4,379,300.

Circulation, $31,081,100; decrease, $51,800.

Legal tenders, $72,739,500; increase, $784,200.

Specie, $179,760,700; decrease, $2,542,000.

Reserves, $252,500,200; decrease, $1,757,800.

Reserves required, $244,372,725; increase, $1,094,825.

Surplus, $8,127,475; decrease, $2,852,625.

IN JUSTICES' COURTS.

Justice Bullerman last evening fined August Tille, William Peltzer and Charles Rippe, three west end boys, $12.50 each, for annoying, provoking and insulting Blanche Christman and Annie Hammerly.

Mrs. Georgia Bowers, a boarding mistress, is rounding up some of her star boarders. Yesterday she lassoed one delinquent for $19 and this morning Deputy Sheriff Huegenard returned from Whitley county, where he arrested Edward S. Curliss, who skipped out last February owing her $52.50. Mr. Curliss will have his hearing before Justice Bullerman.

The evidence showed that Curlis had left his boarding house at night and returned later and took his clothing away surreptitiously. He was accordingly fined $5 and costs and in default of payment was committed to jail.

ABOUT THE COURT HOUSE.

Lisette Bloemker has commenced action against Nellie Bloemker et al. for partition, etc.

Arcelia Williams sues Minnie Pens et al. to quiet title, establish mechanics' lein and partition.

The circuit court was not in session this afternoon.

The superior court last evening adjourned until next Friday.

The county commissioners last evening appointed Jacob Popp, Jacob Belot and John Hossler viewers for the Carnahan joint ditch between Allen and DeKalb counties. The original petition was dismissed because a majority of the viewers had not signed the report.

TUG FIREMEN STRIKE.

Toledo, Ohio, May 11.—The tug firemen of this port, numbering about sixty, are on a strike as a result of a refusal of the owners of vessel-towing tugs to pay the scale. The firemen say that the wages offered by the local owners are about 40 per cent. less than those paid in other ports. Vessel movements in this port are at a standstill as a result of the strike.

HOW JAPAN WAS MODERNIZED.

The men who have made Japan—Marquis Ito, Count Okuma, Count Itagaki and others now dead—were keen-sighted enough to see that to preserve the independence and dignity of their country it was necessary to fight the foreigner with his own weapons. They were all men belonging to the hereditary gentry of Japan, but, as it were, to the democracy of gentility. None of them belonged to high families, and in the old order of things their splendid abilities would not have raised them from obscurity. Their personal ambitions, therefore, coincided exactly with the policy they saw was necessary for their country's welfare.

Having obtained the power they set to work with minds enlightened by foreign travel and totally emancipated from old-fashioned ideas. Almost at a blow, as preparation for the grand scheme of modernization, they destroyed the old feudal system and created a new order of society. But this tremendous revolution brought with it consequences which have had a vast effect on the country's policy. It is not difficult in a more or less absolute country to sweep away an institution by a stroke of the pen, but it is impossible to do so without a vast social disturbance.

A great military class—the armed retainers of the old nobility, men bred only to fighting, disdaining labor, and, above all, trade—were practically cast adrift without means of livelihood. It was at one time no uncommon thing to find a messenger "boy" or a jinriksha coolie whose ancestors had been soldiers for a hundred generations, and who considered himself vastly higher, even in his poverty, than the millionaire merchant whom he served.

This class was a great danger and embarrassment to the reformed government. Some provision had to be made for them, and revolutionary outbreaks here and there showed it would have to be on a large scale. A big police force—unnecessarily large to a foreign eye—was formed. The pay was miserable, but the work was such as a gentleman could do. The army was progressively increased, chiefly, perhaps, in the idea that the safety of the country demanded it, but largely to dispose of the masses of discontented ex-warriors. The expansion of the navy further helped to absorb these men.—London Daily Mail.

QUEER IDEA OF CHIVALRY.

In India, where women have always been drudges, the deference paid by Englishmen to ladies is always a matter of curious interest. An educated Mahommedan gentleman was talking to an old resident of the Punjab, who has written on the subject. Said the Mahommedan: "Now that the queen is dead, will you Englishmen take off your hats to ladies?" When told certainly this would be done and asked why he made the inquiry, he said: "We thought you used to take off your hats to ladies because a lady was the ruler of the country."

Up to January 1, 1900, New Jersey assisted in the building of 440 miles of roads, at a cost of about $2,200,000, or about $5,000 per mile. Of this amount the state paid $716,000, the counties and individuals paying the remainder.

A Girl's Back."

A girl's back is the mainspring, as it were, of her health.

Nothing will so quickly take away the glow of health from her cheeks, the springiness from her step as a constantly aching back.

The many pains and aches of the back are but symtomatic indications of sick kidneys.

Backache is the kidneys' cry for help. Neglect the cry and many serious complications follow. Urinary troubles, Diabetes, Bright's disease.

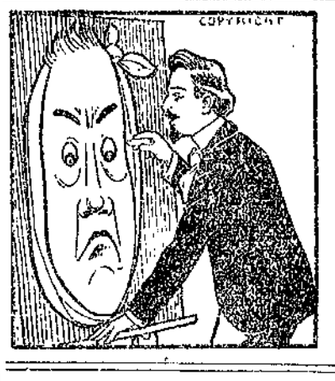
Doan's Kidney Pills

Will relieve the backache promptly because they act on the kidneys. They are made for kidneys only, and cure every kidney ill.

FORT WAYNE PROOF.

Miss Harriet Walters, of 104 East Wayne street, says: "I suffered greatly from pains across the small of my back and from dizziness, but as soon as I began taking Doan's Kidney Pills, sold at Meyer Bros. & Co.'s drug store, I felt better. I only took one box, but I can truthfully say that I was in better health when I finished it than I had been before in a long time, and my kidneys ceased troubling me."

All druggists, 50 cents box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.



Making a Long Face

won't help the matter if you have tooth trouble. 'Tisn't necessary either if you give us your confidence and opportunity to examine your teeth—opperate them if necessary. Expert opinion is to be had here free; treatment at very moderate charges.

Don't forget that we have been established in Fort Wayne over eight years and do nothing but high-class work and guarantee it.

Thompson Dental Parlors,
32 E. Wayne St., Corner Clinton.

It Made His Hair Curl

when he saw the prices that we were selling our superior building lumber and shingles at after purchasing elsewhere. We will not allow anyone to beat us on prices, quality considered, nor allow anyone to beat us on quality. We keep the best and it is well-seasoned, kiln dried and choice in every particular.

The Diether Lumber Co.,
44 E. SUPERIOR ST.

GOLDEN THE HATTER

Has the choicest of everything. Fine Domestic and Imported Hosiery, Fancy Handkerchiefs, Suspenders, every style of Necktie and the largest line of Soft Shirts at 50c to $3.00 each.

Remember our $2.50 Soft and Stiff Hat equals any $3.00 hat sold in the city.

GOLDEN THE HATTER

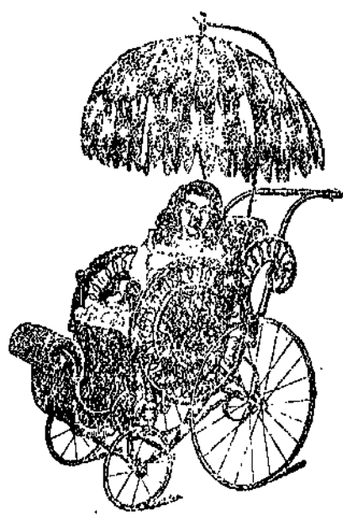
CORNER CALHOUN AND BERRY STREET.

Carriages! Buggies!

All the different styles and makes, including the famous ATWOOD. None better made. In prices we are the lowest in the city. All vehicles thoroughly guaranteed. See us before buying.

Houser & Ohneck, 13-15 Pearl Street.

The largest exclusive furniture store in Indiana.



Go-Carts of Real Worth.

Go-Carts in such variety and at such low prices that you can't help but be more than satisfied. Prices range from $6.00 up to $25.00, and we guarantee the quality, durability and style just as we do everything else in this quality store.

The Pape Furniture Co
20 to 30 EAST BERRY ST.

THE QUALITY STORE.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE.com

WOMAN'S DANGER PERIODS

Zoa Phora Revives and Regulates Menses, Prepares for Motherhood and is Indispensible in Change of Life.

Free Trial Bottle of Zoa Phora the Best Tonic for Pale, Sick Women, Sent to Any Name or Address.

In the three danger periods in woman's life the young girls period, motherhood and change of life Zoa Phora is the only remedy that has always cured—never failed. In the attendant misery of suppressed menses, in leucorrhea, flooding, laceration, or the grave danger to a delicate woman in motherhood or change of life, Zoa Phora, relieves pain and distress almost instantly, builds up and strengthens rapidly and surely every time. Jennie M. Cooley, of East Long Meadow, Mass., writes.—"I can truthfully add my testimony in regard to the use of Zoa Phora. At change of life I was troubled with a complication of female complaints and flooding. After taking Zoa Phora I was permanently cured and can cheerfully recommend this wonderful remedy to all sufferers from female weakness and its attendant evils."

Jennie M. Cooley, East Long Meadow, Mass.

Mrs. M. Hallock, Corner Pine and Second Streets, Michigan City, Ind., writes of her experience with this wonderful woman's friend:—Zoa Phora:—"During the past few years I have had the good fortune to witness a large number of remarkable cures by Zoa Phora. I know ladies who have taken the remedy during the change of life with the most pleasing results. Others whom I personally know have used Zoa Phora both before and after confinement, and the effect has always been most gratifying. I also know a number of young girls who have been spared a great deal of suffering and dangerous illness at monthly periods by the use of this medicine. I have used Zoa Phora myself with great benefit, when I have been all run down from nervousness and overwork, and would not be without it. You certainly have an excellent remedy, and I feel that it cannot be praised too highly."

Get a dollar bottle of Zoa Phora at the nearest drug store, or the Zoa Phora Co., Kalamazoo, Mich., will send it to you prepaid on receipt of the regular retail price, One Dollar a bottle, or if you wish send your name and address for a trial bottle, enough to show its wonderful effects on weak women. On receipt of your name and address and 10 cents to cover cost of postage and packing. Lady physician is constantly in attendance upon our mail so that you may write freely and be sure of good advice.

MINERAL WATERS. . . .

We carry a large stock of favorite kinds of table and medicinal waters.

Our line has been selected upon the advice of our leading physicians and includes among others the following:

Carlsbad, Vichy, Friederichshall, Rubinot Appolinaris.

Our Old Dominion and Vitalized Lithia in half-gallons are leaders.

Ranke & Nussbaum.

Pharmacists, 88 Calhoun St.

Try The Sentinel Want Columns.

Business - Directory.

UNDERTAKERS.

Klaehn & Melching,

Undertakers and Embalmers,

No. 39 West Main Street,

Both 'Phones 228. Fort Wayne, Ind.

INSURANCE.

D. C. FISHER,

Insurance, Real Estate and Loans.

No. 24 West Wayne Street,

Fort Wayne, Ind.

BANKS.

HAMILTON NATIONAL BANK.

Capital, $200,000. Surplus, $250,000.

The Hamilton National Bank will pay interest at the rate of two (2) per cent. per annum on certificates of deposit if left four months.

President—Charles McCulloch.
Cashier—John Mohr, Jr.

White National Bank.

Corner Wayne and Clinton Sts.

CAPITAL, $200,000.

SURPLUS, $75,000.

Safe Deposit Boxes for rent.

LAWYER.

ABSTRACTER OF TITLES

INSURANCE.

COLLECTION AND LOAN AGENT.

James E. Graham,

Room 16, Bank Block,

FORT WAYNE, IND.

Stenographer and Notary Public in office. 'Phone 615 Main.

TO BE PRESIDENT

L. F. LOREE WILL GO TO THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO.

RAILWAY EARNINGS INCREASE

GRAND RAPIDS ROAD SHOWS WEEKLY GAIN OF $13,000.

WHEELING-BIG FOUR DEAL

ARRANGEMENT TO OBVIATE BUILDING NEW ROAD.

Philadelphia, Pa., May 11.—The Evening Telegraph today prints the following:

L. F. Loree, fourth vice president of the Pennsylvania railroad, is to be named within the next few days as president of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad. J. C. Stuart, general superintendent of the middle and northwestern divisions of the Baltimore and Ohio, is to be made general superintendent of the entire Baltimore and Ohio lines.

WHEELING AND BIG FOUR.

Cleveland, O., May 11.—Negotiations are in progress which, it is believed, will result in the abandonment of the scheme to build a new short line between this city and Wellington to connect with the Wheeling-Wabash system. It is said that arrangements will probably shortly be perfected whereby the Wheeling will use the tracks of the Big Four between the points named.

DRISCOLL CASE DISMISSED.

Chicago, May 11.—In the Driscoll blacklisting case the jury failed to agree and was discharged today. The case was that of Michael Driscoll against the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad company, for $50,000 damages for alleged blacklisting after the American Railway union strike of 1894. Driscoll was a switchman and advanced the charge that the railroads of the United States entered into a conspiracy to blacklist every man who took part in the strike.

TRAFFIC IMPROVING.

If the present traffic conditions on the Grand Rapids and Indiana road continue throughout the month, May, 1901, will eclipse in a business way all corresponding previous months in the history of the road. Last week the earnings, passenger and freight, showed an increase of $13,000 over the preceding week. This big traffic will result in increased pay rolls, a condition most welcome to the merchants as well as the railway men.

MORE CANDIDATES APPEAR.

Two more candidates have appeared in the Grand Rapids and Indiana field for advisory member of the relief department and the contest on that division is getting quite interesting. In addition to Conductors Hushour and Grout, the names of Isaac Clem and James Hayes have been announced. Mr. Clem is an engineer and very popular here and at Grand Rapids. Mr. Hayes is foreman of the machine shop in Grand Rapids and, of course, is not so well known here as the other candidates. He is said to be a good man and popular.

FISH ON COMBINATIONS.

Stuyvesant Fish, president of the Illinois Central railroad, is reported to have said: "Railroad combinations are the result of the passage of the interstate commerce law. That made it impossible for the small lines to live and the logical result was for the larger lines to buy up the smaller lines and then for the big lines to combine. Combinations will continue until lines territorially allied will be gathered into systems. This will result in large savings, possibly 10 to 20 per cent., and will make railroad securities more valuable, as the net earning capacity will be increased. It is not, as a rule, exorbitant rates of which the shippers complain, but discrimination. With territorial combination it will be possible to maintain rates and treat all alike." When asked if there was danger in the present tendency toward consolidation of interests, Mr. Fish said: "I believe the combination of moneyed interests is based on the foundation principle of our government, and that this country has nothing to fear from the big companies, whether they have a capitalization of $100,000,000 or $1,000,000,000 or more. When the thirteen original colonies came together for protection and mutual benefit and formed the United States, it was a combination of all interests. The idea is essentially American and progressive and is being worked out in a thoroughly American way. It is the result of legitimate development of the country's resources and the demands of the people. So long as combination of capital is carried on in a legitimate way there is nothing to fear, and it seems to me that good will result to the people at large. We have an example in the Standard Oil 'trust,' which has brought about cheaper oil. Of course, there is a certain element of danger in great corporations if not wisely handled. The history of combinations of capital does not, in my judgment, warrant the fears expressed by many. When the era of combinations shall have ceased and stocks find their true level the country at large will find that it is better off than it was under the old order of things. I see no reason to feel apprehensive on account of the present condition of the stock market. We must realize that the changed conditions have greatly added to the value of stocks and that values are bound to increase. The great savings that result from combinations add to the value of stocks. Instead of several companies bidding on an order for steel rails for the Illinois Central the steel combination can say to the railroad: 'Take your rails from the Illinois mills, thereby making a great saving in expense of shipment.'"

M. App.

Nothing more up-to-date can be had in FOOTWEAR than our SPRING Styles

...IN...

Patent Vici Kid

Patent Calf Skin

Button or lace Boot or Oxford.

M. App,

106 Calhoun St.

STRIKE IN KANSAS CITY.

Kansas City, Mo., May 11.—Union machinists and blacksmiths to the number of 500, employed by engine and machine manufacturers of Kansas City, struck today for a nine-hour day and an increase of 12½ per cent. in wages. The strike was precipitated by the discharge of four union men.

RELICS FROM BOXER COUNTRY.

Supt. A. E. Barnes, of the Fort Wayne Electric works, Friday evening received a number of relics of an industrial and war-like character from his brother, Capt. A. A. Barnes, of the First Chinese regiment, British army. Included among the relics were a Mannlicher rifle, taken from a boxer's hands on the battlefield; two boxer swords, some bayonets, cartridge pouches and daggers that were picked up on the field after a fight with the boxers. There were also in the lot eighteen pieces of silk embroideried work, such as only skilled Chinese can make. Mr. Barnes brought three of these pieces to the works this morning, where they were examined and admired by the office force. Two of the pieces were white silk, a yard wide and about two yards long each. On one were perfect and beautifully embroideried butterflies and sprays of wistaria; on the other white piece were numerous butterflies and images of a plant indigenous to China and unknown to the writer. The third piece was a black silk panel, about sixteen inches wide and a yard and a half long. On it, worked in green, gold and red, was a rose bush, and above it, in the same colors, a dragon fly. This piece was probably intended for a wall pouch. The others were made for garments, being similar in appearance to the robes worn by Chinese officials and persons in high social and financial position in that country. Captain Barnes spent a couple of weeks in this city with his brother a year or two ago and will return here for a similar visit as soon as he can be spared from his present duties.

DETROIT EXCURSION.

The first excursion to Detroit this summer will take place on Sunday, June 9, via the Wabash and the steamer "Tashmoor." This steamer is the largest day boat on Lake Erie, having a capacity of 4,000 passengers, and is said to be one of the best constructed and safests boats ever launched on that body of water. Colonel Thompson is already receiving inquiries concerning this excursion and he anticipates a big crowd. When the New Haven-Butler line is finished, the Wabash will be able to give the people the choice of part rail and water or all rail route to Detroit.

THE OFFICIAL ROUTE.

Fort Wayne Grand Army men will go to Logansport to attend the state encampment, over the Wabash road. The railway company will run a special train from Peru into Logansport Wednesday morning for the accommodation of the veterans. The train leaving this city at 9:30 o'clock will make close connections with this special and the car which will be provided for the Fort Wayne delegation will be attached to the special at Peru, thus making the trip from this city without a change of cars. Thursday morning the Wabash will run a special train from Logansport, to carry the old soldiers to the Soldiers' home for a day's visit. It is expected that seventy-five Fort Wayne G. A. R. men will attend the encampment.

HIS EYE REMOVED.

Yesterday afternoon at 5 o'clock Dr. R. Parks White and Dr. C. C. F. Nieschang removed the right eye of William Miller, the Pittsburg boilermaker. The oculist expected to save the contour of the eye, though the sight was completely destroyed, but the patient accidentally reopened the wound in the optic and inflammation set in. The trouble threatened to spread to the other eye, and to prevent this it was decided to remove the injured one. Mr. Miller passed through the operation first-rate and is resting easy today. He is at St. Joseph hospital.

GONE TO CADILLAC.

Engineer Henry Seabold, of the Pittsburg, has gone to Cadillac, Mich., for an indefinite time. Mr. Seabold has been in poor health for some weeks and he hopes to recuperate during his sojourn at the northern resort.

CHANGE MEETING HOUR.

The Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, which has been holding its meetings at 10 on Sunday mornings, will hereafter meet at 9 o'clock on that day. The change is made in order that the business of the sessions can be transacted before the dinner hour. The order is in a most prosperous condition and is growing in popularity with railway men each month.

THE STEVENS FUNERAL.

The funeral of the late A. J. Stevens, the brakeman who lost his life at the Cleveland rolling mills Wednesday night, will be held at Kenton, O., tomorrow afternoon, at 3 o'clock. That city is not located upon any Fort Wayne line and will, therefore, be difficult to reach by friends in this city. However, several of the members of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen will attend the funeral.

INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

J. Volz has taken a position in the Pittsburg round house.

The Wabash will run an excursion to Toledo one week from tomorrow.

J. A. Callahan, a truckman in the Pittsburg freight house, is sick and off duty.

Thomas McNearney, an old and respected resident residing on McClellan street, is quite sick.

E. Buuck, of the Pittsburg lumber yards, went to Chicago today for a short visit with friends.

Thomas H. Gallivan, Nickel Plate brakeman, is taking a lay off to attend to some private business.

Supt. E. A. Gould, of the Wabash, spent a portion of today in the city, looking after railway matters.

Night Yardmaster Alf. Raifsnyder, who had been taking a few nights' rest, reported for work last evening.

Joseph Bursley, who has been sick several days, resumed his duties in the Pittsburg round house this morning.

Engineer D. T. McFee, of the Nickel Plate, has returned from Rome City, where he spent ten days fishing.

Firemen F. M. Ainsworth and W. E. Eaton, of the Pittsburg, were each victims of accidents, neither of a serious character.

Maurice Archibald has returned from Vincenness, Ind., where he was engaged three weeks in repairing an electric light plant.

The Wabash shops are in operation this afternoon, contrary to custom. This was necessary because the shops were closed on election day.

William Brumfield, an extra engineer on the Wabash, running out of Peru, spent a few hours with his family in the city yesterday.

Miss Hattie Kendrick, stenographer in the office of Freight Agent Joseph Sullivan, of the Wabash, left last night for Wilmington, Del., where she will attend the funeral of a friend.

Cincinnati is making a strong effort to have the next meeting of the grand division of the Order of Railway Conductors held there in 1903.

Stuart Rehrer has gone to Muskado, Wis., to do some work for the Fort Wayne Electric company which will probably occupy a week or more.

A lump of coal dropped upon the toe of Brakeman W. H. Jenner, of the Nickel Plate, producing a wound that will disable him for awhile.

E. J. O'Connell, of Supt. J. B. McKim's office, has purchased a lot on Woodland avenue and will erect thereon a magnificent house for himself and family.

Frank Barr, of the Wabash boiler shop, struck and injured with a hammer the second finger of his left hand this morning. He will be off duty a few days at least.

After an illness of ten days, Engineer Harry Kelker was able to resume his duties in the Pittsburg yards today. He has charge of the warehouse switch engine.

Brakeman Fred Wolf, of the Nickel Plate, is taking a few days' rest. Brakeman M. E. Baum reported for duty on the same road, after a lay off on account of the election.

A number of the Pittsburg machinists worked until a very late hour last night getting ready for service some engines needed today, and are taking the day for rest.

During the week closing today there were turned out of the Pittsburg shops engines 154, 268, 276, 311, 418 and 530 and taken in for repairs engines 119, 202 and 268.

Nickel Plate engine 28, just out of the Stony Island shops, has gone into through freight service on the Third district, with Engineer Bert Crosby and Fireman W. E. Thompson in the cab.

The men in the incandescent testing room at the electric works were employed until 10 o'clock last night in testing a big dynamo that had to be turned over to the shipping department this morning.

F. G. Jonah, engineer of maintenance of way of the Chicago and Alton's eastern division, has resigned. His successor is J. R. W. Daly, who has been connected with the Erie road at Jersey City.

Conductor W. E. Ronk and Brakeman M. Hunt, of the Pittsburg, reported for work yesterday, after a short absence. Brakemen C. W. Welsh and J. Harper, of the same road, are off duty for a rest.

Nickel Plate Brakeman J. J. Auth, who had been sick a few days, reported for duty on the road yesterday. Brakeman Otto Ohlfest, who was off duty on account of the sickness of his wife, also reported.

The Great Northern railroad has filed with the Minnesota secretary of state the certificate of the increase of $25,000,000 in its capital stock. The fee paid to the state was $12,500. The same certificate was filed with the Ramsey county register of deeds.

Boilermaker J. J. Woodworth, of the Pittsburg shops, is taking a lay-off to celebrate the advent of a son, the first boy in the Woodworth family. The happy father sent a lot of cigars to his shopmates this morning, together with notice of the arrival of the little fellow.

The Santa Fe railroad has inaugurated one of the most unique propositions ever taken up by a railroad. It is a scheme to educate its general agents through the east about California and other western states. Arrangements have been made to send them west in parties of three.

The mumps threaten to become epidemic in some circles. Several of the Pittsburg shopmen are afflicted with the disease, the latest to appear on the list being Hershal Mauk, a tinner in the Pittsburg shops. The attacks are of a mild form, some of the victims not even stopping work during the progress of the disease.

Eugene V. Debs has declined to take an active part in the organization in the east of the United Brotherhood of Railway Employes, which started in the Pacific states and is working eastward. He says he is engaged at present in other and weightier matters. He does not denounce the movement, however, and says he wishes it success.

Nickel Plate trains are running on time today, a track around the obstruction at the canal in Melrose having been built. The work of taking the engine from the canal bed is in progress and will be completed today. Some of the Nickel Plate local officials have been there directing the work ever since it began.

With the improved condition of the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern road the valuation of its line in Ohio is increased $513,000. Under the increased valuation the taxes the company will have to pay will be $10,000 more than it has been paying, but since these improvements have been completed the increased business of the road will more than justify paying this additional tax.

Wall Paper to PLEASE you, cheap, TOO, at L. O. Hull's, 90 Calhoun St.

Ice cream social and entertainment and dance to be given by the Royal Neighbors of America at Elektron hall, May 14. 11-2t

THE TURN OF LIFE.

The Most Important Period in a Woman's Existence.—Mrs. Johnson Tells How She Was Helped Over the Trying Time.

Owing to modern methods of living, not one woman in a thousand approaches this perfectly natural change without experiencing a train of very annoying, and sometimes painful symptoms.

Those dreadful hot flashes, sending the blood surging to the heart until it seems ready to burst, and the faint feeling that follows, sometimes with chills, as if the heart were going to stop for good, are only a few of the symptoms of a dangerous nervous trouble. The nerves are crying out for assistance. The cry should be heeded in time. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound was prepared to meet the needs of woman's system at this trying period of her life.

The three following letters are guaranteed to be genuine and true, and still further prove what a great medicine Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is for women.

Mar. 12, 1897.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:— I have been sick for a long time. I was taken sick with flooding. All my trouble seemed to be in the womb. I ache all the time at the lower part of the womb. The doctor says the womb is covered with ulcers. I suffer with a pain on the left side of my back over the kidney. I am fifty years old and passing through the change of life. Please advise me what to do to get relief. Would like to hear from you as soon as possible."—MRS. CHARLOTTE JOHNSON, Monclova, Ohio.

Jan. 23, 1898.

"I have been taking your remedies, and think they have helped me a great deal. I had been in bed for ten weeks when I began taking your Vegetable Compound, but after using it for a short time I was able to be up around the house. The aching in the lower part of womb has left me. The most that troubles me now is the flowing. That is not so bad, but still there is a little every day. I am not discouraged yet, and shall continue with your medicine, for I believe it will cure me."—MRS. CHARLOTTE JOHNSON, Monclova, Ohio.

April 13, 1900.

"I send you this letter to publish for the benefit of others. I was sick for about nine years so that I could not do my work. For three months I could not sit up long enough to have my bed made. I had five different doctors, and all said there was no help for me. My trouble was change of life. I suffered with ulceration of the womb, pain in sides, kidney and stomach trouble, backache, headache, and dizziness. I am well and strong, and feel like a new person. My recovery is a perfect surprise to everybody that knew me. I owe all to Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I would not do without your medicine for anything. There is no need of women suffering so much if they would take your remedies, for they are a sure cure."—MRS. CHARLOTTE JOHNSON, Monclova, Ohio.

When one stops to think about the good Mrs. Johnson derived from Mrs. Pinkham's advice and medicine, it seems almost beyond belief; yet it is all true as stated in her three letters published above at her own request.

As a matter of positive fact Mrs. Pinkham has on file thousands of letters from women who have been safely carried through that danger period "Change of Life." Mrs. Johnson's cure is not an unusual one for Mrs. Pinkham's medicine to accomplish.

$5000 REWARD.—We have deposited with the National City Bank of Lynn, $5000, which will be paid to any person who can find that the above testimonial letters are not genuine, or were published before obtaining the writer's special permission. LYDIA E. PINKHAM MEDICINE CO.

Spring Days are Here.

The Bicycle You Want is the Tribune or the Yale.

New Bicycles from $19.50 up to $75.00.

A few rare bargains in second-hand wheels from $3.00 to $20.00.

THE RANDALL WHEEL CO.

31 W. Berry Street.

Paper hanging done promptly and done RIGHT, at L. O. Hull's, 90 Calhoun Street.

George Wild, who has been seriously ill with typhoid fever, is convalescent.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE.com

-RURODE'S.-

THE FIRST PRINCIPLE

Of this business is to handle only reliable goods. Our prices are always as low as dependable goods can be sold for. You'll find this a safe trading place, for satisfaction must go with every purchase.

Men's Furnishing Goods

We want the men to get into the habit of coming here. Our stock of men's fixings is complete and are sold at dry goods store profits, which means money saving.

Men's Percale Outing Shirts, choice patterns, with and without collars, 50c each.

Fine Madras Outing Shirts, in the newest styles, choice in color and pattern, an immense variety, $1.00 Each.

Men's Cambric Night Shirts, with French neck, nicely trimmed, special value. 50c and 75c Each.

Men's Balbriggan Undershirts and Drawers, better goods than you usually see at the price. 25c, 39c and 50c Each.

Men's Ribbed Union Suits, in special qualities, at $1.00 and $1.50 Each.

Full lines of the correct and proper styles in Men's Neckwear. 25c and 50c.

Men's Hosiery, a great line of plain and fancy styles, special values at 25c and 50c a Pair.

Remarkable Offering in Suits

Our entire stock of Tailor-Made Suits in seasonable fabrics and choice styles, at greatly reduced prices. They must be sold and are priced to move them quickly. You can buy a suit now at from 1-3 to 1-2 less than former prices. Make your selection early.

Lace Curtains, Draperies

Here are offerings in Curtains, Draperies and Portieres that ought to interest all housekeepers.

Special values in Swiss Curtain Materials at 10c, 12½c, 15c and 20c a yard.

Nottingham Lace Curtains, in choice designs and special qualities, at 75c, 85c, $1.00, $1.25 and $1.50 a pair.

Ruffled Muslin Curtains, in plain white and color effects, at 75c, $1.00, $1.25 and $1.50 a pair.

Irish Point Lace Curtains, in new patterns, extra good values, at $3.00, $3.50, $4.00, $5.00 and up to $10.00 a pair.

New Arabian Lace Curtains, 3½ yards long, 50 inches wide, the latest designs, $5.00, $7.00 $8.00, $9.00 and $10.00; the best values we have every shown.

Rope Portieres, 30 styles to select from, all choice color combinations, price $3.50 to $8.50 each.

Drapery materials by the yard, in all styles, made up into Draperies to suit purchasers.

Window Shades on spring rollers ready to hang.

Size 7 feet by 3 feet, 30c each.

Size 7 feet by 3 feet, better quality, 50c each.

Same size with fringe and lace, 60c each.

We are prepared to execute orders for shades of all sorts and sizes in any length and color. All materials up to 8½ feet wide in stock.

Our Great Jewelry Sale

Started with a rush. It will continue for a week only. The good things will go quickly. Don't delay. Secure some of the bargains.

The Rurode Dry Goods Co.

Fort Wayne Trust Co

CAPITAL $200,000.00

CORNER MAIN and COURT STS.

Pays 3 per cent. interest on certificate and book deposits of $1.00 and upwards.

Loans money on farm and city real estate at a low rate of interest, and on easy payments.

OFFICRS:

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Samuel M. Foster, Vice President.

Andrew Hoffman, Vice Pres.

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Henry C. Paul,	John B. Reuss,
Charles A. Wilding,	David Studebaker.

S. Fieldbleat, 76 Barr street, pays the best price for old clothes. 25-tf

—THE—

Citizens Trust Company,

Cor. Berry and Clinton Sts.

CAPITAL, $200,000.00

3 Per Cent. Interest Paid on Deposits .....

One Dollar

—AND UP.—

LOANS—Made on farm and City property at low rates.

U. S. Stamps

Will have two ladies in charge of the store, who will take pleasure in showing you the new goods, many of which will be given as special inducements during all this month. Circular page premiums will attract you.

It's Not the Extravagant Man

Who patronizes Mautner, simply the sensible men in every walk of life. The extravagant man buys cheap-priced clothes and is forever buying new. The man of better judgment pays a fair price for a suit that's as perfect as human skill can produce—and it lasts long, looking well as long as it lasts. Costs him less per year than the extravagant buyer of cheap clothes.

I. Mautner & Co.

52 CALHOUN ST.

The Evening Sentinel.

SATURDAY, MAY 11, 1901

OUR TELEPHONES.

Business Office..... 173
Editorial Rooms..... 650

THE WEATHER.

Chicago, May 11.—Forecast for Indiana—Generally fair tonight and Sunday; cooler tonight; continued cool Sunday; northwest winds.

LOCAL NEWS.

Hugh Beaver will spend Sunday at Huntington.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. John Miles, of 46 Elm street—a son.

Attorney T. J. Logan returned last evening from Indianapolis.

Miss Marie Busch entertained a party of friends at pedro Thursday night.

Dr. G. B. McGoogan is at home from a business trip to the southern part of the state.

Rev. H. J. Norris will conduct religious services at the county jail Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

Prof. Plumadore has rented Vordermark hall in which to give instruction to his classes in music.

A ten-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. George VanHorn, of 8 Gay street, is reported quite ill with scarlet fever.

Mrs. Geo. Nelson, of Piqua, Ohio, who has been at the New Aveline for several days, left for her home today.

The Ruth and Naomi society will meet at the home of Mrs. Shreve, 81 Lillie street, for Bible study Thursday, May 16.

The Misses Alice and Josie Powers, of Elkhart, who have been the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Hunt, of Elm street, have returned home.

Peru Chronicle: "Mrs. M. G. Brownell has returned from Fort Wayne, where she spent two months with the family of D. C. Fisher."

Miss Grace Predmore, of Youngstown, Ohio, will arrive in the city this evening and be the guest of her sister, Mrs. D. T. McFee, several weeks.

Master Gregory Vigeant and brother, of Chicago, who have been the guests of J. Ross McCulloch for the past week, will return home tomorrow.

Mr. and Mrs. M. D. Felt, of Bellevue, Ohio, are in the city, the guests of Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Asterlin. Mr. Felt is a Nickel Plate engineer and his wife is a sister of Mr. Asterlin.

Capt. E. O. Rose, of Angola, was in the city today. Mr. Rose has been deputy United States marshal for this district and is now slated for the Angola postoffice.

Miss Alice Linam, a missionary who recently returned from China, will lecture in Simpson M. E. church next Tuesday evening. Admission to the lecture will be free.

Huntington Herald: "Miss Mabel Hatch, of Fort Wayne, will come to the city this evening and visit Miss Jessie Severance. Miss Hatch is a teacher in the Fort Wayne city schools."

Fort Wayne camp No. 1656, Royal Neighbors of America, auxiliary to the Modern Woodmen, will give an entertainment and ice cream social, to be followed by a dance program, at Elektron hall on Tuesday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Green, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Probasco and Mr. and Mrs. Aaron Reichelderfer go to Maysville tomorrow to attend a family reunion given in honor of the seventy-first birthday anniversary of Charles Reichelderfer, one of the well known pioneers of that section

Dr. and Mrs. Boswell, of Elkhart, have had serious sickness in their family. Helen, their seven-year-old daughter, has been suffering from typhoid fever in its severest form. The little one was confined to her bed for six weeks, but it is now thought that she is entirely out of danger and that convalescence will be uninterrupted.

CARPET REMNANTS.

The supply of Axminster and Tapestry Patterns is limited at present price.

Better make selections now.

Axminster Patterns, $1.12½ each.

Tapestry Remnants, 85c each.

Braided Wire Beaters, 12c each.

WHITE FRUIT HOUSE.

See ad. for free lecture on 4th page of this issue.

Wall Paper to PLEASE you, cheap, TOO, at L. O. Hull's, 90 Calhoun St.

CRESCENT GAS STOVES.

Gas Stoves, 2 burners, $1.90 each.

Gas Stoves, 3 burners, $2.75 each.

Mohair Covered Tubing, per foot, 5 cents.

WHITE FRUIT HOUSE.

Wall Paper to PLEASE you, cheap, TOO, at L. O. Hull's, 90 Calhoun St.

HAVANA PINE APPLES.

Just received 5 barrels nice large Pine Apples from the east; down to 14c each.

WHITE FRUIT HOUSE.

J. L. SIEVERT,

Wholesale and Retail Optician and Jeweler,

79 CALHOUN ST.

...GREAT... ...DEFIANCE SALE...

SALE COMMENCED

Saturday Morning

May 11th, at 8 o'clock and continues one week.

For One Week, Beginning this Morning, SATURDAY, May 11th.

This great sale will completely eclipse all others, not only in price, but quality of goods. Remember we are wholesale dealers, buying direct from manufacturers and offer you new, choice goods.

Solid gold rings Only $2.75, worth $5.

Solid gold, filled, 10-year warranted, only $1.15, worth $2.50.

Genuine diamond ring. ONLY 75 CTS.

Solid Gold Set, set with small genuine diamond. Beautiful 3-stone diamond ring, only $1.50, worth $3.

Only 40 cents.

For this beautiful solid ring, babies and little girls, turquois, pearls and garnets; worth $1.00 to $1.50.

Solid gold birthday rings only 60 cents.

worth $1.50 to $2.50. Rings come in beautiful solid gold tiffany style, mounting with assorted stones, pearls, opals, garnet, turquoise, emeralds, ruby, brilliants, saphires, etc.

Only 60 cents Solid Gold, worth $2.

Over 1,000 rings to select from.

Only $1.00

Solid Gold, assorted engraving, worth $2.50 to $3.00.

Only 20 cents

for Solid Gold plain or engraved rings, for babies and little girls.

Our goods are not shop-worn samples, but bright, sparkling, new and up-to-date, at prices below what others ask for sample lines. Investigate for yourself and compare prices, and you will be convinced of the advantage in buying from us.

We guarantee all goods

As represented, or refund your money.

Sale commenced this morning, May 11, at 8 o'clock.

4 Great Leaders in Solid Gold Set Rings.

Five genuine opal set, only $2.25. worth $5.00.

Only 40 cts. Solid gold, 10 different patterns, worth $1.25 to $2.

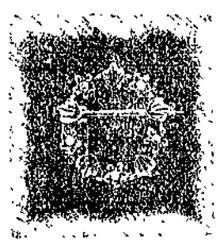
90 cents Solid gold, assorted sets, and worth $3 to $3.50.

Only $1.75 Solid gold and worth $4.50 to $5.

Our name on the box

Of each article you buy from us is itself a guarantee as to quality.

We engrave free of charge all goods purchased from us.



1,000 ladies' new brooch pins

Elegant Pattern, 50c up. Beautiful line $1 to $3.

Only $2.75 Extra heavy gents' ring, worth $5.50 to $6.

OLD OAKEN BUCKETS AND FRIENDSHIP HEARTS.

Five-year guarantee gold filled glasses,

Only $1.00

with crystalline lenses to suit. With special ground lenses, $1.50, worth $3.50 to $4.00.

Only 85c.

for this elegant solid gold Ring, Pearl, Emerald and Ruby sets.

Sterling Silver Thimbles 10 cents.

Engraved free. Fancy pattern, 25c.

Ladies' or Gent's gold filled watches, $6.50 up, including movement. Case warranted for 5 years. Fine guaranteed assorted sizes.

J. L. SIEVERT,

Wholesale and Retail Optician and Jeweler,

- - - - - - - 79 Calhoun Street.

COMMITTEE IS NAMED.

President Randall, of the Commercial club, has named H. W. LeSage TenBrock, L. P. Hulburd and W. G. Burns as a committee to co-operate with the committee from the Trades and Labor council in advancing the sale of cigars of home manufacture in preference to outside goods.

IRWIN-RESSLER.

Henry G. Irwin and Miss Barbara Ressler were united in marriage Friday evening at the residence of and by Rev. B. Sawyer, pastor of St. Paul M. E. church, on Walton avenue. Mr. and Mrs. Irwin will at once engage in the restaurant business at Calhoun and Baker streets.

DR. CHARLES F. WALTERS.

One of the popular young men of Fort Wayne who has just been graduated from the Central College of Dentistry at Indianapolis, is Dr. Charles F. Walters, who is widely known. He has located with Dr. H. L. Stonecifer, in the Lau building, and will be pleased to see his friends and attend to their needs in the dental line. Dr. Walters is a very bright, enterprising young man, who secured his preliminary professional training during his three years' service with Dr. Burkett, the Arcade dentist, which he has now supplemented by a complete college course. He is thoroughly competent and reliable and his services are guaranteed to give satisfaction. Dr. Walters will be found in his office each day from 8 to 11 a. m. and from 1 to 5 p. m.

CLOTHING CLEANED

And Pressed, at the Out-of-Sight Tailor Shop, 100 Maumee avenue (in the rear.) Jos. Goebren, Merchant Tailor. Suits made to order at low prices.

Rev. Samuel Greenawalt, of Findlay, Ohio, has returned to his home after a visit with his brother, Dr. G. L. Greenawalt, and family in this city.

ATTENTION MEN!

G. Schmidt, Merchant Tailor, 57 E. Berry street, has just received a fine line of spring and summer suitings. 27tf

Wall Paper to PLEASE you, cheap, TOO, at L. O. Hull's, 90 Calhoun St.

MONEY TO LOAN

On Real Estate or Personal Security. C. F. Pfeiffer, Rooms 6-7, Bass Block. 2tf

WANTED!

A lady agent in every town and county to take charge of the advertising and to sell Dr. Martha Dean's Teatora, the herb tea for woman. Advertising and samples sent you. Exclusive territory given. In fact we start you in business that will give you from fifteen to thirty dollars a week. Address

TEATORA REMEDY CO.,
9-6t Syracuse, N. Y.

Wall Paper to PLEASE you, cheap, TOO, at L. O. Hull's, 90 Calhoun St.

CARD OF THANKS.

We desire to express our sincere thanks for the many kindnesses shown us during our recent bereavement, the death of our beloved husband and farther; also for the many beautiful floral designs.

MRS. McCLURE AND FAMILY.

MAY PLANT SALE AT MISS FLICK'S WILL CONTINUE DURING THIS MONTH.

We have a fine lot of palms and fern spangerri, fern balls and rubber plants; blooming and bedding plants of all varieties. Our Cannas are selected varieties. Orders taken for boxes, baskets and vases. Prices reasonable.

Bishop Herman Alerding went to Elkhart today and will administer the sacrament of the confirmation there tomorrow.

MASONIC TEMPLE

SAT. MAT. AND NIGHT, MAY 11.

W. O. Edmunds' Splendid Sensational and Comedy Success,

Midnight in Chinatown.

A Cast of 20 Characters, Sumptuous Special Scenery, Strong Specialties.

The Novel Chinese Band, the Funny Chink Orchestra. A Feature Show. Watch for Street Parade.

First time at these prices—10, 20, 30 and 50 cents. Matinee, 10 and 20 cents.

THE ALLEN COUNTY LOAN AND SAVINGS ASSOCIATION. Opposite Postoffice.

PAYS 5 Per Cent. Interest on stock. LOANS MONEY at Low Rates. Is a friend to rich and poor. Ass'ts $600,000

For Wall Paper to PLEASE you, all grades, see the BIG line at L. O. Hull's, 90 Calhoun Street.

MASONIC TEMPLE.....-

ONE NIGHT, FRIDAY, MAY 17TH.

Enjoy Yourself and See

MAY THE WOMAN WHO MAKES YOU LAUGH!

IRWIN

The great popular idol of the east in her latest success,

"Madge Smith, Attorney."

Hear her new songs. They will be whistled and remembered for a long time to come.

Prices—50c, 75c, $1.00 and $1.50. Seat sale Monday morning.

Try The Sentinel Want Columns.

"If it's a good thing SLAVLY'S have it."

Well Made and Lasting....

are the garden implements that we have to sell. They do their work properly. You can not expect to have your garden in a fine condition unless you use the best tools. We have the best, and at reasonable prices. A hardware store needs no better recommendation than a high grade of goods. High grades do not always mean high prices. They do not mean high prices here. Good hardware is worth a good price, but we ask no more for our goods than a fair and honest profit will allow. See our line of sprayers. You'll need one soon.

BOTH PHONES 149 SLAVLY'S UP-TO-DATE HARDWARE STORE 19 AND 21 W. MAIN ST.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE.com

THE LITTLE BIG MEN

SOME STRIKING HISTORICAL DIFFERENCES BETWEEN BRAINS AND STATURE.

(Saturday Evening Post.)

One of the natural instincts of men is that curiosity which all feel regarding the personal appearance of those persons who have stood mentally above their fellows. Whenever we read or hear of a great man, and especially when we are familiar with his history, we unconsciously form a picture of his looks and stature to which the contrast of the actual man is often very disappointing. Often we refuse to substitute the strange, unsatisfying reality for our own fond creation, especially if the great man is found to be a small one—the intellectual giant a physical dwarf. As a rule we overestimate the hight and bulk of our heroes, and endow them, if attractive, with superhuman beauty, or, if hateful, with ugly and repulsive looks. It was this feeling which made the people at Yarmouth, England, when Nelson, delicate in body and insignificant in appearance, was passing over the quay to take command of his first ship, exclaim: "Why make that little fellow captain?"

During Napoleon's first campaign in Italy, in 1796, the Italians were greatly surprised at his personal appearance. His short stature, his pale face, the sickly thinness of his frail body, which seemed consumed by the fires of his genius, but was in reality made of muscles of steel, seized the imagination of the people by the contrast they presented to his dazzling feats of arms. It was a novel and startling experience to find that direct and penetrating glance, that abrupt, imperious gesture, that laconic speech and peremptory and absolute tone—all which bespoke the man born to command—associated with such a dwarfish and attenuated frame.

When a man of extraordinary intellectual and moral ability is endowed with a giant body; when great power of thought, ability to govern, or magnetic eloquence is encased in a powerful frame—the union gives, as we all know, a commanding influence. Constantine at the head of his army, or on the throne erected for him at the Ecumenical Council at Nice; Charlemagne, the son of a giantess, towering above all his courtiers, with a high dome of a head, eyes, large and sparkling, and genius to fuse and mold the heterogeneous, chaotic elements of Europe into a great empire; William the Conqueror, a man of great stature and fullness of person, majestic in appearance whether standing or sitting; Peter the Great, founder of civilized Russia, and George Washington, commander of our Revolutionary army—all these men satisfied that instinct which loves to see an imposing appearance associated with intellectual power and official authority.

Among Americans in whom greatness of body has been linked with greatness of mind were Dr. Mason and Dr. Olin, the powerful pulpit orators; General Scott; Jeremiah Mason, in his day the foremost lawyer in New England, who was six feet seven inches in height, and well proportioned; and, most remarkable of all, the great lawyer and statesman, Daniel Webster. Few men in the world's history have more deeply impressed their fellows by the union of mental greatness with physical than this giant of the bar and the senate. If many other great men have shamed their worshippers on a near approach—if their comparatively pygmy bodies have given the lie to their intellectual pretensions, their souls being physiognomically slandered by their bodies—it was not so with him. Whoever looked upon this son of "the Granite State," with his massive, strongly-knit frame, his broad, beetling brows, his deep-set, brooding, black eyes and "Mirabeau mane of hair," felt instantaneously that an intellectual Titan stood before him. In his voice, his step, and his bearing there was a grandeur that took the imagination by storm.

Facts, however, show beyond a doubt that a necessary connection between the size or shape of the body and the strength of the mind is purely imaginary, yet many persist in thinking differently.

Spence in his "Anecdotes" relates that Alexander Pope, the pygmy poet, was one day with Sir Godfrey Kneller, the celebrated portrait painter, when his neighbor, a Guinea slave-trader, came in. "Nephew," said Sir Godfrey, "you have the honor of seeing the two greatest men in the world." Kneller, a small man bodily, had a very good opinion of himself, as well as of his little friend Pope, and was hardly prepared for the reply: "I don't know how great men you may be, but I don't like your looks. I have often bought a man much better than both of you, all muscles and bones, for ten guineas."

It is a singular fact that, while nothing would seem to be easier than to ascertain the exact size of great men, yet it is really difficult and often impossible to do so. How long did "the grand monarch," Louis XIV., pass for a large man, being described as such by courtiers and historians! Yet the measurements of his skeleton some years after his death revealed that he was under the average size. Napoleon III., while on the throne, was depicted as majestic in figure; we now know that he was very short—little more than five feet high.

Indeed, far the larger part of the men who have ruled the world either intellectually or with the sword have been men of small stature. Aristotle, the Greek philosopher, who for 2,000 years maintained despotic sway over the world of thought, was a slender man, with spindle shanks, small eyes, and a shrill, stammering speech. In the great council of Nice, consisting of 2,000 delegates, the most potent spirit, who after long and fierce disputes carried the council with him, was Athanasius, a man of very small stature—"a dwarf rather than a man," says Dean Stanley, "but of almost angelic beauty of face and expression." In his little body dwelt a mighty soul. Combining subtlety of thought and power of eloquence with resoluteness of will, intensity of conviction and intrepidity of spirit, he fought single-handed and for half a century the great battle of orthodoxy, having "no friend but God and death," and today the creed of Athanasius is substantially the creed of Christendom.

Gregory VII., the mightiest and haughtiest of the Roman pontiffs, who dethroned sovereigns at his will, was a diminutive man, and so were Canute the Great, and the great Conde. Voltaire, the literary autocrat of the eighteenth century and the most brilliant wit of the ages, was one of the thinnest and most spectral of human beings. Two of the most potent spirits that directed the storm of the French revolution Robespierre and Marat, were far below the average stature. The former, an incarnation of will, who by the sheer force of his intelect swayed the multitude and the national assembly at his pleasure, was but five feet and two or three inches high, and the latter was less than five feet. Many of the most eminent Frenchmen of the nineteenth century—La Place, Poisson, Fourier, Thiers, Guizot—were small, spare, spiritualized beings, who could distinctly feel their own ribs. Montaigne, the father of essayists; Dr. Watts, the hymnist; the sickly Scarron, who, in reference to his ill health and insignificant stature, called himself "an abridgment of human miseries;" Alexander Pope, who wore three pairs of stockings to plump out his legs to a decent size and also wore stays; Campbell, the author of "Hohenlinden," "a pretty, little, delicate, ladylike, finical gentleman;" Thomas De Quincey, the "opium eater"—were all dwarfish men.

Suwarrow, the greatest of Russian generals; Alexander the Great; David Garrick, the wonderful actor, and Alexander Hamilton, whom Talleyrand pronounced one of the three greatest men he had ever known, were slender and below the middle height. The brave General Marion "was in stature of the smallest size, thin as well as low;" and Dr. Kane, who surpassed all his Arctic companions in braving torrid heat and polar cold, was but five feet six in height and weighed at his best but 135 pounds. But more dwarfish than any of these ghostly beings was the phenomenon of the eighteenth century, the Abbe Galiani, of Naples. "Personally," says Marmontel, "the abbe—who was but four feet and six inches in stature—was the prettiest little harlequin that Italy ever produced; but upon the shoulders of that harlequin was the head of a Machiavelli." Referring to the frequent and sudden alternations in his conversation, of great, lofty, sublime thoughts, which, Sainte-Beuve says, were worthy of Vico, if not of Plato, with pleasantries, jests and buffooneries, the abbe said of himself: "You see that I am two different men kneaded together, who, nevertheless, do not entirely occupy the room of one."

MENTAL SUGGESTION.

"Did you ever notice how easily a person is influenced in his eating?" remarked a gentlemen yesterday in a well known restaurant. "Just watch those who sit down to this table." The writer was already there.

The order for the two gentlemen was just being served when two others took seats at the table. They glanced at the bill of fare and over it at the dishes. One of them gave an order for the same thing and the other simply said, "Bring me the same, please." Another sat down, and when he saw the order of the last two served called for the same, simply changing to milk instead of coffee. That made five in succession who had ordered the "same thing."

"Well, that beats me!" exclaimed one of the first in astonishment.

"Nothing at all remarkable," said the first speaker. "Why, in the house of the late 'Fatty' Townsend, who first introduced 'three out and draw one' in this town, I heard every waiter yelling 'Strawberry shortcake,' so when I started out I said to Mr. Townsend:

"'Well, old man, did you succeed in rushing the shortcake?'

"'You bet. Did you catch on? Well, you see all we got to do to increase a popular demand for something we fear we are going to be stuck on is to give the tip to the waiters. At first not one order in ten is genuine, but after awhile every customer follows suit like a game of euchre, and the thing's accomplished and everyone is satisfied. Eh, see?'" —Baltimore Sun.

MODERN SECRET SERVICE

In the last estimates of the government an expenditure for spies was duly and candidly reported, says the Saturday Evening Post. The conventionalists of the European nations opened their eyes in amazement. Of course, every army had spies, but nobody was supposed to acknowledge it officially. They said the Americans were really a most extraordinary people. It was in its way the same kind of revolutionary work that this government did in diplomacy—it made the traditional diplomacy ridiculous by making the modern diplomacy truthful.

Few realize the extent of secret service work in the modern trade of war. The books of instruction and the whole education in the naval and military life impress the importance of knowing everything possible about the geography, the habits, the resources and the conditions of every nation strong enough to fight. Thus the world is mapped in every war office, and representatives of every army are looking around to see what the other armies are doing. Sometimes there are discoveries and scandals—but, scandal or no scandal, the work goes steadily on.

In fact, the spy, whether he be after the plans of a fortification in an era of peace or in the ranks of the enemy in the midst of war, is being developed not only in keenness and intellectual accomplishments, but in his standing before the world. When caught he is still a spy and when successful he is still a hero, but there is less disposition to shoot him over night than there used to be. Thus the most hazardous part of the war business is much safer than it used to be.

The Manchester Guardian, which in some respects is the most influential paper in Great Britain, called Funston's exploit in the capture of Aguinaldo shabby, and thought that the United States was lowering itself to endorse such methods. Of course, it might have thought differently if the little Kansan had captured De Wet and presented him to the British army, and it really makes no difference, because the other English papers, with few exceptions, recognized the full size of the act; but it is useful in showing the spirit of competition and jealousy that still remains between the nations—even between nations that talk of union of interests.

This is one of the unescapable effects of war progress as well as of war making. Great navies and great armies stimulated to the limit of equipment and expenditure create deep jealousies that wonderfully help the iron and steel interests, but place an awful handicap on the brotherhood of man.

THE PREJUDICED BRITON.

More international ill-will is made by different habits of eating than from almost any other cause, says a writer in an English magazine. You will never get an Englishman to think a German his civilized equal until the Teuton gives up the habit of shoveling his food into his mouth with his knife. Again, the way in which most foreigners eat their soup is one which fills the average Anglo-Saxon with perplexed disgust. These things may be trifles; but the ever-wandering Briton, who dines and breakfasts all over the world, has his own ideas on good manners at table; and, moreover, he proposes to impose his will upon the civilized world.

A VENERABLE PEER.

When Edward VII. summoned his first parliament the royal mandate reached but one person who sat in the first parliament of Queen Victoria's reign, says the Brooklyn Eagle. This was Earl Fitzwilliam, who, as Viscount Milton, sat in the house of common when the late queen came to the throne. The earl was born in 1815, but, in spite of his advanced age, is still in the best of health.

AN OLD BRONZE.

The Greek inspector general of antiquities states that the bronze statue of a youth recently discovered at Cerigo, in the Ionian islands, dates from the period of Phidias and is the most perfect and beautiful relic of antiquity yet brought to light.

WRONGS OF THE MAYAS

Threatened Uprising of the Race in Yucatan—A Once Powerful Band.

According to recent reports Yucatan has been threatened with another uprising of Indians, owing to the active measures now being taken by the Mexican government for the purpose of bringing the independent natives to acknowledge its authority.

In olden times the peninsula of Yucatan was the home of a great nation whose ruined cities are today admired by all who see them. Nations, though longer lived than individuals, are similar in their growth, maturity, and decay. The Maya nation reached its zenith, held an important place for centuries, and declined; it had ceased to be great long before the arrival of the Spanish invaders, but the natives, being of heroic mold, resisted the white man's firearms during a quarter of a century, they themselves possessing none; and the people of pure Maya stock were vanquished only when the many aliens inhabiting the peninsula had becomes allies of the Europeans.

Centuries of slavery under Spain, and oppression after they were granted the title of free Mexican citizens, failed to stifle the spirit that had made the Mayas a power in ages gone by. Their first uprising in the nineteenth century was in 1848, and after two years of constant fighting a few thousand declared themselves independent, and built their city, Chan-Santa-Cruz (Little Holy Cross), in the southeastern part of the peninsula. Ever since that time there has been more or less war between these and the other inhabitants of the land, until about ten years ago, when the Indians ceased to trouble the Mexican settlements. These, meanwhile, have been enjoying an era of prosperity, due to the cultivation of hemp, and a spirit of enterprise having taken possession of wealthy landowners, it was decided to build a railroad across the peninsula, through the territory held by the Indians. Therefore, in order to force these to recognize the Mexican government and keep the peace, a few thousand federals, commanded by General Bravo, started out some time ago. It was short-sighted policy which dictated this step; the writer has had abundant opportunity to study the Mayas, and is convinced that friendly advances on the part of the authorities would have brought about satisfactory results.

The first consequence of the aggressive action was that the Indians immediately endeavored to win over to their side some of those who had hitherto lived and toiled on the haciendas of the white men. They succeeded because many of these pacific Indians were smarting under petty acts of injustice and needed but a slight incentive to prepare for a second uprising. Such were the exactions placed upon those of certain districts that they had not even time to attend to their corn fields, corn being their staff of life. Because of this many deserted their villages, retiring into the forests in their endeavor to get beyond the reach of government officials. But the authorities followed them up, promising better conditions, and induced the families to return to their former domiciles. One small community, in leaving their village, had set it on fire, and these would not return. Meanewhile the white people in the disturbed districts also deserted their places of residence to take refuge in more densely populated centers, fearing the machetes of the Indians in case of a successful uprising; so panic-stricken were some families that they left their houses open and abandoned everything therein, even their infants, say the Merida papers—and these are not given to exaggeration.

Fortunately for the white inhabitants, some Indians who were captured by Mexican soldiers were induced to reveal the fact that the Indians had planned to fall in great numbers upon Valladolid, in the east, at the time of the full moon, entering the city on all sides at once. Many arrests were made and a massacre was thus prevented, Mexico sending several thousand additional federals to make any uprising impossible It is, therefore, safe to say that the day is not far off when the Mayas will have to take their last stand, fight to the death or surrender. Papers just received from Merida make it plain that the natives are losing ground, the federals slowly but surely advancing upon their stronghold, Chan-Santa-Cruz, where they are expected to meet with stubborn resistance, notwithstanding their superior armament and discipline.—Alice D. Le Plongeon in the New York Commercial Advertiser.

A NEWSPAPER BEAT.

Some years ago a popular bishop of the Northern Province decided late in life to marry, says Good Words. The secret was well kept; neither the date nor place of the rite leaked out, but the memorial notice writer on a morning paper, who was intimate with nearly every ecclesiastic in his lordship's diocese, heard a mysterious rumor of the coming wedding. He mentioned the rumor at the office, and was instructed to give a special report of the ceremony. Jaunty, gossippy, indefatigable, he ferreted out the church, though it as distant, attended the wedding, bustled into the vestry, watched the signing of the registry, and then, to the prelate's astonishment, heartily grasped his hand and said: "Good morning, my lord—pretty wedding—much happiness—allow me to congratulate you in the name of the diocese!"

RUSSIA'S GREAT UNREST

The censorship in Russia is such a complete and crushing institution that the Russian nespawpers are about the last source of information to which anyone would turn who really wished to know what was going on in Nicholas II.'s dominions. The truth has to be smuggled out of Holy Hussia to the European press as best it may. Even so, it has been absolutely impossible to conceal from Europe the notable semi-revolutionary manifestations in St. Petersburg, Moscow, Kieff and other towns, says the London Express.

Probably great numbers of the manifesting students could not define too clearly what it is they want. They have imbibed doctrines of liberty from their duties, and the consequence is this incipient upheaval. In many ways Russia stands now where the bulk of the continent stood in the earlier part of the nineteenth century, in the years after the overthrow of Napoleon, when the influence of Austria stifled any rudimentary popular feeling in Europe. Boyish manifestations by certain eager German students were the only protest then; they came to nothing at the time, but they were the premature forerunner of the revolutionary outbreaks that upset the whole continent years later. And so it may be with the Russian students. They may not effect anything now; Russia is too unripe and ignorant yet, it may be. But their movement, at any rate, is a sign of things to come.

No one will imagine that the amiable young czar himself is to be held responsible or the trouble. He has inherited a system; he is in the hands of an all-powerfull ring of bureaucrats; he is not even permitted to know the whole truth about many things. His own tendency is known to be toward clemency and judicious reform, the latest example being the amnesties conceded to students by the minister of education whom he has just appointed. But the czar cannot help himself. He has been forced, whether he realizes it or not, to break his own and his ancestors' pledged words to his Finnish subjects, and he will be powerless to stem the selfish, repressive policy of the ring which withstands all material amelioration and intellectual advance in Russia.

Russia has work enough at home, without seeking for more in China or elsewhere. But the bureaucracy persist in sowing the wind which some future czar, if not Nicholas II., may reap in whirlwind.

PRACTICAL TEUTONS.

The announcement that the North German Lloyd Steamship company has ordered two new school ships of 3,000 tons to be built calls attention to the very practical methods adopted by this German line, says a London newspaper. The North German Lloyd company has already a training ship, a fine fast four-master, which does not merely play at the game, but carries cargo from port to port. Thus, while training lads to officer the company's fleet, it at the same time brings money into the company's coffers. This ship is now on her way from America after a twelve months' cruise.

For the complete training of a cadet a three years' course is arranged. The cadet enters as a boy. At the end of the first year he is advanced to the position of ordinary seaman, and at the end of the second to that of A. B. Besides the practical instruction in seamanship which is obtained in regular watches under the superintendence of officers, several hours a day or spent in instruction in nautical subjects, modern languages, mathematics and navigation.

After three years on the sailing ship the cadets are placed on board the steamers of the company as warrant officers or quartermasters. Here they serve for a year, and are then qualified to enter the navigation school to obtain a mate's certificate. Cadets who have not got their certificates for a year's military service receive, at their mates' examination, permission to perform a year's service in the imperial navy. In this way they may qualify for positions as officers in the naval reserve.

The city of Vineland, N. J., boasts of having the only millionaire mayor in the world who is working for $1 a month.

DIAMONDS OF HISTORY

SOME FAMOUS PRECIOUS STONES THAT HAVE LED TO ATROCIOUS CRIMES.

The diamond, a simple stone of petrified carbon, has ever exerted a marvelous influence on man and has for ages urged him on to deeds of violence and bloodshed in his lust for its possession. India appears to have been the "cradle of the diamond" in the earlier days. Here were found most of the largest historical gems and here has been the scene of the greatest carnage which ever a diamond inspired. Wars have been waged on the one side for its possession, and on the other for its defence.

Among the ancient rajahs the diamond was surrounded with occult power for good or evil, mostly evil, as it has ever turned out. The Oriental mind, having ever been in the faith stage as opposed to the stage of reason, is one especially conditioned to endow objects which interest it with a halo of mysticism. No one thing has appealed to this side of the Oriental mind as the diamond. Unfortunately, however, this gem has only appealed to the vanity side of human nature.

Dynasties were believed to be dependent upon the possession of the diamond, which, if lost by accident, theft, or war, meant the dissolution and ruin of the ruling house. For 5,000 years this struggle to obtain the jewel and to keep it has been characterized by robbery, treachery and murder. Even today two republics, together with the lives and liberties of their people, have been sacrificed for the world-old lust for the diamond, and the South African war, inspired by a mere handful of Englishmen, has plunged a great nation into a weary war for this well-named "gem of fate."

Civilized or semi-civilized peoples seem to be affected in the same murderous way by this gem.

Some of the diamonds which have been the cause of historic wars and bloodshed are still in existence.

THE KOH-I-NOOR DIAMOND.

No diamond, probably, has had a more remarkable history, or has figured more largely in the affairs of nations and individuals, than the Koh-i-noor, or "Mound of Light," as the name implies. Tradition assigns it an exceedingly great antiquity; having been found in the Godevery river, south India, between 4,000 and 5,000 years ago, previous to the Indian war. It was worn by one of the chiefs who fell in battle on the occasion. It is the oldest known diamond in the world.

It came into the possession of the family of one of the ancient native princes, the Rajah of Malwar, and was transmitted to his successors through many generations, until it passed into the hands of the Mohammedan conquerors of India at the beginning of the fourteenth century. It constituted one of the most valuable gems of the imperial treasury of Delhi, until it was carried off by Nadir Shah, the Persian conqueror, in 1739. After the assassination of Nadir this gem became the property of the Afghan monarchs and from them was transferred to Runjeet Singh, the Sikh hero of the Punjaub, who had it set in a bracelet, and just before his death in 1839 he was advised to devote it to Juggernaut, but the act was not consummated and it was left among his other treasures.

The story is told that Nadir Shah possessed himself of the diamond by artifice. He believed that it was concealed in the turban of the dethroned emperor, since it could not be found in the treasury at Delhi, and on the pretext of restoring the conquered ruler to his dominions, which the wily Persian made the occasion of a grand display, he artfully proposed, as a mark of friendship, to exchange turbans with his imperial guest, an act of courtesy the prisoner did not deem it polite to refuse, and the famous diamond came into the hands of the conqueror, who, on beholding it, exclaimed, "Koh-i-noor!"

On the fall of Nadir Shah's extensive empire, Ahmed Shah, the Afghan chief, who established a new dynasty, became the possessor of this ill-omened treasure. The last of his line, Shah Soujah, kept the cherished treasure during his imprisonment and exile, until Runjeet Singh compelled him to sell it for 150,000 rupees. After the subjugation of the Sikhs by the English and the annexation of the Punjaub to British India, in 1849, the civil authorities took possession of the treasury at Lahore, under the stipulation that all the property of the state should be confiscated to the East India company, and that the Koh-i-noor should be presented to the queen of England. Thus the "talisman of Indian sway passed from the land of its birth to the royal treasury of Windsor Castle."

When first imported into England it was the largest diamond in Europe, except the Orloff, but at the present time it is surpassed by several others. Its original weight was 793 carats uncut. The cutting of this diamond was performed in London by steam power, under the direction of artists from Amsterdam, and occupied thirty-eight days, at a cost of $40,000. It is cut in the form of a brilliant, which involved great waste of material. Though the beauty of the gem may have been enhanced by this operation, which is a matter of doubt, yet, in the opinion of many, its value as an historical monument has been greatly diminished.

THE GREAT MOGUL.

The diamond known as the Great Mogul is the largest authentic diamond yet discovered. It was found in the mines of Gani or Coulour in 1650, and came into the possession of the vizier of the king of Golconda, who had amassed great wealth by farming the diamonds. Becoming the object of jealousy to his royal master, the minister escaped from court, taking with him all his treasures, and came to the capital of Aurungzeeb, one of the most celebrated of all the Mogul rulers. Here the fugitive vizier became a favorite by his munificent presents to the emperor, including this famous diamond, which was, from its imperial owner, called the "Great Mogul." Its weight at that time was 787½ carats, but as it was badly flawed it was decided to have it cut, an operation performed by an unskillful Venetian lapidary named Borgia, who reduced its weight nearly one-third. It was cut in the form of a half-egg and covered with facets like a rose diamond. The emperor was so offended at the great waste of the stone that he not only refused to pay the operator his stipulated price, but imposed a fine of 10,000 rupees for damages. The unfortunate Venetian, who evidently understood neither his business nor the temper of despotic princes, was glad to escape with his life. The weight of this diamond has been differently estimated at 900, 793 1-3, and 787½ carats before cutting; 279, 297 and 280 carats after cutting. It was of the first water and valued at $1,680,000.

The diamond is connected in history with some of the wars and revolutions in India, and during the Persian invasion was lost sight of, which afforded some ground for the general opinion that it now belongs to the Persian crown. It is, however, more than likely the Great Mogul has been lost, and if so it may come to light by some unexpected event, unless it has been cut into smaller stones to elude detection.

THE BRAGANZA STONE.

If the Braganza stone is a genuine diamond, of which there is some doubt, it is the largest on record. It has never been cut, and its weight has been estimated at both 1,680 and 1,880 carats. Cutting would doubtless reduce its size two-thirds, leaving then a stone of 560 carats, twice as large as the Great Mogul. It has been rated at a fabulous price, even for a true diamond, varying from $150,000,000 to nearly $300,000,000. This geological marvel has given rise to a difference of opinion as to its true character, some judges believing it to be a topaz, others rock crystal. But as the Portuguese government declines to have it tested, the doubt cannot be cleared away. It is about the size of a hen's egg and of a deep yellow color. It was found in Brazil in 1741 by a convict and is owned by the king of Portugal.

The history of the Nizam diamond is involved in the obscurity of a doubtful tradition, and, though one of the largest on record, there is but little positive knowledge concerning this stone, except its size and present owner, the Nizam of Hyderabad, for whom it was named. It was discovered in the so-called Golconda mines, which are in the dominions of this prince, and weighs in the rough 340 carats, after having been broken by some accident during the great Indian revolt. Before this casualty its weight is supposed to have been 440 carats.

The Rajah of Matan diamond was found at Landak, on the western coast of Borneo, during the last century. It is egg-shaped, of the purest water, and weighs 367 carats. Cutting would probably reduce it below the Orloff. As its true character has never been fully established its large size awakens suspicion of its genuineness, but since its present owner is the Rajah of Matan, there is little probability that it will ever be proved beyond a doubt. It has remained in the ruling family during four generations, and is regarded as a kind of tutelary deity, with miraculous healing powers. The Dutch government negotiated for its purchase, offering the rajah two gunboats, with all their stores and equipments, and $250,000 in money, but the owner could not be induced to part with it on any terms from the belief that the perpetuity and success of his line depended upon his retaining possession of this gem. It is said to have been the cause of a destructive war during some period of its history.

THE GREAT ORLOFF DIAMOND.

The Orloff diamond is a most celebrated gem. It has its tales of romance, intrigue and crime, its remarkable history and complicating

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE.com

WEATHER INDICATIONS.

FAIR AND COOL TONIGHT AND SUNDAY.

The Fort Wayne Sentinel.

NOTHING EXCEPT THE MINT CAN MAKE MONEY WITHOUT ADVERTISING.—GLADSTONE.

ESTABLISHED 1833. FORT WAYNE, IND., SATURDAY, MAY 11 1901. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

TIME TO BREATHE

WALL STREET WARRIORS ARE HAVING HOLIDAY.

BROKERS BUSY CHECKING UP

NO TIME THROUGH WEEK TO MAKE STATEMENTS.

EYES ON NORTHERN PACIFIC

HARRIMAN SYNDICATE SAYS IT HAS CONTROL.

New York, May 11. With both the stock exchange and the Consolidated Exchange closed today and with practically nothing doing on the "curb" Wall street was very quiet. Although the exchanges were not open for business all of the larger brokerage houses had their clerks at work straightening out the accounts of speculators and putting their books in order. In the rush days from Monday to Friday none of the usual making out of customer's statements was done and it probably will be late tomorrow night before the balancing of accounts will be finished.

Many speculators went down town to await the bank statement and to get the London quotations for American securities. At 2 p. m. London prices generally showed advances as compared with the close at New York yesterday, the extreme rise being 18 points in Northern Pacific.

Other stocks generally were up, but United States steel, common, was ⅜ and the preferred ½ lower.

Illinois Central showed a decline of 1¼.

All interest in the financial world remains absorbed in the great contest for the control of Northern Pacific and the rivalries that have been caused by that battle. The heavy buying in Union Pacific yesterday provoked much comment and today the "street" was wondering whether the fight of the railway giants was to be transferred to that stock again.

The high price for Northern Pacific in London today was taken by many as an indication that buying for control of the property was still going on wherever the seller had the stock to deliver.

It was learned today also that at the time Kuhn, Loeb & Co. were settling with shorts yesterday at $150 a share they were paying the same price over the counter to all who offered the securities for instant delivery.

Mr. Hill told a reporter of a news bureau that there was no truth in reports circulated to the effect that he and J. P. Morgan desired to secure control of the Union Pacific.

"There is nothing in that story," said Mr. Hill.

THE HARRIMAN CLAIMS.

A representative of the Harriman syndicate made the following statement today:

"In spite of all that may be said and printed to the contrary, we stand on our assertion of the past few days that we believe possession of the Northern Pacific railroad is now held by Kuhn, Loeb & Co. It may take some time to prove this, and it is even possible that some legal trick may be devised to wrest control from us. At this time, however, there is no doubt in our minds that we are in power. As far as the Burlington deal goes, that is only indirectly involved in the Northern Pacific controversy and we believe it will go through in due time."

At the banking house of J. P. Morgan & Co. no statement regarding the Northern Pacific could be obtained.

BIG LINEMEN'S STRIKE.

Lowell, Mass., May 11.—The linemen in the employ of the New England Telephone and Telegraph company in this city quit work today out of sympathy with the linemen of Boston who are on strike. It is expected that the linemen in the entire Lowell division will go out tonight. This division takes in Southern New Hampshire, Northern Massachusetts, embracing the cities of Lowell, Lawrence, Haverhill, Newburyport, Salem, Beverley, Marblehead, South Framingham, Worcester and Fitchburg, in this state, and Nashua, Concord, Manchester and Dover in New Hampshire. Six linemen belonging to the Worcester union who have been working in this city laying underground wires struck with the members of the local union.

BROKERS IN TROUBLE.

London, May 11.—A special meeting of the stock exchange committee has been summoned for Monday morning on the hope of reaching a solution of the difficulty in which operators and brokers who have given calls for Northern Pacific for the end of May and July find themselves.

It developed today that every share here is held by the Morgans and Kuhn, Loeb & Co., and therefore the brokers are unable to secure a single share for delivery.

The situation has a depressing effect. Owing to the closing of the New York stock exchange Americans were absolutely stagnant, awaiting developments.

J. Pierpont Morgan will be in London this afternoon and a conference will be held.

It is hoped he and Kuhn, Loeb & Co. will do something to relieve the situation. In the meanwhile there is considerable anxiety. Though the closing of the stock exchange here was easier, quotations mostly showed a marked advance. Northern Pacific common was quoted at an advance of 30½ points, in connection with the settlement.

ASKED TO REPORT BY MAY 20

WANT TO HEAR FROM AUDITORIUM SOLICITORS.

Committee Must Ascertain Amount Already Subscribed for the Project--Meeting Later.

The auditorium committee is attempting to secure a complete report of all subscriptions made to the auditorium fund in order to be able to present the exact status of the canvass at the citizens' mass meeting to be called later.

Secretary Monning has issued a call to all solicitors asking that reports be made to him before May 20, and for the convenience of those who cannot find time during the day to call. Mr. Monning will be at the office of the Commercial club on Tuesday and Thursday evenings of next week.

The auditorium project as it now stands reveals a lack of interest on behalf of both solicitors and citizens and in order to correct any misguided arrangement made the auditorium committee will endeavor to secure a public expression of opinion upon the plan. Before this can be done it is important that the committee know the exact amount of subscriptions to date, and every solicitor is therefore asked to report promptly.

HERRICK NOT AMBITIOUS.

Cleveland, Ohio, May 11.—The attention of Col. Myron T. Herrick was today called to newspaper articles to the effect that a movement is being inaugurated with a view to bringing about his nomination for governor at the republican state convention. "I believe," said Colonel Herrick, "that Governor Nash has the confidence and respect of the republican party in Ohio, as well as elsewhere. His administration has proven most successful and he is undoubtedly entitled to re-nomination. Indeed I have no doubt that he will be re-nominated and re-elected. I know nothing of the plan to bring my name before the convention further than what has appeared in the newspapers. I certainly shall not be a candidate."

SHAMROCK II. DISABLED.

Southampton, May 11.—The broken gaff of the Shamrock II. was sent ashore for repairs immediately after the accident and every endeavor was put forth with a view to a resumption of the trials today, but Captain Sycamore said it would be impossible to start before Monday. The telescoping top mast is already giving trouble. It was sent down for resetting and now it is impossible to get it hoisted full up. Some gear must be cut adrift before it can be put right.

COUNT BONI IS ILL.

Paris, May 11.—Count Boni De Castellane has been suffering from intestinal trouble for the past week. Although his condition is not regarded as serious he has been ordered to take complete rest and his social engagements have been postponed. His case is now diagnosed as the commencement of appendicitis, but he is not thought to be in danger. Inquiry at his home last night, in the Avenue Du Bois d'Boulogne, elicited the information that his condition was improved.

OPPOSE THE RAILWAY.

Ottawa, May 11.—The Alaska and Northern railway bill providing for a railroad from Pyramid Harbor to Dawson, has been rejected by the senate railway committee.

TELLS OF TRUST

CHARLES M. SCHWAB BEFORE INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION.

LIGHT ON STEEL COMBINE

TARIFF GOOD WHERE WAGES ARE INVOLVED.

OPPOSED TO LABOR UNIONS

SAYS THEY DO NOT GIVE A MAN THE BEST CHANCE.

Washington, May 11.—Charles M. Schwab, president of the United States Steel corporation, was before the industrial commission today. He said that the United States company controls eight companies by owning their stock, and that while steps are taken to insure the good will and the co-operation of all these companies, each one generally is left to conduct business in its own way.

As a rule the plan had been to take in only companies which were not competitors, but it was true that there were cases in which two institutions of the same line were brought together, and in such cases the managers were expected to get together in making their plans for sales.

Enumerating the advantages of consolidation, Mr. Schwab said they were found especially in transportation and management and in the utilization of all the ores owned.

In this connection Mr. Schwab said that the United States company owns 80 per cent. of the iron ore of the country and he expressed the opinion that these ore deposits must constantly grow in value because limited. The company makes from 65 to 75 per cent. of the steel products of the country.

He also said that there had been no increase in the price of products since the organization of the United States company and that the tendency is toward lower prices.

Discussing the tariff, Mr. Schwab expressed the opinion that in articles of manufacture in which labor does not enter as an important factor the tariff might be removed, but that in products into which labor enters largely, such, for instance, as tin plate, it would be necessary either to reduce wages or lose trade if the tariff were removed. He thought that, except on the Pacific coast, the removal of the tariff would not interfere with the production of steel rails and billets.

Mr. Schwab took a position against organized labor, saying that it did not give individuals a fair chance in life.

LADIES TO GET PENSIONS.

London, May 11.—The ladies of the late Queen Victoria's court, after anxious waiting, have learned that they are to receive pensions, although minute ones. Many of these former members of the royal household, though of high lineage, have meager fortunes and the maids of honor, etc., found their posts richer in honor than in profit. The excuse for the meagerness of the pensions is the inadequacy of the provisions for the royal expense. During the last few years Queen Victoria was unable to make the civil list meet the official expenditure and was obliged to draw on her private fortune. King Edward now has to keep up Balmoral castle and Osborne house, costing £31,000 annually, though he dislikes both places.

TELLER SHORT $36,000.

Washington, May 11.—Comptroller of Currency Dawes today received a telegram from New Orleans announcing that the teller of the Hibernia National bank was short in his accounts $36,000. The United States attorney was informed of the shortage and the teller was at once arrested. The bank's condition is reported good and the institution has the teller's bond, also said to be good, for $25,000. The bank has a capital and surplus of $800,000.

HON. EDWIN F. UHL DYING.

Grand Rapids, Mich., May 11.—Hon. Edwin F. Uhl, ex-ambassador to Germany under President Cleveland, who has been ill for a number of weeks, has a relapse this morning and the attending physicians do not expect him to live through the day.

DECLINES THE HONOR.

Columbus, Ohio, May 11.—Rev. Emanuel Cronenwett, pastor of St. Mark's Lutheran church of Butler, Pa., has declined the presidency of Capital university, of this city.

UNION CANNOT BAR WOMEN.

Denver, Col., May 11.—The American Federation of Musicians, now in convention in this city, has sustained the ruling of the president to the effect that local unions have no right to bar women from membership.

OPEN MONDAY NIGHT.

The joint meeting of the Women's Foreign Missionary societies of the Congregational churches of Indiana, will be held here, commencing Monday night. The session will be held in Plymouth Congregational church and the president, Mrs. Mary L. Pain, of Elkhart, will preside. Rev. Joseph F. Roy, D. D., of Chicago; Mrs. C. H. Painter, of Chicago, and several other speakers will be heard. The sessions will last until Tuesday afternoon, the election of officers taking place Tuesday morning.

DELEGATES TO COME TUESDAY

CATHOLIC BENEVOLENT LEAGUE OF INDIANA.

First Annual Meeting to Be Held at Knights of Columbus Hall—New Society Prosperous.

The new Catholic Benevolent League of Indiana, organized in Fort Wayne a year ago, will hold its first annual meeting in this city on Tuesday and Wednesday of next week. The sessions will be held at Knights of Columbus hall, beginning Tuesday morning, at 9 o'clock.

The society now has a membership of about 550, and there has been but one death during the past year. The president is John B. Mager, of Garrett. Julian F. Franke, of this city, is secretary and John J. Kohrman is treasurer.

Delegates from every council of the order will be present and the session is to be devoted entirely to business affairs of the society. There is likely to be little new legislation, but reports will be presented covering the financial and statistical affairs of the society, and officers will be elected.

P. A. RANDALL AS LANDLORD

TAKES PERSONAL CHARGE OF RANDALL HOTEL.

Will Retain Present Force of Assistants—Mr. Ohneck Will Retire Monday.

P. A. Randall, owner of the Randall hotel, stated to The Sentinel this afternoon that he expected to take personal charge of the big hotel on Monday, and to conduct it along lines which will still further increase its popularity with the public.

George D. Ohneck, who has been in charge of the hotel for the past two years, will retire Monday to give his exclusive attention to the new cafe to be opened in the Pixley-Long block. Mr. Ohneck is removing from the hotel today.

Since Mr. Ohneck's intention to retire was announced, a number of gentlemen have made efforts to secure the hotel, but Mr. Randall determined to conduct the property himself. He states that there will be practically no change in the staff of assistants.

WILD HORSES FOR WAR.

Vancouver, B. C., May 11.—Hundreds of horses which have been running wild during the last few years on the plains between Lillooet and Cariboo and Okanogan are being captured to be sold to the British government for use in South Africa. An imperial cavalry officer is now at Kamloops buying them as rapidly as they are brought in. The horses are of good size, most of them being mustangs bred with the domestic horses that have been lost by ranchers at various times and joined the wild herds.

The lecture by Rev. Herbert Moore, of Edwardsburgh, Mich., at the Berry street M. E. church, was very interesting and a good sized audience occupied the lecture room Thursday night. Rev. Moore is on an extended tour of the country and his lectures are chiefly in the interests of young people.

Mr. and Mrs. Young, of Decatur, Ill., and Mrs. Yarnall and son, of Peru, have been guests at the Louis Monroe home this week.

PETITION TO LEO

FILIPINO PRIESTS OPPOSE RETURN OF CHAPPELLE.

WANT NOZALEDA RETURNED

OBJECT TO ESTABLISHMENT OF AMERICAN PRIESTS.

AGUINALDO'S LIFE IS QUIET

HIS FRIENDS FEAR HE MAY BE ASSASSINATED.

Manila, May 11.—A petition is on its way to the pope, signed practically by all the native priests, against the return here of Archbishop Chappelle as administrator and favoring the return of Archbishop Nozaleda, who, although in Rome, is still archbishop of Manila, his resignation never having been accepted.

The opposition to Archbishop Chappelle is chiefly on account of his expressed intention to encourage the establishment of American priests in the Philippines.

The petition cites an American military order prohibiting the placing of ecclesiastics over people who are opposed to them. There is no probability of Archbishop Chappelle's return or his transposition from the archbishopric of New Orleans.

The petition indicates a change of sentiment with reference to Archbishop Nozaleda. The question is whether the people will approve of it. The friar issue is dwindling. If the friars return to the few localities where they are wanted it is believed this will not concern the government, unless unlawful acts are committed. The question of the ownership of the friars' lands will be settled through suits brought by the complaining towns, rather than on the government's initiative.

Aguinaldo's life is quiet. He seldom goes out and is always accompanied by a guard, as there is some apprehension of his assassination by friends of General Luna or personal enemies.

THE TRIAL FINISHED.

Manila, May 11.—5:30 p. m.—The trial of Capt. Frederick J. Barrows, of the Thirtieth volunteer infantry, quartermaster of the department of Southern Luzon, on charges connected with the commissary scandals, was finished today. The verdict has not yet been announced.

The department of Southern Luzon is sending various expeditions in pursuit of the remaining Filipino bands. It is expected that the island of Mindero will be occupied in the near future.

Many fugitive Tagalogs and a quantity of arms are reported to be concealed in Mindero.

The United States Philippine commission is overrun with applications for civil positions and the officers of the new provinces are submitting many questions to the commission. The routine business of the commissioners is heavy.

The provincial officers have encountered no serious difficulties.

A party of insurgents partly burned the bridge near Lucban, Tayabays province, Thursday night, but were driven back without loss on either side.

PHILIPPINE NATIVE POLICE.

Washington, May 11.—An extensive resume of the organization and varying condition of the Philippine native police force is contained in a statement made public today by the division of insular affairs of the war department. The report recites that because of the poverty of the municipalities the Philippine commission appropriated the sum of $150,000 to provide increased pay for the body and offered, through general MacArthur, further incentive in the way of increased compensaton for cases of meritorious and faithful service. Late reports received at the war department indicate that an efficient and loyal force of native police has now been organized, with prospects of further extension and increased ability.

The total force now numbers 6,349 officers and men, a great many of whom are on the "meritorious list" and receive additional pay. The body at present is concentrated principally in northern Luzon, although Vizcaya, Mindano, Jolo and southern Luzon have police forces of considerable strength. In many of the towns the men are fully uniformed.

BOAT PASSES OGDENSBURG.

Ogdensburg, N. Y., May 11.—The steamer Northwestern, of the Northwestern steamship line, bound from Chicago to Hamburg, with a cargo of farm implements, passed here into Galoup rapids today. A large quantity of coal was loaded on to the forward deck, throwing the tops of her wheel buckets out of the water, in order to prevent the possibility of striking bottom. She was drawing about thirteen feet of water. This is the first steamer of this line to make the trip and three others are following. A Canadian official is on board to take observations and report as to the availability of a clear fourteen-foot channel to the sea as claimed by that government. The St. Lawrence rapids were run safely to Cornwall, from which point the Northwestern will take the canal to Montreal.

GOOD TEAM FOR THE CAPE

CECIL RHODES TO BE MADE PREMIER.

Dr. Jameson, the Transvaal Raider, to Be Colonial Secretary—Rumor is Denied.

Cape Town, May 11.—The South African News today declares it has been decided to reconstruct the ministry, with Cecil Rhodes as premier, Dr. Jameson as colonial secretary, and Sir John Gordon Spriggs as treasurer.

The premier, Sir John Gordon Spriggs, however, authorized a statement that there was no foundation for the reports of the reconstruction of the cabinet.

KITCHENER'S REPORT.

London, May 11.—Lord Kitchener reports to the war office, under date of Pretoria, May 10, as follows:

"Since May 5 twenty-eight Boers have been killed, six wounded and 130 taken prisoners and 183 have surrendered. Nine thousand rounds of ammunition, 280 wagons, 1,500 horses and large quantities of grain and stock have been captured."

OUTSIDER WINS JUBILEE.

London, May 11.—At Kempton park today, the great Jubilee handicap of 3,000 sovereigns was won by George Edward's Santoi. Caiman was second and Alvescet third. Santoi's victory completely upset calculations. Wm. C. Whitney's Kilmarnock II., on which L. Reiff had the mount, was a warm favorite, and Richard Kroker's Harrow, ridden by J. Reiff, was also considered dangerous. Gresnan led until a quarter of a mile from home, when Santoi drew to the front and won by a neck and a half. Half a length separated second and third horses. Kilmarnock II. was fourth. The betting previous to the start was 25 to 1 against Santoi, 9 to 1 against Caiman and 100 to 6 against Alvescet.

ULTIMATUM TO DIPLOMATS

SULTAN OF TURKEY GROWS PEREMPTORY.

Demands Immediate Suppression of Foreign Postoffices—Note Promptly Returned.

Constantinople, Friday, May 10.—A third note, evidently emanating direct from the sultan, was delivered today to the ambassadors demanding in peremptory language the immediate suppression of the foreign postoffices and reiterating the charges of smuggling against foreign officials.

The ambassadors immediately returned the note to the porte, thus creating a partial cessation of relations between the embassies and the Turkish government.

NELLIE LENNON DEAD.

E. J. Lennon and Mrs. M. F. Belger left today for Cleveland, Ohio, in response to a telegram bearing the sad intelligence of the death of their sister, Miss Nellie Lennon. The deceased formerly resided in Fort Wayne and had many friends here.

THE INDIANA'S CRUISE.

Norfolk, Va., May 11.—The battleship Indiana arrived in Hampton Roads today from League Island and will proceed to Annapolis to take on the cadets for a cruise.

OFFERED TO SELL

CONFIDENTIAL DOCUMENTS IN NEELY CASE.

A STENOGRAPHER'S THRIFT

AN EMPLOYE OF THE INSULAR DIVISION.

IS SUMMARILY DISMISSED

JUDGE LINDSEY DISCLOSED THE CROOKEDNESS.

Washington, May 11.—An attempt to sell the confidential communications between the attorney general and the secretary of war in the Neely case was unearthed today by Chief Wilkie, of the secret service.

Information has been obtained from Judge John D. Lindsay, counsel for Neely, in New York, who had received a letter signed John B. Dickenson, offering him copies of the correspondence.

Judge Lindsay turned the matter over to the attorney general yesterday. The latter called in Chief Wilkie and placed the matter in his hands.

An officer was sent to the general delivery window of the local postoffice and when a man presented himself and asked for mail for John B. Dickenson he was followed. He went direct to the insular division of the war department. Shortly afterward a conference was held between the secretary of war, Solicitor General Richards, of the department of justice, and Colonel Edwards, chief of the insular bureau, and Chief Wilkie, and it was discovered that the man representing himself as John B. Dickenson was William Davis Williams, the stenographer of Colonel Edwards, a position which he had held for a year past.

He formerly was private secretary to a Pennsylvania congressman. Williams volunteered to turn the correspondence that he had endeavored to sell to Judge Lindsay over to the authorities here. As the sale had not been completed no charge was made against Williams, but he was summarily dismissed by the secretary of war.

WILL MEET IN MILWAUKEE.

Washington, May 11.—The national conference of charities and correction today decided to hold the next convention in Milwaukee, at a date to be selected later, probably in June, 1902. The public session today was devoted to a discussion of a project advocated by the committee on legislation for a national bureau of charities and correction, with educational and statistical functions analagous to those of the bureau of education. Dr. F. H. Wines, assistant director of the census; Edward T. DeVine, of New York, and Prof. F. A. Fetter, of Palo Alto, Cal., made addresses favoring the project, and a committee of three was appointed to press action.

CONFUSING GOSSIPERS.

London, May 11.—The duke and duchess of Marlborough have taken an active and conspicious part in the Primrose league meetings this week, always appearing together as to emphasize that there was no truth in the recent stories of a serious misunderstanding between them. At the reception which Mrs. Bishoffscheim gave to the league Thursday evening among the prominent people grouped about the hostess were the duke and duchess of Marlborough.

FRED RANNEY HOME.

Fred Ranney, of 26 Dubois street, returned home today, after a service of twenty months with company G, Thirty-ninth infantry, in the Philippines. Mr. Ranney arrived over the Wabash and with him came two other soldiers of the regiment, Private Shaffer, of Columbia City, and Private Schultz, of Defiance, Ohio. The boys left Manila March 16, and are in excellent health. Mr. Ranney says he has had sufficient soldier experience and will now return to peaceful pursuits.

OFFERS TO SETTLE.

London, May 11.—It is announced that Eugene Zimmerman has offered the creditors of the duke of Manchester, his son-in-law, ten shillings in the pound, but that a faction of the creditors is determined to exact a full settlement.

Mrs. Sam Minsky, of East Wayne street, is very ill.

There is positively
No Sediment
after using
the very wonderful
Egg
Baking Powder
Mix with a little water and you will see. Try the same test with your old powder.

You Need Money
WE HAVE IT.
$10. $15. $25. $75
Or any amount you may want on your piano, household goods, horses and wagons and other like security, in fact we loan on all kinds of personal property. Everything is left in your possession and you have the use of both money and goods. All our dealings are confidential, upright and courteous. Persons momentarily embarrassed who wish above everything else to avoid publicity are the ones we desire especially to serve. You can have from one month to one year to pay it in and our payments are so small that any one can meet them. You will save money by dealing with us as our rates are the lowest and terms easiest. It will cost you nothing to get our rates.
Indiana Mortgage Loan Co.,
Room 3, Arcade, upstairs. Home 'phone 995.
Open Saturday evenings from 7 to 8:30.

Money to Loan
to Salaried People.
Salaried people holding permanent positions with responsible and well-established concerns or corporations can get money on their own name without endorsement. No publicity.
Loans also made on furniture, pianos, etc.
Better terms and rates than elsewhere.
Room 3, Arcade, upstairs. Home 'phone 995.
Open Saturday nights from 7 to 8:30.

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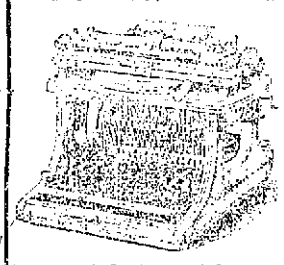
Pleases Both Purchaser and Operator.
Durability
For the Purchaser.
AND
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Points of Mechanical Excellence.
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WRITE FOR CATALOGUE.
FOX TYPEWRITER CO.,
Grand, Rapids, Mich.
Dealers Wanted.

FREE LECTURE
at Berry St. M. E. Church,
Monday, May 13th, at 3 p. m.
Tickets can be had at the Lehman Book & News Co.
If you want better health and clear complexions you can't afford to miss it.
REMEDIES.
Good Air, Good Water, Good Food and Special Exercise.

YES, WE HAVE THEM!
Peruna, 75c; Castoria, 25c; Pink Pills, 38c; Pinkham's Compound, 75c; Paine's Celery Compound, 75c. We save you 25 per cent. on all drugs and medicines.
RHOADS, CUT-RATE DRUGGIST,
97 BROADWAY. Phone 1528.

Dr. C. E. Barnett,
Has removed his office to the west rooms
OVER PELLENS & POLSTER'S DRUG STORE.
Office 'Phone—185 Main.
Residence 'Phone—459 Main or 264 Bell.

RIOT IN DETROIT

POLICE AND POPULACE FIGHT IN THE STREETS.

SEVERAL ARE BADLY HURT

CAUSED BY ORDER OF THE NEW HEAD OF POLICE.

TO STOP STREET MEETINGS

TEN THOUSAND PERSONS IN THE RIOT.

Detroit, Mich., May 11.—Fully ten thousand men and boys last night ran riot in the main streets of this city for more than three hours, keeping up a continual running fight with police, both mounted and on foot. As far as known twelve citizens and five policemen were injured. The names of only two citizens are known at present. They are Mike Waldin and Louis Caplin The heads of both men were crushed by being trampled on by horses of the mounted police. The police officers injured are:

James Tuomey, scalp cut by brick.

Henry Scott, hit on head with cobble stone.

Thomas Murphy, cheek cut open with brick.

George Moore, badly cut about head by brick and taken home in an ambulance.

Barney Roonan, hit with a brick.

The riot began Thursday night, when Superintendent of Police Frank Andrews, who recently superseded the old police board through the passage of the Ripper bill by the legislature, issued an order to the police to allow no one to stand about the wagon of "Tom" Bawden, a local single-tax exhorter, who had incurred the ill-will of the police director by the extraordinary nature of his remarks on so-called wealthy "tax dodgers." When Bawden began his exhortation, a crowd quickly gathered. Superintendent Andrews supervised the work of the police in keeping the people moving. The crowd good-naturedly hooted at the police and no violence was done.

Last night, however, the temper of the crowd changed, when it was announced that Superintendent Andrews had called on reserve officers to assist in keeping the Campus Martius clear. The single-tax exhorter came with his wagon and found the campus jammed with people. The police refused to allow him to locate at any particular point and he drove from one street to another, the crowd following. The mob frequently blocked traffic and the police attempted to disperse it. It was but a moment before stones began to fly and a general mix-up followed, in which the foot police used their clubs and the mounted men charged. The officers fired their guns in the air and the mob returned the fusilade with bricks and cobble stones. At one time, when the mob had gathered about the central police station, bricks were thrown through the windows. In a charge made by the mounted police at this point, Mike Waldin was knocked down and three horses trampled over him, cutting his head so badly that he was taken to Emergency hospital. Policeman George Moore was hit with a stone in his charge and his cheek was laid open. He was taken to his home in an ambulance. The other policemen were not seriously hurt.

At one stage of the riot, a section of hose was secured by order of the police superintendent, and the stream was turned on the crowd, but the hose was cut and the man who wielded the nozzle was driven into a saloon and pounded over the head with an iron cuspidor. Mayor Maybury was down town watching the crowd and at one time made a speech to the people from the postoffice steps, cautioning them to do no violence, but stating that he was not in sympathy with the order of Police Superintendent Andrews, denying free speech on the public streets.

YALE-HARVARD TRACK MEET.

New Haven, Conn., May 11.—Yale and Harvard met here this afternoon in their tenth annual track and field contest between the athletic teams of the universities. Today's contest was the first for the second of the cups offered by graduates. Last year's Harvard victory carried with it the permanent possession of the first cup, Harvard having won it six times and Yale three. There were thirteen events scheduled for the afternoon, and points were scored as follows: Firsts, 5; seconds, 2; thirds, 1.

MAHAN AGAIN PRESIDENT.

Buffalo, N. Y., May 11.—The convention of the Amalgamated Association of Street Railway Employes has adjourned after re-electing W. D. Mahan, of Detroit, president. The executive board decided to remain here for a few days for the purpose of organizing a branch of the association.

SCHOOL POPULATION IS 24,621

COMPLETE FIGURES FOR ALLEN COUNTY GIVEN.

Compilation Shows a Gain Over Last Year—The Report by Townships and Towns.

The compilation of the returns of the school enumerators, just completed at the office of County Superintendent Young, shows that there are 24,621 persons of school age in Allen county. Of these Fort Wayne has 14,036, the various townships 9,887, and the three incorporated towns of Monroeville, New Haven and Shirley City come forward with a total of 598. By divisions the count is as follows:

Townships.	Male.	Female.	Total
Aboite	181	140	321
Adams	394	313	707
Cedar Creek	292	254	546
Eel River	241	201	442
Jackson	225	191	416
Jefferson	268	244	512
Lafayette	238	231	469
Lake	258	207	465
Madison	268	213	481
Marion	255	207	462
Maumee	190	128	318
Milan	318	281	599
Monroe	216	189	405
Perry	198	151	380
Pleasant	250	242	492
Scipio	87	78	165
Springfield	263	280	543
St. Joseph	317	261	578
Washington	384	378	762
Wayne	460	455	915
Towns.			
New Haven	146	136	282
Monroeville	121	108	229
Shirley City	44	43	87

HE IS PECULIAR.

"What kind of a man is your employer?" asked one young man.

"Oh, he's peculiar," answered the other. "He thinks that simply because he has satisfied his customers and made money he knows more about how his business ought to be run than I do."—Washington Star.

ECZEMA: NO CURE NO PAY.
Your druggist will refund your money if PAZO OINTMENT fails to cure Ringworm, Tetter, Old Ulcers and Sores, Pimples and Blackheads on the face, Itching Humors, Dandruff and all Skin Diseases no matter of how long standing. Price 50c. If your druggist should fail to have it send us 50c in postage stamps and we will forward same by mail, and at any time you notify us that the cure was not satisfactory we will promptly return your money. Your druggist will tell you that we are reliable, as our LAXATIVE BROMO-QUININE Tablets, which have a national reputation for colds, are handled by all druggists. Address PARIS MEDICINE CO., St. Louis, Mo.

There will be a special meeting of the officers of the West Jefferson street Church of Christ after the morning service tomorrow.

HOW TO TELL THE GENUINE.
The signature of E. W. Grove appears on every box of the genuine Laxative Bromo-Quinine.

E. W. Grove
This signature is on every box of the genuine Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets the remedy that cures a cold in one day

The annual election of officers of the Woman's Club league is being held this afternoon in the assembly room of the court house.

The regular monthly meeting of the voting members of St. Paul's Lutheran church will be held tomorrow afternoon.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY
Take Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets. 25c

A German professor declares that a poor man in a hospital is better off than a rich patient in his own home, and he hopes that this fact will help to overcome the prejudice against hospitals.

DEATH'S RECORD OF THE DAY

ASA E. GILLESPIE SUCCUMBS TO GASTRITIS.

Death of Mrs. Sarah Bayer, a Pioneer Resident—Other Mortuary Matters Today.

Asa E. Gillespie died at midnight at the home of his mother, Mrs. Susan Gillespie, 57 West Superior street, from gastritis. Mr. Gillespie was unmarried and 30 years of age. He was born in Ohio.

LAUTHAN.

Chester Lauthan, the little son of Mr. and Mrs. G. L. Lauthan, of 211 East Wayne street, died this morning from diphtheria, aged 3 years and 4 months.

The funeral services were held privately this afternoon. Interment at Lindenwood.

BAYER.

Mrs. Sarah Bayer, wife of Jacob Bayer, died at 8:30 o'clock Friday evening at the family residence, 89 West DeWald street, from consumption, at the age of seventy-one years.

Mrs. Bayer was born in Wayne county, Ohio, but has resided in Fort Wayne the greater part of her life. Surviving are the husband and two daughters—Mrs. John Immel, of McClellan street, and Mrs. Annie Miller. Mrs. Bayer was a most estimable lady and a devout member of St. Paul's Lutheran church.

There are two grandchildren. A brother, John Wymer, resides at Auburn.

The funeral services will be held Sunday afternoon at 1:30 from the residence and at 2 o'clock from St. Paul's Lutheran church.

FUNERAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Bryant.—Funeral services of Mrs. Harry Bryant will be held Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock from the residence, 133 Fletcher avenue, and at 2:30 from Calvary U. B. church.

Schneider.—Funeral services of Mrs. William Schneider will be held Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock from the residence, 104 Webster street, and at 2:30 from Emmanuel's Lutheran church.

THIEF CAUGHT BY TURTLES.

The pickpocket who tried to "pinch" a likely-looking man's pocketbook and found his fingers in the grasp of two snapping turtles was a Japanese. A native traveler in Japan had bought the turtles, and being afraid that he would be charged heavily for their transportation as live animals on the train, he placed them in a small portable trunk which he carried. When he got on the train he held the trunk so carefully under his arm that a thief who was in the crowd was sure the man had something valuable in the box. So he got into the same car and took an adjoining seat. Taking the first opportunity he cut a small hole in the trunk with a sharp knife and slipped in his hand.

About this time the turtles concluded that there was "something doing" and they took hold of his fingers in a hearty way. Gritting his teeth, the thief tried to withdraw his hand, but he couldn't. Then he howled and the owner of the trunk seized him and turned him over to the train people, who at the next station gave him to a policeman. The incident, however, wasn't closed until the traveler was punished for violation of the railway regulations.

OUR RAILROAD KINGS.

A railroad president and a United States senator were talking about government ownership of railroads, says Ainslee's Magazine.

"I believe," said the senator, "that it would be a good thing for this government to buy and operate all the railroads in the United States."

"Well," replied the railroad president, smiling significantly, "if the government has the money to pay for 300,000 miles of railroad, with an aggregate capitalization of nearly $5,000,000,000, I can point out the shop where most of the goods can be bought."

"The shop?" echoed the senator, inquiringly.

"That is what it amounts to, senator. There are seven or eight men that control all the railroads of the United States, and most of them can be found in New York city on most any business day."

"Who are they?" the senator asked eagerly.

"Propounded in Wall street or in any assemblage of well-informed railroad men this question will invariably elicit mention of these names: J. Pierpont Morgan, E. H. Harriman, William Rockefeller, James J. Hill, William K. Vanderbilt, George Gould, Jacob H. Schiff and A. J. Cassatt."

KEEPING IN WITH ENGLAND.

The essence of German policy is to keep on friendly terms with England, first, in order to avoid becoming dependent on Russia, and, secondly, in order to prevent too close a rapprochement between England and France, says the Berlin Neuesta Nachrichten. We are now engaged in operations in China. But we have not a single naval base that we can call our own between Bremerhaven and Shanghai. We, therefore, must not alienate the strongest sea power which commands this long sea route and most of the stations on the way.

There are hits from Paris of the return of the once fashionable fer-veniere—a jewel to be worn on the forehead and held in place either by a velvet band or a fillet of gold.

Wall Paper to PLEASE you, cheap, TOO, at L. O. Hull's, 90 Calhoun St.

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DENTISTRY.
Painless Dentistry. Warranted Work. Moderate charges. Get the best.
U. S. Dental Parlors,
Drs. J. A. & J. W. Williams, Mgrs.
'Phone 1178.
98 Calhoun St.

Do You Chew Tobacco

for the good of the tobacco or because the maker offers a cheap premium which you never get? If you chew tobacco for the consolation; for the satisfaction of it, you will find Wetmore's Best by far the best you ever tasted. The leaf is the best; the blending is perfect; the flavoring is pure. The worth of the tobacco is "all in the quality" and you pay no more for it. Ask the dealer for WETMORE'S BEST.
Made only by
M. C. WETMORE TOBACCO CO., St. Louis, Mo.
The largest independent factory in America.

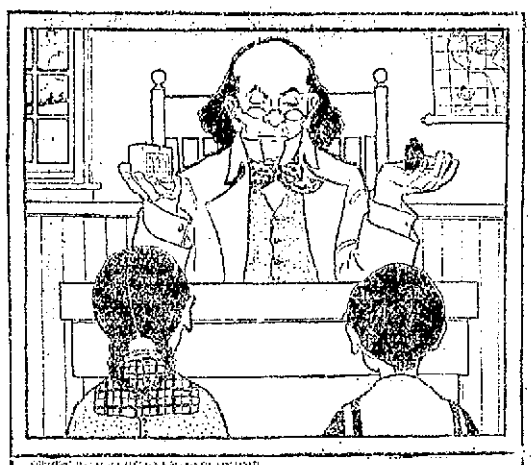
Pasteboard armor is the latest form of defense. Experiments at Copenhagen show that millboard three inches thick was impenetrable to carbine bullets which pierced 5-inch wooden planks.

Kodaks — M. L. JONES, FT. WAYNE

In Order to Retire from Business.
Rogers Bros.' Meat Forks, 70c.
Rogers Bros.' Berry Spoons, $1.10.
Rogers Bros.' Tea Spoons, best quality, $1.25.
Gents' Diamond Rings from $12.50 up.
Ladies' Diamond Rings from $7.50 up.
A full line of 8-day Mantel Clocks from $3.85 up.
Gents' Double Chains from $1.85 up.
Ladies' Guard Chains from $1.00 up.
Gents' Solid Gold Set Rings, only $2.60.
A fine line of Ladies' and Gents' Umbrellas.
See our line of Ladies' and Gents' Solid Gold and Gold Filled Watches before buying. You will find our prices the lowest in the city.
SOME OF OUR SPECIALS:
Gent's Gold Filled, warranted 20 years, with Elgin movements, only $10.00.
Ladies' Gold Filled, 0 size, with Elgin or Waltham movement, $7.65.
P. Sherzinger,
78 Calhoun Street. Established 1865.
Look for Big Sign in Front of Store.

The $40 Roadster
Is worthy of the most pronounced publicity. In the making of it is the good of it; so consummate is the construction and so fastidious the finish of this model of
ORIENT BICYCLES
—when you fully realize that the bicycle connoisseur will gaze with admiration and delight upon the last standard road model of the 20 Century until he marvels at the mechanical ingenuity and skill that has brought bicycles to such a state of perfection, you will then be able to form some idea of a matchless line of models of which this is not the foremost.
All Kind Bicycle Repairing Promptly Done.
All Kind Bells, Lamps, ets. Call and see us.
The Meyer Cycle Co.,
39 and 41 W. Berry Street.

AT PATTERSON'S
You can find just what you want in clothing and furnishing goods. New Suits, new Hats, new Neckwear and new shirts. Come and see the novelties in men's apparel.
Reuben S. Patterson.



A LESSON IN VALUES.

DOLLAR for dollar, pound for pound, there is more in Ivory Soap than in any household soap. It is easy to find a cheap soap; but to find purity and low price in a single soap is not easy. They combine in Ivory Soap. You can afford to use it in the laundry; you can not afford *not* to use it elsewhere. It is vegetable-oil soap, in the cheapest form in which it can be procured. You pay nothing for a fancy box, wrapper or perfume. It is all in the soap! It floats.

ELKS WILL BE UNIFORMED.

At the regular meeting of the Elks Friday evening it was decided to adopt a uniform to be worn at the state meeting here next month and a committee was appointed to select the style of uniform to be worn. Members of visiting lodges will wear uniforms, but the Fort Wayne Elks are going to have something out of the ordinary. In the parade the full uniform will be worn, but at other times hats of a certain pattern will be the distinguishing mark.

Where to Summer.

Higman Michigan Park. The gem of all resorts.

On the high wooded bluffs of Lake Michigan, at St. Joseph, the center of the great fruit belt of the United States. Here you get a complete change. Pure, cool, bracing air, mile and one-half clean, sandy beach, absolutely free from vegetable matter. Abundance of fruit grown on the place free to patrons. Miles of beautiful drives and walks through the glens and over the hills. Perfect water and sewer system, adjoining bath tubs and water closets. Golf and tennis grounds. The best families of the various cities of our country. A first-class, high grade family resort, where your family can find health and happiness. Send for plat and booklet describing property.

Higman Michigan Park,
ST. JOSEPH, MICH.

MONEY TO LOAN.

At lowest rate on furniture, pianos, horses, wagons, carriages, etc., and leave the property in your possession.

Payments arranged on the monthly installment plan to suit your convenience.

All business strictly confidential.

Fort Wayne Mortgage Loan Co.,

Room 3, (2nd floor) 44 Calhoun St., over Mergenthiem's Millinery Store. Opposite Court House.

Money to Loan.
—AT—
FIVE PER CENT.
ON FARM AND CITY PROPERTY.
C. B. FITCH,
65 CLINTON STREET.

DR. S. H. HAVICE.
EYE, EAR, NOSE AND THROAT
SURGEON.
26 W. WAYNE ST.
GLASSES ADJUSTED.
Office hours:—8:30 to 12 m. and 2 to 4 p. m.

BULK GARDEN SEEDS
Fresh and Reliable
FLOWER SEED.
Largest Variety in the City.
LAWN GRASS SEED.
Cheaper than Sod.
Bulbs, Roots, Tubers. Everything in the seed line at
BASH'S SEED STORE.

Dr. Jno. J. Ogle, Office with Dr. Gard,
13 West Wayne street; residence, 415 South Calhoun Street.
'Phones—Office, 245 Main; residence, 154 South.
All Chronic Diseases made a special study.

DR. R. P. WHITE,
EYE, EAR, NOSE AND THROAT.
SURGEON.
Office, White National Bank.
GLASSES ADJUSTED.
Room 3 and 4.
Office hours are 9 to 12—1:30 to 4. [Other hours by appointment.] Home phone, office 515, residence 576.

ONE WEEK MORE.

I leave here Sunday, May 19th. All those desiring my services must get their orders in before then. This is my only appearance here this year, but I hope to meet all next spring. I have cleaned four or five hundred rooms without a single case of misunderstanding and it has been the most pleasant spring's work that I have ever had in eight years' experience. It speaks volumes for the ladies of Fort Wayne and is a record I feel proud of. My wife joins me in thanking one and all for the uniform courtesy, kindness and respect shown us. So remember, I stay but one week more, as I have other cities waiting for me.

E. SUNDERLIN,
[illegible] City.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY, PITTSBURGH, PA., April 24, 1901.

NOTICE—The annual meeting of the Stock and Bondholders of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway Company will be held at the Office of the Company, Rooms 606 and 608, Smith block, Liberty avenue and Sixth street, in the City of Pittsburgh, on Wednesday, May 15, 1901, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the purpose of electing three Directors in the place of a like number whose term of service expires on that day.

JOHN J. HALEY, Secretary.
A24-w-s-td

A VOICE FROM AFAR.

Think, says Mr. A. H. Hutchinson, the San Francisco philanthropist, writing in the magazine, Our Youth; think of the invalids shut in from the outside world of life and movement, but introduced, through the graphophone, to the beautiful world of music and beautiful sounds. Think of the hard working men and women in small towns and on lonely farms and ranches, too busy fighting the battle of life to take extended holidays, but now able to enjoy the high class entertainment which formerly none but the wealthy and the city dweller could afford. I cannot perform upon any musical instrument more complicated than a Jewsharp, yet, when my friends call, I can entertain them with solos on the violin, banjo, mandolin, zyphophone, cornet, saxophone, piccolo, clarionet or trombone. How did the world manage so long without these conveniences of modern times?

The Columbia Phonograph Co., No. 88 Wabash avenue, Chicago, headquarters for graphophones and talking machine supplies of every kind, will send you catalogues on application.

SPIRITUALISM.

Dr. Schlesinger, the noted medium from California, will give undeniable evidence of spirit return Sunday 8 p. m. at Spiritual church, Elektron building.

LOCAL NEWS.

Mrs. J. K. McCracken is seriously ill.

Herbert Neufer is visiting friends in Chicago.

Mrs. E. L. Lathrop is visiting in Harrisburg, Pa.

Arthur Rothschild is recovering from a severe illness.

Miss Ada Havlen is visiting friends at Antwerp, O.

Miss Kate Hoffman gave a luncheon at 1 o'clock yesterday.

Mrs. R. C. Bell has returned from a visit of two months in Atlantic City.

Dr. William Enslen has returned from a professional visit in Wabash.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. James Baum, of 109 East Washington street—twin boys.

Henry Schwier, of Anaconda, Mont., is here on a visit to his family.

Miss Gertrude Hanna is entertaining Miss Mary Blakeman, of New York city.

Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Jacobs leave next week for Pittsburg for a visit with their son.

Judge Allen Zollars and son Charles were in Columbia City on business Friday.

Miss Louise Greenwell, of Huntertown, has returned home after a visit with relatives here.

Miss Catherine Bodey, of Reading Pa., has returned home after a visit with Miss Laura Schuckman.

Miss Elinor Bond entertained a number of high school young people at progressive pedro last evening.

Miss Frankie Hamilton, who has been making an extended visit in the city, has gone to Kansas City to reside.

Miss Nettie Epstein entertained a number of friends last evening in celebration of her birthday anniversary.

Miss Elizabeth Freeman entertained the teachers of the Hanna street school from 2 to 5 o'clock this afternoon.

Rev. and Mrs. Michel have arrived from Germany and are the guests of Rev. Michel's mother, on West Jefferson street.

Col. and Mrs. R. S. Robertson have returned from Lafayette, where they attended the annual banquet of the Loyal Legion.

Mrs. Bucher and Miss Maggie Bucher, of Anderson, who have been the guests of Dr. Luella Derbyshire have returned home.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. William Wagner, of 14 West Third street—a son. Mr. Wagner is an employe of the Home Telephone company.

Mr. and Mrs. M. V. Felt and son Venice, of Bellevue, Ohio, are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Asterlin, of 235 Washington boulevard.

Miss Elizabeth Wright, of Allentown, Pa., and Miss Mary Foster, of Terre Haute, were guests of honor at a luncheon given at 1 o'clock yesterday by Mrs. C. A. Miller.

A charity euchre party was given yesterday afternoon in Standard hall, each lady giving fifty cents for the privilege of playing. The party was given by the Ladies' Hebrew Benevolent society.

Drs. Kunnel and Harrod have returned from Marion, where they attended the annual meeting of the Indiana Eclectic association. Through their efforts the convention will be held in this city in May, 1902.

The Epworth league of Berry street M. E. church will celebrate its twelfth anniversary tomorrow evening, at 8 o'clock, with special services. A musical program will be given and there will be a number of addresses.

The annual state convention of the Christian churches of Indiana will be held in Anderson next week, commencing Monday, and continuing over Wednesday. Delegates from the two local Churches of Christ will attend the convention.

Guy Emrick will return from Indianapolis on Monday and will be accompanied by Dr. Charles Walters, who will open an office here. Mr. Emrick has completely recovered from smallpox, with which he had been ill several weeks.

Dr. L. Park Drayer Friday received a letter from Governor Durbin asking him to represent Indiana at the National Congress for the Prevention of Tuberculosis, which will be held in New York the latter part of this month. Dr. Drayer cannot accept on account of having recently returned from New York and he does not wish to again leave his practice.

Commencing tomorrow evening, services will begin at 8 o'clock at Trinity Episcopal church, instead of 730, as heretofore. The recital by Mr. Sanborn will precede the evening services and will begin at 7:30. The program for tomorrow evening will consist of the following: "Romanza," by Parker; "Finale," by Truette, and march, "Aux Flambeaux," by Guilmant.

Huntington Herald: "Mrs. Smith, of Chicago, who has been a guest of her brother, Daniel Ager, for several weeks, leaves tomorrow for Fort Wayne and Kendallville to visit relatives, after which she goes to New York city, where, on June 1st, she sails for England, where she joins her husband, and will remain there a year or more. The husband has an extensive contract in the construction of several electric lines in that country."

25 Years Younger

"I am now seventy-two years of age and my hair is as dark as it was twenty-five years ago. People say I look at least that much younger than I am. I would be entirely bald or snow-white if it were not for your Hair Vigor."—Mrs. ANNA LAWRENCE, Chicago, Ill., Dec. 22, 1898.

Ayer's Hair Vigor restores color to gray hair every time. And it is a wonderful food to the hair, making it grow rich and heavy, and keeping it soft and glossy all the time. It is also an elegant dressing.

One dollar a bottle.

If your druggist cannot supply you, send us $1.00 and we will express a bottle to you, all charges prepaid. Be sure and give us your nearest express office.

J. C. AYER Co., Lowell, Mass.

Send for our handsome book on The Hair.

CALLED TO CLEVELAND.

Kendallville, Ind., May 11.—(Special.)—Rev. G. A. Mackintosh, for eleven years pastor of the Presbyterian church in this city, has been given a unanimous call to the pastorate of the South Presbyterian church at Cleveland, Ohio. He will accept if his congregation here will release him. A special meeting of the Fort Wayne Presbytery will be called to meet in Westminster church, Fort Wayne, May 20, to dissolve the pastoral relation.

Ice cream social and entertainment and dance to be given by the Royal Neighbors of America at Elektron hall, May 14. 11-2t

SAW SOME CAPITALISTS.

(Wabash Plain Dealer.)

Elbert W. Shirk, of Peru, one of the owners of the old Wabash and Erie canal bed property, has, it is said, returned from the east, where he spent several weeks conferring with capitalists in regard to the construction of the towpath road. He states that all the arrangements to build a line from Fort Wayne to Logansport have been made, that work will begin within a few weeks and that cars will be running into Logansport before the frost is on the pumpkin. The Shirks and Dukes have money enough to build the road themselves and their credit is well nigh unlimited. But the road will be built with eastern capital. The purpose is to eventually extend the line to Lafayette, and from thence to the Fountain county coal fields.

AN EMPHASIZED REBUKE.

(Indiana Weekly.)

Fort Wayne went democratic—an emphasized rebuke to the republican effort to make the municipal government of that city a gubernatorial bureau.

WISE HOTEL MAN.

Wife Put Him Right.

All hotel men, as a rule, are healthy, but once in a while they are subjcect to stomach touble like the ordinary mortal, and it is interesting to know what they do to provide themselves with proper food.

In the case of Mr. McKee, of the Wheeler House, Howard, S. D., he finally got down to Grape-Nuts Food alone, and lived on it for a little over six months. He speaks of some wheat foods and other cereals that he could not digest, but Grape-Nuts is pre-digested and easy for the weakest kind of a stomach, so that he got well on it.

He wirites at length, giving a description of his years' of sickness and his final cure by food. He says he had become completely discouraged as he could not retain any food and digest it. Finally his wife heard of Grape-Nuts Food and urged him to eat some of it and nothing else. He says: "I quickly began to gain in flesh, and my skin took on another color. I stuck to Grape-Nuts and nothing else for over six months. I gained 25 pounds, began to sleep naturally, and have gotten quite well.

"After a while I began to eat plain food again and felt no distress. The Grape-Nuts regulated my bowels and cured me of the old headache."

The makers do not advise the use of Grape-Nuts Food alone, except in extreme cases like this. It is better, as a rule, to make the breakfast of three or four heaping teaspoonfuls of Grape-Nuts with some good rich cream, together with a little cooked fruit and some Postum Food Coffee. At midday have a little meat and some vegetables, and at night have the same meal as the breakfast. This sort of a diet will cure stomach and nervous troubles in 90 cases out of 100.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—Furnished rooms. Apply 46 Douglas avenue.

FOR RENT—Furnished rooms. Apply 123 W. Jefferson St. 5-2-tf

FOR RENT—Elegantly furnished front room at 24 West Berry street. 18-1mo

FOR RENT—Dwelling house, No. 23 Douglas ave. Inquire first door west. 10t3

FOR RENT—A nicely furnished front room, down stairs. 77 E. Berry street, close to the city hall. 5-9tf

FOR RENT—Furnished rooms; bath, heat and electric light; with or without board. Inquire 225 W. Main St. 4-10-tf

FOR RENT—Room, with or without board, including bath. Day boarders wanted. Mrs. Keller, 46 W. Wayne. 15tf

FOR RENT—A few desirable residences, will be shown on application. W. E. Doud, over Old National bank. 7tf

FOR RENT—Store room, No. 94 Wells street. Inquire at the Diether Lumber Works, office East Superior street. 18tf

FOR RENT—One or two furnished rooms; gas and use of bath; private family; nice location; references. 102 East Main. 11-2t

FOR RENT—Furnished rooms for light housekeeping; centrally located; rate is very reasonable. Apply, 81 E. Washington St. 11t2

FOR RENT—Cottage of two rooms, furnished for light housekeeping; also furnished rooms for rent. 39 W. Washington street, one square from Calhoun street. 24-tf

FOR RENT—After May 15, house of ten rooms, 407 South Calhoun St., now the residence of O. B. Fitch. Inquire of O. N. Heaton, Law Office of Vesey & Heaton. 6-tf

FOR RENT—From May 1st to Sept. 1st a large modern furnished residence on W. Wayne St. Parties desire to leave the city for the summer and will give reasonable terms to the right party. W. E. Doud, over Old National Bank. 7-tf

FOR RENT—Lodge room can be had by parties desiring it on either Wednesday or Friday evening at very reasonable price; nice dancing floor in same building to rent on any Saturday afternoon or evening. Telephone 1082, new phone. 10tf

FOR RENT—Room 20x50, south of Aveline house alley, rear of Wellington restaurant; good for shop; storage or other purpose; $10 per month. Apply 24 E. Wayne. Also at No. 9 East Wayne, one front basement room, suitable for office or barber shop and shoe polishing parlor. 17-tf

WANTED.

WANTED—An experienced nurse girl; high wages; small family. Apply 240 West Berry street. 2-tf

WANTED—Any person everywhere to distribute circulars for $3 daily should address Standard Co., 4 Wells, Chicago.

WANTED—Everywhere—Hustlers to tack signs, distribute circulars, samples, etc.; no canvassing; good pay. Sun Advertising Bureau, Chicago.

WANTED—Ideas: The big steel works was built up on inventions; so are most other big things. W. G. Burns, Patent Attorney, 80 Calhoun street, Fort Wayne, Ind.

WANTED—Elderly gentleman, $100.-000; beautiful home, but lonely; will make home happiest place on earth to kind wife. "Bonafide," 1210 Sheffield Ave., Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—For fall trade, a traveling salesman to sell direct from our mills a good paying side line of dry goods to country dealers; liberal commission. Manufacturer, Box 1102, Phila., Pa.

WANTED—Room and board in private family; no boarding house; must be within three or four blocks of court house; young gentleman; single; willing to pay from $5 to $7 per week for home comforts. Address "W," care Sentinel, stating location and rates. 11-2t

WANTED—Home Work $6 to $15 weekly; no canvassing. We have several lines to give out. Some to copy letters. An hour or two evenings will add $5 to $6 to your weekly income. Enclose stamp. Work sent any distance. Address Eagle Mfg. Co., 408 Spitzer Bldg., Toledo, Ohio.

PROFESSIONAL.

DR. MARY WHERRY,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
Office and residence, 26 Madison St. Specialty:—Disease of Women. Telephone 470. Office hours, 9 a. m. to 3:30 p. m. and 7 to 8 p. m.

THE EDISON PHONOGRAPH.
All the latest Records.
Vocal and Instrumental
PACKARD MUSIC HOUSE,
120 CALHOUN STREET.
COME IN AND HEAR.

WANTED.

WANTED—A good porter at the Rich hotel. 5-10-tf

WANTED—Dressmakers and apprentice girls at 98 Ewing St. 10t3

WANTED—Everybody to call up Consumers' Ice Co.; both phones 594. m18-tf

WANTED—Woman to work in laundry. Apply at Allen County Orphans' Home. 4-23-tf

WANTED—Apprentice coat and vest maker. 100 Maumee avenue. The Out-of-Sight Tailor Shop.

WANTED—If you want to borrow money see "ad" on second page, first column. Room 3, Arcade, upstairs. 18tf

WANTED—I have opened the cleanest and best upholstering and mattress rooms in the city. F. E. Harman, 181 Calhoun St. 4-6-1m

WANTED—Ladies—To do embroidery and Battenberg at their homes; steady work. Chicago Crochet Co., Chicago, Ill. 1-5-eos-26t

WANTED—Persons everywhere who can write meritorious sketches, articles or stories; good pay. Literary Bureau, 303 Caxton Building, Chicago. 27-29-4-6-11-13-18-20

WANTED—Every hay fever sufferer to try our new cure; begin in time and keep off the attacks; we recommend Hirons' Asthma Cure. Meyer Bros. & Co. 5-eod-3mo

WANTED—By manufacturer, general agent for Fort Wayne (lady or gentleman); best selling ladies' 25c novelty out. Lattimer Thompson, Toledo, Ohio. 10-3t

WANTED—Desirable couple without children to take a furnished house on West Creighton ave. during July and August. Address, Box No. 7, Sentinel office. 10t3

WANTED—A good horseshoer, and must be good on repair work of all kinds; good wages paid. Address New Haven Carriage and Wagon Co., New Haven, Ind. 29-tf

WANTED—A good cook and a waitress; must give satisfactory references. Apply to Mrs. Montgomery Hamilton, southwest corner of Clinton and Montgomery Sts. 4-26-tf

WANTED—Ladies, consult Mme. Place, M. B. C., in regard to your facial blemishes, 38 W. Wayne St. Electric bath, beauty culture, manicure and hair dressing parlors, for ladies only. 2-28-tf

WANTED—Men with rig to advertise and introduce Monarch Poultry Mixture; straight salary $15 weekly and expenses. Address with stamp, Monarch Mfg. Co., Box 971, Springfield, Ill. 8-3t

WANTED—Man to travel, over 22, for Indiana; $65 monthly and all expenses to start; special line; good route; established manufacturers. Address Secretary, 301 Caxton Building, Chicago.

WANTED—Mrs. Fitzgerald's employment office, 39 W. Washington St., has a number of nice places waiting for girls; good wages. Apply at once. Have a colored coachman with good references. 10-tf

WANTED—Lady Agents—Your opportunity; Hygeia Straight Front and Military Corsets are money-makers; every woman wants one. For terms apply Department D., Western Corset Co., St. Louis, Mo. 3-16-sat13t

WANTED—Every man, woman and child to call at the Citizens' Trust Company, corner Berry and Clinton, and ask for one of the handsomest banks, furnished to all who desire to save money. Capital, $200,000. Interest paid on deposits. 8tf

WANTED—Cancers, tumors, birthmarks and all morbid growths removed without the use of surgeon's ghastly knife. One application does the work. Cure guaranteed. Dr. Zimmerman, Sanitarium, 38 West Wayne street, corner Harrison, Fort Wayne Ind. 2-28-tf

WANTED—$100—The Standard Fraternal Association of Indianapolis, Ind., offers $100 to anyone who organizes a council of 20 members; our rates are approved by the National Fraternal Congress and the state of Indiana; they are based upon facts, not theories; excellent social features. Write or call for particulars. 10-2t

WANTED Male Help—Civil Service Government Positions—About 9,500 appointments were made last year; probably 10,000 this year; those standing highest at the examinations soon to be held will secure these positions; catalogue of information free. Columbia Correspondence College, Washington, D. C.

WANTED—When in need of iron, or wire fences, iron or wire settees and chairs, for cemetery purposes; iron flower vases, drinking or fancy fountains, you should see my catalogues and get best prices before ordering from the other fellows, as I handle first-class goods at reasonable prices. Call on me at 5 Cass street, or send postal and I will call on you. J. A. Bookwalter. 4-13-Stf

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A man's bicycle; good as new. Call at 28 Jones St. 11-2t

FOR SALE—A good phaeton; also 1 grocer's scales. Call at 98 East Wayne street.

FOR SALE—Cheap, a brand new up-to-date gentleman's wheel. Inquire at 111 Calhoun St.

FOR SALE—Six-room house and full 50 foot lot on W. Creighton Ave at $1,650. W. E. Doud, over Old National bank. 7-tf

FOR SALE—Choice lots on Park ave., and on Broadway, now going at $400; must advance in price. W. E. Doud, agent. 7tf

FOR SALE—If you want money on personal security see "ad" on second page, first column. Room 2, Arcade, upstairs. 18tf

FOR SALE—Nice five-room cottage and full corner lot on Suttenfield St. at $1,275; surely a bargain. W. E. Doud, agent. 7tf

FOR SALE—A good, practically new two-horse wagon with dump boards, cheap. Inquire by Home telephone No. 506 South.

FOR SALE—Three good, nice horses, suitable for carriage or surrey; family broke, at No. 2 Hillside avenue, Fort Wayne, Ind. m1-1m

FOR SALE—Nice 8-room cottage; all modern; corner lot; on W. Jefferson St.; price $3,000. W. E. Doud, over Old National bank. 7-tf

FOR SALE—A desirable house, four doors north of new Lutheran church on Broadway; ask for particulars. W. E. Doud, agent. 7tf

FOR SALE—There are still some desirable lots on Fulton, near Jefferson, at $1,300; sewer and cement walk free. W. E. Doud, agent. 7tf

FOR SALE—A large house and corner lot on West DeWald St.; good condition; owned by heirs; offered at $2,100. W. E. Doud, agent. 7tf

FOR SALE—Choice seven-room residence, with all modern conveniences, on Fox, near DeWald; bargain price confidential. W. E. Doud, agent. 7tf

FOR SALE—A good old established business in this city; parties wanting to invest $1,000 for $1,500 of value call. W. E. Doud, over Old National bank. 7tf

FOR SALE—Factory sites on E. Columbia St., near the bridge; close to the heart of the city; paved street; fire protection; etc.; or would build a good feed yard on a part of the ground for a good tenant. Apply to Foster Furniture Co. 4-18-1m

FOR SALE—Building lots; at $100 to $300 each, on very easy payments; situated on N. Clinton St., fifteen minutes walk from the court house and three or four minutes from street car. John H. Jacobs, Spy Run Ave., north of Centlivre Brewery, west side of the road. 2tf

FOR SALE—New 9-room house, good barn, on Sherman, near Huffman street, $2,000; cottage on Wabash avenue, $1,400; 7-room house on Gay street, $2,100; 7-room brick house, East Wayne street, $2,600. Fire and all other kinds of insurance. 76 Calhoun St. Phone 192 Main. G. W. Boerger. 4-9tf.

FOR SALE—Dwelling and half lot on Baker St.; full lot and two dwellings on Center St.; dwelling and full lot on West Creighton ave.; vacant lots on St. Mary's ave.; vacant lots on Howell St., Rockhill Heirs' add.; two farms, will take part payment in improved city property. Schrader & Wilson, 7 Court St., first floor. tf

FOR SALE—Two-story brick store building on W. Main St., 20x150 feet on E. Main St. at a bargain; four acres; good 6-room house on Baker Ave.; 8-room brick house; two lots on Hillside Ave., $900; three Washington Boul. residences; two 7-room house on Holman S. at a bargain; half price lot in Lakeside. J. T. Wagner, Real Estate and Loans, 23 Court St. 1-11-tf

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—40 acres in Kalkaska county, Mich.; 160 acres in Nebraska state; 500 acres in Whitley Co., Ind.; 280 acres 9 miles west of city; 63 acres 11 miles east of city; 68 acre tract 8 miles east of city; 10 acres 6 miles west of city; 40 acres 9 miles north of city; also 15 resident properties in city at bargains. R. C. Niswonger & Co., 18 Harrison St., city. 4-26-d-a-w-tf

MONEY TO LOAN—Money to loan at 4½ and 5 per cent., with privilege of partial payments; also money loaned on personal security; property for sale. P. A & F. P. Randall, Bass block, Fort Wayne. d-wtf

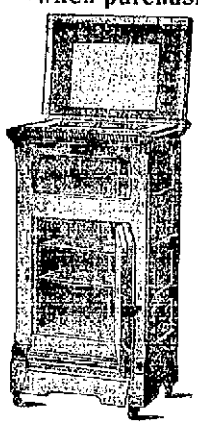
LOST.

LOST—French grammar, last Saturday night, in central part of city. Return to Miss Bilderback, 514 S. Broadway and receive reward.

LOST—A pair of gold rim spectacles, Sunday morning, between Second street and Lake Shore depot. Finder return to 28 Second street from Calhoun street. A24-tf

..THE FIRST COST..

Is not the only thing to be considered when purchasing a .....



Refrigerator.

The economical use of ice is of the greatest importance. A good refrigerator will last a life time, and how many times its cost must be expended in ice during that time and what a saving can be made by having a refrigerator which is an ice saver.

The Challenge Iceberg Refrigerator

Is an ICE SAVER.

This celebrated refrigerator can be found in Fort Wayne only at

PICKARD BROS.,

—HEADQUARTERS FOR—

Furniture, Stoves and Chinaware.

The Evening Sentinel.

BY E. A. K. HACKETT.

SATURDAY, MAY 11, 1901.

TONIGHT.

Street Railway Employes—No. 130 meets at 138 Calhoun street, third floor.

Stationary Firemen—No. 40 meets in K. of L. hall.

Brewery Workmen—No. 62 meets at 54 East Main street.

Lodges—Mad Anthony hive No. 27, L. O. T. M.; Rathbone Sisters; Wayne No. 25, F. & A. M.

Masonic Temple—"Midnight in Chinatown."

The floral tributes of the Californians to the president and the president's speeches to the Californians is merely an exchange of bouquets.

Senator Mark Hanna pronounces the talk of his being a candidate for the presidency ridiculous. The country will probably take the senator at his word and let it go at that.

When a pool of speculators can force up to a price of $1,000 a share railroad stocks not worth $125 a share, there is something in the game that ordinary people outside are apt to look upon as criminal.

The fact that a blunder miscarries the intent to abolish the board of waterworks trustees must not be taken as evidence that the people of Fort Wayne do not want the plans for getting an abundant supply of pure water carried to completion. Such a mistake would be disastrous—to the persons making it.

The published census figures showing the population of the London metropolitan district afford the British people much food for thought. The city of London and its twenty-eight allied metropolitan boroughs now possess a population about 1,100,000 larger than the population of Greater New York, but while New York showed a gain of 37.6 per cent. during the last decade, London's gain was only 7.3 per cent. If this percentage of increase is approximated during the next ten years New York will pass London in the race for supremacy and will be the largest city in the world.

PRESSING CHINA FOR PAYMENT

The foreign ministers at Pekin have at last reached an agreement upon the aggregate of indemnity to be demanded of China. The amount is fixed at 450,000,000 taels, which is equivalent to about $360,000,000, and the Chinese government is politely asked what methods of payment are proposed.

This very difficult question leads into a new stage of the long negotiations. The first answer is likely to be that China cannot pay any such sum at all. If the apparently exorbitant demand is insisted on, the next answer probably will be that China can raise the large revenues required only by increasing the customs duties upon imports. This, by enhancing the cost of foreign goods, will impede rather than promote that freedom of commercial intercourse that is desired by all the powers. This method of payment will therefore be objected to unless accompanied by compensating concessions, and the nature and extent of these will furnish new matter. Thus the prospect of adjustment is still remote.

Since the beginning of actual negotiations the influence of the United States has been consistently exerted against the policy of extreme exaction pursued by others of the powers, which has so demoralized and impoverished a large part of the country that the additional burdens now imposed seem crushing. It may be assumed that this government will not relinquish its insistence that the commercial as well as the territorial integrity of China shall be respected. It has been impossible to resist the conclusion that some of the European powers are bent upon crushing the Chinese empire and it has given Americans gratification to feel that their own government has been upon the side of humanity and fair-dealing.

The definite demand for an indemnity that will mortgage the resources of China for a long time to come brings matters to a point where the strength of American diplomacy will be tested in a most important degree. By the entire withdrawal of its military forces this government has made clear its separation from all schemes of conquest, and there is ground for the expectation that this example will ultimately lead to such an adjustment as will leave China a chance to recuperate.

GUM-SHOE CHARLIE ABROAD.

(Chicago Chronicle.)

If Charles Sumner Heruly, chairman of the Indiana republican state committee, recently visited Chicago on a special political mission, he succeeded better than he did elsewhere in clouding his movements with secrecy. He has been in several other western cities on the special business of promoting the nomination of Senator Charles W. Fairbanks, of Indiana, as the next republican candidate for president. It is singular that he succeeded in hiding from the press and the public the object of his mission in this city. But it is doubtful whether he would have received much comfort from Chicago republican politicians if he had asked for their help. If there is a third-term movement in the air, Chicago republicans may desire to become a part of it.

Wall Paper to PLEASE you, cheap. TOO, at L. O. Hull's, 90 Calhoun St.

FREE LECTURE

At the Berry Street M. E. Church, Monday, May 13th, at 3 p. m., by C. Luther Wells, of Chicago—Subject, "How to Keep Well and Remain Young."

These lectures have been endorsed by the medical profession and intelligent laymen in every city. Mrs. May Wright Sewell, of Indianapolis, invited 100 of the elite of the city to hear him in her parlors. The Indianapolis News of March 4th says: "There is a great wave of health culture sweeping over this city—not such as has been here before, but a different sort. The new type deals largely with the vital organs and makes one well first and muscular afterwards. No one has ever stirred this city as Professor Flynn has done."

Tickets for the lecture can be had by calling at the Lehman Book and News Co.

Paper hanging done promptly and done RIGHT, at L. O. Hull's, 90 Calhoun Street.

CALLED JUSTICE TO BENCH

JUDGE LOUTTIT DID NOT PRESIDE AT POLICE COURT.

Berry, Who Was Sent to Jail Friday, Is Released—Other News in Police Circles.

Judge Louttit has changed the hour for holding police court from 8:30 a. m. to 8 a. m. He did this, he says, to accommodate policemen, who are thus given a half hour more sleep in the morning than they had under the old rule. There was a time when policemen got all the sleep they could stand before going off duty, but that was a long time ago. Judge Louttit opened court this morning and then called Justice Huser, who was present, to the bench to try whatever cases might be presented. There was none—whereupon Judge Louttit adjourned court. Yesterday there were rumors of quo warranto, mandamus and other sorts of proceedings against Louttit for his assumption of the duties of municipal judge. It was even suggested that he be sued on his bond for sending William Berry to jail on a plea of guilty to a charge of drunkenness. Just how it was expected to reach Louttit's bondsmen is not clear. His bondsmen are liable only for his acts as judge and not for his acts as a private citizen, which the republicans claim that he is. In order to reach his bondsmen they would have to prove that he defaulted as a judge and would have to prove that he is a judge, which is exactly what they do not want to do.

Berry was ordered released yesterday afternoon. The fine and costs were remitted.

CARVED A BARTENDER.

Last night a stranger went into Singleton's saloon near the south depot and proposed to shake the bartender for the drinks. The stranger lost, got his drink and walked out. Later when Paul Weber, the bartender, closed the place and went outside he found the fellow on the sidewalk. He asked the man what he meant by running away without settling, whereupon the fellow said he guessed the barkeep was looking for trouble; with that he whipped out a long knife and commenced to slash. Weber received a long cut on the under part of the forearm and the stranger ran away. The police are looking for him, but the probabilities are that he left town on one of the night freights. Weber's cut is not serious.

Mrs. Shafer, of Lillie street, reports the loss of a black cape on Lewis street.

Richard Megson & Co., manufacturers of a patent bakers' appliance, have notified the superintendent of police that parties are going through the country selling infringements on their patents, and requesting him to notify bakers to be careful in their purchases lest they get into trouble. The notice is solely in the interest of the baking trade.

SMALLPOX AT SITKA.

Victoria, B. C., May 11.—Over 700 persons submitted to vaccination at Sitka, where there are over eighty cases of smallpox. Four deaths have been reported. There were twenty cases at Killisoo and six deaths had occurred. By the capsizing of a canoe on the Naas river on May 1 eight Indians were drowned. The trail from Atlin is impassable, Otter Lake being covered with water. Stampedes are reported from White Horse to a cave thought to contain free milling quartz owing to the fact that a wolf shot near there had particles of gold on its skin.

INSPECTING THE HARBORS.

San Francisco, May 11.—A number of eastern congressmen, most of them members of the rivers and harbors commission, will soon visit California and during their stay of three weeks will thoroughly inspect the rivers and harbors of the state. Congressman Burton, of Ohio, will head the party, which will include B. D. Govener, of West Virginia; E. F. Cheston, of Pennsylvania; R. F. Bishop, of Michigan; D. S. Alexander, of New York, and G. H. Lawrence, of Massachusetts.

KILLED ON TRANSIT LOOP.

New York, May 11.—One man was probably fatally and two others slightly hurt in an accident today at the loop of the rapid transit tunnel in City Hall park. The man fatally hurt is Thomas Lyons, a rigger. He suffered a fracture of the base of the skull.

RETURNING FROM PEKIN.

San Francisco, May 11.—Baron Von Bergen, for two years secretary of the German legation at Pekin, has arrived in this city on his way to Europe. He has been assigned to the position of secretary of the German legation at Rome and expects soon to reach his new post.

VETOES LIABILITY BILL.

Albany, N. Y., May 11.—Governor Odell has vetoed the employers' liability bill. He says the measure is not in the interest of labor and is too drastically in favor of the corporation.

VESSELS FOR NAVAL MILITIA.

Philadelphia, May 11.—The yacht Dorothea, recently purchased by the government to be used as a training ship by the naval militia of Illinois, left the League Island navy yard today for Chicago. Her route will be by way of the St. Lawrence river and the great lakes. The Dorothea is manned by a crew of fifty naval reserves from Chicago, who arrived here yesterday. Capt. C. H. Hammill, of the United States navy, is in command. He will return to League Island after having delivered the training ship to the Illinois naval reserves.

EXCULPATES GERMANY.

Washington, May 11.—The following statement is furnished for publication:

"The department of state has ground for the belief that the German government does not contemplate the acquisition of any island on the Venezuelan coast, nor of a harbor or coaling station in that vicinity."

THE IDEAL

BLACK MINORCA CHICKENS.

The Black Minorca is a well established breed of English fowls, belonging to the Spanish varieties, and wherever bred are considered a valuable breed, are hardy both as fowls and chicks, easily raised, mature early and pullets commence laying when very young. They are non-sitters, small eaters, splendid foragers and without doubt very profitable. Their adaptability to all soils and places, whether in confinement or allowed unlimited range, make them very popular, and suitable to the city fancier as well as the farmer. Their plumage is pure black, with a green or metalic lustre; their legs are nice and smooth and medium in length. The chief and striking ornament of the cock is his comb, which is very large, single, straight as an arrow and evenly serrated, has a large flowing tail, carried somewhat high. The comb of the hen lies over on one side of the face in a peculiar double fold, similar to those of the Leghorn, but much larger. Wattles are in proportion to the combs; the face is red, but the ear lobes are of a pure white, and show up very distinctly. They are very stylish, having a stately, upright carriage, close, compact body, medium low, and are of stouter and squarer build than the Spanish. Their flesh is white and delicate and of the very best quality for table use.

They are largest fowls of all non-sitting breeds and the hens lay more and larger eggs than any others known. Standard weight for cocks, 8 pounds; hens, 6½ pounds.

I have received splendid reports from parties having purchased eggs for hatching as to their fertility and you will have no reason to regret trying a setting of eggs from the above stock. Have several settings on hand now, pure and fresh, ready for immediate delivery. Satisfaction guaranteed.

For any further information write or apply to

CHARLES G. PAPE,
No. 127 North Cass Avenue,
Fort Wayne, Indiana.

THE FAMOUS GENTRY SHOW.

All Brand New This Year.

Prof. Gentry's famous dog and pony show with many new acts and features added this season of 1901 will exhibit under canvas in this city, rear Base Ball park, Tuesday, May 14. The show is decidedly the best of its kind in the world, and never fails to give the best of satisfaction. The entertainment is strictly moral and enjoys the distinction of being the only show traveling under canvas, that interferes in no way with any belief, creed or religion, and is endorsed by the clergy and school superintendents wherever it exhibits.

Admission, children, 15c.; adults, 25c.

WATERWORKS BOARD MEETS

OLD MEMBERS WILL ASSUME THEIR DUTIES.

At Meeting Last Night Nothing Was Done—Another Meeting to Be Held Tonight.

The board of waterworks trustees, consisting of William Knough, Phil J. Singleton and William Tegtmeyer, who were so unceremoniously ousted from their positions about six weeks ago, resumed business at the old stand last evening, in consequence of the flaw in the charter amendments, as detailed in last evening's Sentinel. They met at the waterworks office in the city hall to conform to the action of the board of works in calling a meeting for last night, for the purpose of taking some action on the bids opened two weeks ago for the installation of an air lift plant at the north side pumping station. There were present the three members of the board, Mr. Eggemann, City Attorney Shambaugh, representatives of the competing companies and William Stephan and G. Max Hofmann, the experts who had attended previous meetings. The board said they would act carefully and asked what was the status of the previous proceedings of the board of works during their incumbency of the offices of waterworks trustees. The city attorney said that all that was necessary was for the board of trustees to officially ratify what had been done by the board of works, who would be regarded as acting as agents for the waterworks trustees during the interim. The trustees said they were anxious to straighten things out, but they wanted to be sure of being right, so it was decided to not take any action last evening, but to adjourn until this evening, when the same parties will meet again and by that time, being more thoroughly informed, will be in a better position to act intelligently on the questions before them. Councilmen Hosey, Scheid and Zurbach will also meet with the gentlemen.

ABOUT THE CITY HALL.

This morning the mandamus proceedings against Mayor Berghoff, as comptroller of the city of Fort Wayne, were dismissed in the circuit court, and new proceedings were instituted against Joseph V. Fox, the new comptroller. The writ was made returnable next Monday morning, at 10 o'clock and is identical with the writ served upon Mr. Berghoff last week. The writ was served on Mr. Fox shortly before noon at the city hall. The answer will be the same as was contemplated in Mr. Berghoff's case and after a ruling on the demurrer the case will be carried up as speedily as possible.

The board of works late yesterday afternoon, as predicted in The Sentinel, awarded the contract for paving West Jefferson street to the Barber Asphalt company, thus ending the most bitterly contested war on a street improvement ever seen in Fort Wayne.

Building permits have been issued to C. Schoenline to erect three cottages on Runnion avenue, at a cost of $2,700; to J. H. Feichter to build a house on Hanna street at a cost of $1,300, and another on Hoaglana avenue at a cost of $2,000.

Dr. Bull's Cures all Throat and Lung Affections. COUGH SYRUP Get the genuine. Refuse substitutes. IS SURE Salvation Oil cures Rheumatism. 15 & 25 cts.

Wall Paper to PLEASE you, cheap, TOO, at L. O. Hull's, 90 Calhoun St.

OUTGROWN ITS HOME.

The Edmunds Electrical Construction Co. Compelled to Move Into Larger Quarters.

The Edmunds Electrical Construction Company, which has been located in the Schmitz block for nine years, has leased the building at No. 25 W. Berry street and in a short time will move therein. This firm has made wonderful strides in the electrical business and became handicapped for room in their old quarters, having neither room for the large stock of goods carried nor floor space for the number of skilled workmen necessary for the carrying on of its extensive business. In the new quarters these difficulties will all be overcome and the business will be carried forward on a more extensive scale than ever. Everything will be on the ground floor, thus making it the most convenient as well as the largest institution of its kind in the city. 10t6

Wall Paper to PLEASE you, cheap, TOO, at L. O. Hull's, 90 Calhoun St.

A large bill posting fence owned by the City Bill Posting company, in the rear of the Rehling drug store, Barr and Washington streets, was blown down this morning during the wind storm.

TIRED OR FEEBLE WOMEN

[Find Peruna to be an Unfailing and Prompt Remedy.]

Miss Mary Goerbing

Miss Mary Goerbing, of Medford, Wis., speaks in glowing praise of Peruna as a catarrhal tonic and nerve restorer. She says:

"I take great pleasure in acknowledging the curative powers of Peruna. As a nerve tonic, a gentle stimulator to a sluggish system, as an appetizer and restorer of lost strength and vitality of worn-out women, it is very superior.

"I find it is splendid as a preventative for catching cold, and whenever I feel used up I take a dose or two and it never fails to relieve me."

Tired Women.

Depression of the nervous system during the heat of summer months is a fertile source of blood impurities. That tired feeling, which is the natural result of the depressing effect of warm weather, quickly disappears when Peruna is taken.

Thousands are daily testifying to its priceless benefit. General lassitude, dull, heavy sensations, continued tired feelings, with irregular appetite and sometimes loss of sleep. Peruna meets every indication and proves itself to be perfectly adapted to all their varied peculiarities. Peruna invigorates the system, rejuvenates the feelings, restores the normal appetite and produces regular sleep.

Rose Tyler, vice president of the Illinois Woman's Alliance, speaks in high praise of Peruna to restore tired nerves and weak body. In a letter written to Dr. Hartman, from 910 East Sixtieth street, Chicago, Ill., she says the following:

"During the past year I gradually lost flesh and strength until I was unable to perform my work properly. I tried different remedies, and finally Peruna was suggested to me. It gave me new life and strength. I cannot speak too highly of it."

Mrs. G. Briggs, Treasurer and Conductor William Down's Corps No. 83, Woman's Relief Corps, writes the following letter to Dr. Hartman from 2119 Central avenue, Minneapolis, Minn.:

"A few months ago my health seemed to break down all at once. I had worked hard, too hard, for nearly six weeks, and nature simply refused to sustain me any longer. I lost my appetite, my sleep was fitful and I found no relief from the prescriptions of my physician. Several of the members of our Order told me of the wonderful help they had received from Peruna and advised me to try it. I sent for it and within a week after starting to use it a marked change for the better was felt; before finishing the second bottle I was completely restored."

As a tonic and nerve invigorator it has no equal. It builds up the nerves and gives strength to the circulation. No feeble woman should be without Peruna.

"Health and Beauty," a book written especially for women by Dr. Hartman, contains much invaluable advice to ailing women, sent free by addressing The Peruna Medicine Co., Columbus, O.

A Chapter on Refrigerators

"The Sanitary" Excels all Others. It Costs a Little More than Others; Good Things Usually Do.

Experience, however, that teacher who always passes on examination at 100 tells us not to forget that "The best is always the cheapest."

The "best," that is, "The Sanitary," saves ice, saves food, saves health, never gets out of order, lasts a lifetime.

BUT YOU SAY, "EVERY MERCHANT CLAIMS HIS REFRIGERATOR IS THE BEST."

That is about true. Let us settle that question for the Fort Wayne public, and this is how we do it:

Proposed Contest of Refrigerators. A Challenge to Our Competitors.

We will hire a hall. We will place on trial and exhibition one of our celebrated "SANITARY" Refrigerators; the sixteen other merchants in town who sell refrigerators shall do the same with the make they handle; an impartial committee of physicians and housekeepers shall be appointed to make the tests and report to the Fort Wayne public which is the "best." If either of the other 16 get the award we will pay all the expenses; if we get it, then the 16 can divide the expense among themselves.

16 to 1---the Heaven-Born Ratio

But we'll take our chances on the "ONE" being pure gold and up to the full standard in intrinsic merit.

Perfect refrigeration requires COLD air and DRY air. The air in several makes of refrigerators is "cold," but in none of them absolutely "dry," except in "THE SANITARY."

In "THE SANITARY" we will put matches into the ice compartment with the ice, keep them there two weeks, and they will then strike fire and light as well as those that have been kept outside.

Can you do that in any other refrigerator in the world?

In "THE SANITARY" we will place milk, butter, cheese, onions, cabbage, fruit, cooked fish, mutton and poultry, all at the same time, and they will not contaminate each other.

Can you do that with any other refrigerator in the world?

"THE SANITARY" Refrigerator can only be had in Fort Wayne of the

Foster Furniture & Carpet Co.

A MAN THAT WANTS GROUND for building lots will find that I have the choicest plots in the different sections of the city for homes that are convenient to schools, church, street car, etc., on which I will build houses to suit purchasers if desired, and SELL ON EASY TERMS. I have all kinds of real estate for sale or trade, and I can offer many bargains that mean future profit in all kinds of property.

Louis F. Curde

PIXLEY-LONG BLOCK.

...CARPETS...

For the next month we will devote our special attention to our carpet department. We never had such a complete assortment. It is great. Carpets, Rugs, Mattings, Portieres, Lace Curtains, etc.

J. Y. Shoaff & Co.,

CASH OR CREDIT, 135 CALHOUN STREET.

Dr. Humphreys

MANUAL OF DISEASES, a pocket epitome of the Homeopathic Practice of Medicine, mailed for the asking. A postal card will do.

DISEASES AND THEIR CURES.—The use of Specific No. 15 strengthens the action of the Kidneys, and the sediment in the bottle passes out of the bladder.

BRAIN FAG.—The use of Specific No. 24 restores the flagging energies of the overtaxed worker.

DYSPEPSIA.—The use of Specific No. 10 after meals permits indulgence in the pleasures of the table, without fear of indigestion.

COLD AND GRIP CURED.—The use of "77" breaks up Colds that hang on and do not yield to treatment.

DR. HUMPHREYS' SPECIFICS are put up in small vials of pleasant pellets; just fit the vest pocket. At all Druggists, 25c., or mailed on receipt of price.

Humphreys' Homeopathic Medicine Co., Cor. William & John Sts., New York.

Drink RICHELIEU Java and Mocha Coffee

The Finest on Earth.

FOR SALE BY

A. R. WALTERS & CO.

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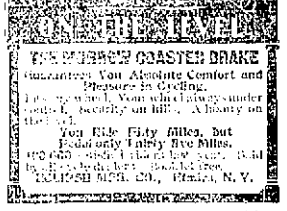
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You Ride Fifty Miles, but Pedal only Forty Five Miles.
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With me. I'll ship anywhere

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of all description at prices that you'll not complain of.

ANGORA CATS,
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GAS AND ELECTRIC FIXTURES.
No. 141 Calhoun Street.
'Phone 807.

GO OVERLAND TO TENNESSEE

DR. A. J. RAUCH AND PARTY IN THE MIAMI VALLEY.

Fort Wayne Gentlemen Tell of Their Travels in a Journey to the Southward.

Dr. A. J. Rauch and party, who are driving overland to Tennessee, write The Sentinel concerning their experiences:

"In the Miami Valley, Ohio, on the Bank of the River, May 10.—Armed with a handsaw, a fishing outfit and a sack of oats, we left Fort Wayne at 9 o'clock Tuesday morning for an overland trip to Bristol, Tenn. To say that we have not had plenty of rain, mud and water to contend with would be a mistake, but notwithstanding this, to say we have not had a good time would be a still greater mistake.

"The first day we left Decatur and eight miles of the famous old 'mud pike' behind us, staying the first night with the genial G. H. Martz, a farmer. The mud pike ended at Bryant, and since that time we have had good gravel roads all the way. We have had rain every day, and will get more before we reach Hamilton, a distance of seven miles. We will land in Cincinnati about 10 o'clock Saturday.

"Tuesday our horse quietly stepped into a hole in a bridge and caused us some delay, but with the aid of the saw and hatchet we got the animal out without injury, mended the bridge and moved on. Wednesday we left behind us Geneva, Bryant and Portland, and spent the night with a farmer ten miles north of Winchester, faring well; could not wish for anything better. Last night's stop was at New Hope, five miles west of Eaton, Ohio.

"Today we came to a bridge that we did not feel like crossing, and we drove through the river. In getting out we came in contact with a lot of driftwood that gave us some alarm, but we succeeded in landing safely. It is now 1:30 p. m. and we will pull out for Hamilton, where this will be mailed so it will reach you in time for Saturday's Sentinel.

"Respectfully,
"Rauch and Boschet."

BACK FROM PHILIPPINES.

Louis W. Jonss, of company C, Thirty-fifth infantry, returned this morning after an absence of two years in the Philippines, and is the guest of his brother-in-law, C. Hudson, of 35 Poplar street. Mr. Jones was some time ago promoted to the rank of corporal and was mustered out of Uncle Sam's service at San Francisco on May 2. He participated in a number of battles with the Filipinos, and was shot through the right lung during the battle of Cebu, on June 1 of last year, but the wound was not serious and he recovered and was able to resume his duties within a month. Mr. Jones will probably make this city his home.

A THANKSGIVING SERVICE.

The Grand United Order of Odd Fellows, composed of the colored members of that order in Fort Wayne, will hold a thanksgiving service tomorrow afternoon in the African M. E. church, commencing at 3:30 o'clock. There will be a special sermon by the pastor of the church, Rev. A. Smith, and addresses by R. Welker, of Chicago; E. J. R. Peters, of this city, and several others. A good musical program will also be provided. J. H. Green is master of ceremonies, and A. F. Dickerson is marshal of reception. The members of the branch extend a cordial invitation to their white brethren of the fraternity to attend the ceremonies.

LAST SERMON HERE.

Rev. J. R. Quinlan will officiate for the last time at the Cathedral tomorrow morning, and at the close of his sermon will read a financial report of the condition of the parish. Father Quinlan will resume his old charge at Huntington next week, and his successor at the Cathedral, Rev. P. F. Reche, will arrive from Lafayette on Thursday to take charge.

A MAGNIFICENT VICTORY.

(Michigan City Dispatch.)

The democrats of Fort Wayne won a magnificent victory at the municipal election Tuesday and in unmistakable language condemned the attempt of the recent legislature to wrest local control of affairs from its citizens. The democratic ticket was elected by the largest majority in many years.

BUILDING FOUR BIG VESSELS.

Philadelphia, Pa., May 11.—The New York Ship Building company, at its new yard near Gloucester, N. J., has begun work on four steel passenger and freight steamships for the Atlantic Transportation company. A large amount of steel has been ordered from Pittsburg for the yard in order that there may be no delay in pushing work on the vessels as speedily as possible. Two of the boats are to be 600 feet long and the others 500 feet, and they are to trade from Philadelphia, New York and Baltimore to London. The steamships are not intended to be flyers, but will run at a moderate speed. They will have a carrying capacity of 6,000 tons of cargo and will be ready for delivery in 1902.

REMARKABLE

HAS BEEN THE SUCCESS OF H. PFEIFFER & SON.

A STORE THAT HAS BEEN ON THE HIGH TIDE OF POPULAR FAVOR FROM THE START.

Among the hardware stores of this city there is none that stands higher in the estimation of the purchasing public than that of H. Pfeiffer & Son, No. 9 East Columbia street.

The business career of Mr. H. Pfeiffer in this city has been one of continued progress as well as a matter of great interest to his legion of friends and well wishers. Mr. Pfeiffer entered the hardware business by accepting a position with the firm of Morgan & Beach, and acted in the capacity of a salesman in the retail department of that house for a number of years, and by his straight business methods won the highest regards of his employers as well as making hosts of warm personal friends for himself from among the customers with whom he came in daily contact. Seeing an opportunity to better himself in the business world, he formed a partnership with Mr. C. C. Schlatter, under the firm name of Pfeiffer & Schlatter, and engaged in business at the corner of Columbia and Clinton streets, which business was conducted with marked success until the latter part of 1899, when Mr. Pfeiffer disposed of his interest in the firm and purchased the J. C. Peters wholesale and retail hardware store at No. 9 East Columbia street, near Calhoun. After remodeling the store and placing in it an entirely new stock in both the wholesale and retail departments, it was opened for business under the firm name of H. Pfeiffer & Son. From the day of opening this store has been doing a business that is simply remarkable for volume. Of the junior member of the firm, Mr. H. G. Pfeiffer, the highest words of commendation that can be given is that he aims to carry out those high business principles that his father laid down for himself in early life—courtesy to all, honesty and square dealing.

The wholesale department is represented on the road by Daniel Krapf and John Meinhart. These knights of the grip cover the territory of Ohio, Indiana and Michigan with marked success. The other employes of the wholesale department are:

P. K. Jurgensen, shipping and stock clerk.

A. J. Pfeiffer, son of the proprietor.

George Heine.

In the retail department the following well known gentlemen are employed:

Otto H. Bosselmann, cashier and stenographer.

D. H. Thiele, clerk.

William McClelland, clerk.

Fred Reiter, clerk.

John Nelson, clerk.

A. Girardot, clerk.

Included in the immense stock carried by this firm will be found the following standard lines of goods:

Lowe Bros.' paints, Berry Bros.' varnishes, the world famous Yale & Towne hardware, Rogers' 1847 silverware, knives and forks; pocket knives and scissors, the best makes of washing machines and clothes wringers, lawn mowers, garden tools of all kinds, screen doors and windows, doors, sash and blinds, rubber and leather belting, mill supplies, a full line of thoroughly reliable mechanics' tools of al kinds, Bryan and Imp. Gibbs plows, and, in fact, everything that is found in a thoroughly modern hardware store. This store is in a splendid location for trade, being but several doors east of Calhoun, on Columbia street, and easily accessible for both city and country trade.

Wall Paper to PLEASE you, cheap, TOO, at L. O. Hull's, 90 Calhoun St.

Kibiger's Ice Cream is made of separated cream; give them a trial and be convinced. Patronize home industry and keep the money at home They furnish a lot for socials free of charge. Home 'phone 1586. 119 and 121 Montgomery St. m4Stf

For Wall Paper to PLEASE you, all grades, see the BIG line at L. O. Hull's, 90 Calhoun Street.

Lawn Mowers sharpened and repaired. Phone 147 South. 7eod4t

Paper hanging done promptly and done RIGHT, at L. O. Hull's, 90 Calhoun Street.

BUCKEYES CLASH

OHIO PARTIES AT WAR OVER PRECEDENCE.

NASH'S FRIENDS INDIGNANT

DECLARE HE HAS NOT BEEN TREATED COURTEOUSLY.

QUIT CONGRESSIONAL PARTY

EACH GOES ON ITS OWN TRAIN TO SAN FRANCISCO.

Del Monte, Cal., May 11.—Ohio congressmen and Governor Nash's party en route to San Francisco for the launching of the battleship Ohio have clashed over a question of precedence.

Californians have been cordial in their reception of the Ohio party, but, naturally, President McKinley has received the most attention and Governor Nash and his party, who are traveling on a separate train, have been a little in the back-ground.

The special bearing Governor Nash and other Ohio people arrived here before daybreak and joined the presidential party. The chagrin that the gubernatorial party expresses over its alleged mistreatment at Los Angeles became more intense during the trip of the last twenty-four hours and broke out into open revolt at conferences in the Hotel Del Monte.

Special cars bearing the Ohio congressmen were attached to the Ohio special at Los Angeles. This seemed to add to the ill-feeling of the governor's party, who complained that they had been an annexed section to the presidential party, and now were given third place. The congressmen seemed equally dissatisfied with the new arrangement, and, finally, it was decided that the congressmen should travel hereafter as they had done before reaching Los Angeles. The cars of the congressmen accordingly were taken out of the Ohio special here and left for San Francisco at noon, while Governor Nash and party left at 2 p. m. for San Francisco.

As the two trains have different routes on returning from San Francisco there will be no more trouble with the railway schedules and receptions along the way, but the Ohio people insist that Governor Nash shall not be ignored hereafter, as they insist he has been during the past three days.

PRESIDENT TO REST SUNDAY.

Del Monte, Cal., May 11.—President McKinley and his party arrived at Del Monte this morning and will remain over Sunday. There is no fixed program, except the visit to the Grand Army encampment at Pacific grove and a drive along the ocean front this afternoon. Two days of rest will prepare the president and his party for the ordeal they will have to undergo at San Francisco next week. Governor Nash and his party and the Ohio congressional delegation also reached Del Monte this morning. They left for San Francisco this afternoon.

MRS. CARNEGIE AT HOME.

Mrs. Andrew Carnegie is comparatively little known in New York outside of her circle of personal friends. Her tastes are simple, and do not incline to the brilliant social life which it would be easy for her to lead. Those who know her say that she is a most agreeable hostess, frank, affable, and cordially hospitable in her welcome to the beautiful homes of which she is mistress. She shrinks, however, from publicity, and is glad to slip behind the protection of her husband's prominent and strong personality. She is in sympathy with Mr. Carnegie's munificence and schemes for public benefaction.—Harper's Bazar.

MIXED IDENTITIES.

Proud Father—I bought a pup for my baby to play with and now I regret it.

Quizzer—Why?

Proud Father—Well, after they romp in the yard for an hour or two we have to wash both to tell which is the baby.—Ohio State Journal.

LITTLE HOUSEKEEPERS.

A school of domestic economy at Bethnal Green, London, carries off the palm for enthusiasm among its pupils. The school is built and finished in imitation of an English workingman's cottage, and the poor little girls of the district are taken in and trained to be capable wives for workingmen. The school has been a great success and is always crowded to its full capacity, but either the ordinary routine work must be deadly dreary or the pupils' zeal must be monumental, for the records show that scrubbing and stone cleaning are dealt out as rewards to deserving little women. When a pupil has been extraordinarily good she is allowed to scrub a floor or blacken a stove for a treat. After all, the theory may be sound. Both kinds of work are delightfully messy, and messiness undoubtedly appeals to the youthful mind.

THOMAS AND NANCY LINCOLN.

"Fit us for humblest service," prayed
This kindly, reverent man,
Content to hold a lowly place
In God's eternal plan;
Content, by prairie, wood and stream
The common lot to share,
Or help a neighbor in his need
Some grievous weight to bear—
Then trustfully resigned the life
That had fulfilled his prayer.

And she in Indiana's grave
This many a year who lies—
Mother and wife whose yearning soul
Looked sadly from her eyes—
Who, dying, called her children close
As the last shadow fell,
And bade them ever worship God
And love each other well—
Then to her forest grave was borne,
The wind her funeral knell!

So drear—so lone—who could have dreamed
The boy her bed beside,
Forth from that cabin door would walk
Among earth's glorified!
But, lo! his name from sea to sea
Gives patriotism wings;
Upon his brow a crown is set
Grander than any king's;
And to those fameless graves his fame
Tender remembrance brings.

Ah! still the humble God doth choose
The mighty to confound;
Still them that fear and follow him
His angel campeth round;
And while by Indiana's woods
Ohio, murmuring, flows,
And Illinois' green levels shine
In sunset's parting glows—
While Lincoln's name is dear, our hearts
Will hallow their repose.
—Edna Dean Proctor in the Independent.

FANCY SHOOTING.

In the hysterical days that followed that dismal series of defeats a year ago some extraordinary proposals made their appearance in the press of this country, says the Fortnightly Review. One distinguished member of the house of lords, writing to the Morning Post, seriously contended that our soldiers should be trained to "shoot at one mile and a half or more." Two thousand six hundred and forty yards—or more! One wonders what conception the writer of this letter could have had of what the human eye can see at that distance. He was probably unaware of the fact that, to have to point the barrel at a spot in midair 1,240 feet or so over his would-be victim. Another proposal born in those perturbed days was to use the rifle as a miniature mortar, delivering "withering volleys at high angles of elevation." Another invoked the assistance of the Times to bring it about that recruits learn to fire from the hip, for the reason that "it relieves him from the terrible apprehension he has of the kick of the rifle which makes him sore all over." The writer of this remarkable letter had evidently never shot with a modern service rifle, or he would have known that there is absolutely no kick to dread in the Lee-Metford, Mauser or Mannlicher.

AFRICA TO PLANT COTTON.

In order to encourage and stimulate the cotton industry a London firm is making arrangements with its New Orleans house to send an expedition of experts to West Africa, in order to teach the natives how to plant and grow cotton, says a London newspaper. The idea is to send two experts from the southern states to each of the principal West African colonies, viz., Lagos, Sierra Leone, Bathurst and Cape Coast Castle, and it is anticipated that this will be the means of creating a new and important industry in that part of the world.

STRIKES THE SOURCE.

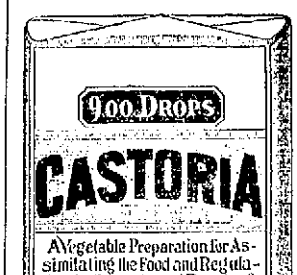
A Pile Cure That Goes to the Root of the Disease.

There are lots of lotions, oils and salves that will, through their soothing influence, relieve temporarily the pain incident to piles. But is that all the sufferer requires? Isn't it a horrible thought to realize that the ease is only temporary and the disease goes on under the surface without a moment's interruption? Wouldn't it be wiser to select a remedy that seeks the source and regulates those deep-seated disorders which induces the disease? Pyramid Pile Cure not only relieves the pain at once, but effects a permanent cure of the worst form of piles.

You don't have to go through a tedious course of dieting while using it either. It strikes through those delicate membranes and tissues and sets the blood in healthful circulation, reducing at once the painful inflammation and congested tumors.

This remedy is not a haphazard combination of drugs but is a remedy invented by specialists who have treated piles and blood disorders successfully for years. Manufactured by the Pyramid Drug Co., at Marshall, Mich. Almost any first-class druggist has it on sale.

Don't treat this disease with every lotion and salve that comes along. Remember the parts affected are among the most delicate in the human body. This remedy is absolutely safe and no one need fear to apply it freely on the most inflamed parts. The speed with which it allays the pain is an agreeable surprise to the sufferer.


900 DROPS
CASTORIA
A Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of
INFANTS & CHILDREN
Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral.
NOT NARCOTIC.
Recipe of Old Dr SAMUEL PITCHER
A perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and LOSS OF SLEEP.
Fac Simile Signature of
NEW YORK.
At 6 months old
35 DOSES 35 CENTS

EXACT COPY OF WRAPPER.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

In Use For Over Thirty Years

CASTORIA

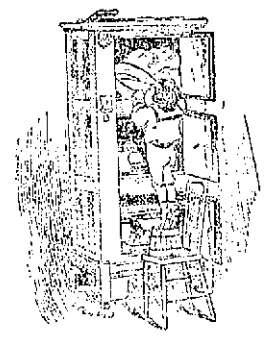
THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

J OHN RABUS,
TAILOR
16 WEST BERRY STREET

PRESENTS compliments and invites you to examine new effects in

WOOLENS

Scotch Suitings, Confined Novelties.



The Leonard Cleanable REFRIGERATOR —FOR— $2.00.

Any size Refrigerator in our two big stores for Two Dollars down and the balance 50 cents per week until paid. Don't miss this opportunity, as this is a SPECIAL OFFER for this month only.

DON'T Make a Mistake

The Best Refrigerator In the World

for $2.00 down and the rest in small payments of 50c per week.

The Celebrated Heywood Bros.,

Baby Carriages and Go-Carts

On the same terms.

Indiana Furniture Co.,

106 CALHOUN ST.,
21 & 23 E. MAIN ST.

Subscribe for The Sentinel.

..THEME..

THE.... TAILOR.

Fine Suits and Trousers

At Popular Prices.

Suits to order at $18 to $40

Trousers at $5 to $10

Call and examine our stock. No trouble to show goods.

39 E. Columbia St.

J. C. Peltier,

Undertaker and Embalmer,

NO. 17 W. WAYNE ST.

YOUNG WOMEN

Take Your Meals at the Y. W. C. A.,

51 West Berry Street.

Strangers in the city referred to good boarding places. Meals served on the European plan at reasonable rates. Dinner, 11:30 to 1:30. Supper, 5:30 to 6:40.

A blaze from a gasoline torch has been mentioned as a possible exterminator of park weeds.

What Doctors Say.

Unsolicited Endorsement of a great physician has been given

Smith's Green Mountain Renovator.

The merit of SMITH'S GREEN MOUNTAIN RENOVATOR was searchingly investigated by physicians connected with the Journal of Health, New York City, in which the following article appeared, and so indisputably was its merit proved that this well known publication does not hesitate to endorse this great BODY BUILDER. We will quote from Dr. S. J. Allen's article. He says:—

"The best way for a layman to insure his own protection in using proprietary medicines, is to depend upon the advertisements found in Hygienic Journals. Place faith only in such preparations as Smith's Green Mountain Renovator, as a sure cure for rheumatism, dyspepsia, kidney and liver troubles, bladder and urinary affections, and all diseases arising from an impure or impoverished condition of the blood. The commendation here bestowed on this tried and true specific is given gratuitously and on account of the satisfactory showing when under an investigation.

DR. S. J. ALLEN,
New York City.

We have the Sole Agency for this medicine here and guarantee every bottle we sell.

RANKE & NUSSBAUM.
SOLE AGENTS,
88 Calhoun St., Fort Wayne, Ind.

NOTICE.

To all who are suffering with headache, kidney or bladder trouble. We recommend and sell Dr. Iman's kidney cure, a pure and reliable vegetable compound. It is pleasant to take, quick to act and the most surest to cure.

FELLENS & POLSTER.

Attention, Bargain Lovers!

I have made money for others, why not for you? Call and see me about the following property, which I offer for sale:

An eight-room house on Montgomery St. for the sum of..$2,200
A seven-room house and full lot on Lillie St. for..... 1,500
300 East Wayne St., 30x150, cottage, water, gas, brick pavement, clear 1,500
Eight-room house and barn, lot 60x150 ft., St. Mary's Ave. 950

Several snaps in south side, vacant and modern improved.

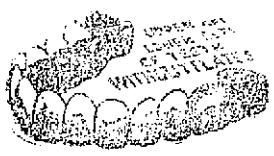
Five and one-half acres with small house edge of city for $1,450, and lots of other bargains. Carriage always ready.

Two houses and lot 75x150 feet, one square off High street, for $1,650.

Val. C. Rocholl,

28 Court Street. Phone 40 Main.

BEST SET OF TEETH



$12.00 plates for $10.00.
$10.00 plates for $8.00.

SPECIAL OFFER FOR 30 DAYS,
FROM APRIL 1st.

We use the best materials—give the finest workmanship. Fit guaranteed or no pay.

Have you teeth extracted and get yourself a plate while the offer lasts.

No charge for painless extracting when teeth are ordered.

ALSO
22K. GOLD CROWN, $5.00.

Arcade Dental Parlors,
BURKET & BAKER, Mgrs.
Tel. 627 M.

YOU ARE INVITED

To inspect my line of

New Spring Suitings.

Perfect fit guaranteed or money refunded.

Andrew Foster,

THE TAILOR,
15 W. Wayne Street.

Subscribe for The Sentinel.

NEWS OF THE DIAMOND

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Indianapolis	11	1	.917
Grand Rapids	9	5	.643
Dayton	7	6	.538
Marion	7	6	.538
Louisville	6	7	.462
Toledo	6	7	.462
Fort Wayne	5	8	.385
Columbus	1	12	.077

There was considerable dissatisfaction expressed yesterday afternoon at the ball park when Umpire Mullane announced that, owing to the wet condition of the grounds, there would be no game, but that a double header would be played on Sunday. The disappointment was most keenly felt among those who laid off from work half a day to see a game and were disappointed. While the management probably knows its business, that does not prevent patrons of the game from having decided opinions of their own and they have them and tell them, too. If the grounds are in better shape today than they were yesterday there will be a game this afternoon. Ehret or Daniels will pitch for Fort Wayne.

OTHER ASSOCIATION GAMES

GRAND RAPIDS, 4: COLUMBUS, 3.

Grand Rapids, Mich., May 11.—Grand Rapids had a close call yesterday, but two errors and timely hits allowed them to tie in the ninth and win from Columbus in the eleventh. Score:

G. Rapids... 0 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 1 0 1—4
Columbus ... 0 0 0 0 0 1 2 0 0 0 0—3

Hits—Grand Rapids, 9; Columbus, 6. Errors—Grand Rapids, 2; Columbus, 2. Batteries—Irwin and Herbert; Williams and Zimram.

INDIANAPOLIS, 2: MARION, 0.

Indianapolis, Ind., May 11.—Indianapolis won from Marion yesterday in the mud. Barnes pitched the best ball and had the best support. Score:

Indianapolis 1 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 *—2
Marion .... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0

Hits—Indianapolis, 6; Marion, 5. Errors—Indianapolis, 2; Marion, 7. Batteries—Barnes and Heydon; Vasbinder and Shaw. Umpire—McLaughlin. Attendance—500.

TOLEDO, 5: DAYTON, 4.

Toledo, Ohio, May 11.—Turner's long drive over the right field fence won the game for Toledo yesterday in the thirteenth inning. Score:

Toledo .. 0 1 0 0 3 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1—5
Dayton .. 0 0 0 3 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0—4

Hits—Toledo, 9; Dayton, 7. Errors—Toledo, 5; Dayton, 3. Batteries—Pardee and Graffius; Wheeler and Smink.

GAMES TODAY.

Columbus at Grand Rapids.
Dayton at Toledo.
Louisville at Fort Wayne.
Indianapolis at Marion.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Pittsburg	10	5	.667
Cincinnati	9	6	.600
Boston	7	5	.583
New York	6	5	.545
Brooklyn	7	7	.500
St. Louis	7	9	.435
Philadelphia	6	9	.400
Chicago	6	12	.333

GAMES YESTERDAY.

Chicago, 4; St. Louis, 1.
Pittsburg, 3; Cincinnati, 0.
Boston-Philadelphia, rain.
New York-Brooklyn, rain.

GAMES TODAY.

St. Louis at Chicago.
Philadelphia at Boston.
New York at Brooklyn.
Cincinnati at Pittsburg.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Chicago	11	4	.733
Detroit	11	4	.733
Baltimore	7	4	.636
Boston	7	5	.583
Washington	5	6	.455
Philadelphia	4	8	.333
Cleveland	4	11	.267
Milwaukee	4	11	.267

GAMES YESTERDAY.

Cleveland, 4; Chicago, 5.
Milwaukee, 6; Detroit, 7.
Baltimore-Washington, rain.
Boston-Philadelphia, rain.

GAMES TODAY.

Chicago at Detroit.
Cleveland at Milwaukee.
Washington at Boston.
Philadelphia at Baltimore.

NOTES OF THE GAME.

The Columbus pitching staff is somewhat out of condition and the Columbus cranks want Gardner to go in and take his turn. Gardner has been warming the bench so far, but says he will get in the game as soon as his team makes a decent showing.

Walter Wilmot is after H. J. Wefers, the college sprinter, who was released by St. Louis without a trial.

In tomorrow's double-header Ehret will probably pitch the first game and Fricken the second.

Marion is playing at Indianapolis this week but tomorrow both clubs will go over to Marion to play the Sunday game.

McKenna, the new pitcher signed by Fort Wayne last Tuesday, has not yet reported, although he got $50 advance money when he signed.

The Shamrocks will leave over the Lake Erie at 6:30 tomorrow morning for Celina, Ohio, where in the afternoon the opening game of the season will be played.

Pitcher Skopec, of last year's Wheeling team, who was "discovered" by Comisky this spring, is making a great record with the Chicago American league club.

On June 30 the St. Joe Athletic club will run an excursion to St. Joe, Mich. The train will pass through South Bend and a game between the Shamrocks and the Greens will be arranged. As there is no league game here a large number of fans will no doubt take in the game.

Of the Indiana college teams none are making a better showing than the Wabash college team, of Wabash university, Crawfordsville. David McNaught, a well-known local athlete, is an outfielder on the Wabash college team, and he has been making a record in his position and at bat. McNaught is a member of the track team also, and has enviable record as an all around athlete.

In an interview in an Indianapolis paper, Manager Gardner, of Columbus, stated that he was ashamed of the team he took to the capital city and was glad the attendance was small. The admission was extremely injudicious and is not calculated to improve matters any. Players do not relish being talked of in that manner by their manager, and they have several ways of retaliating. It may even explain why Columbus has lost every game they have played except one.

It is reported that Eddie Poole and "Jiggs" Donahue are to be released by Pittsburg, but the rumor is not confirmed. Both were Inter-States last season. The Columbus papers say that Gardner has the inside track with Pittsburg and if the players are released they will be secured by Columbus. The Columbus management is willing to pay them a big salary and will endeavor to land both men. A shake-up on the Columbus team is a certainty in the near future.

LOCAL LINES.

Judge E. D. Hartman, of Auburn, is in the city on business this afternoon.

Harry Michael, an old Fort Wayne boy, but a resident of Chicago for the last thirteen years, is in the city, having been called here by the illness of his father, who lives with his daughter on Victoria avenue.

A pocketbook containing a small sum of money and a small package of dress goods were found on the streets this morning. The articles, which were found in different places, are at the police station awaiting an owner.

The Columbia City Commercial relates that Dr. Gutcher, proprietor of the Larwill sanitarium, a few days ago lost $220, which was taken from his pocketbook in some mysterious manner. He reported the matter to the sheriff of Whitley county, who in turn sent for Detective Streitling, of this city. Mr. Streitling, after being on the ground about fourteen hours, returned the money to the doctor. The whole affair was then hushed up, as the officers say it was strictly a family affair.

EPWORTH LEAGUE OFFICERS.

At the regular business meeting of the Epworth League of Simpson M. E. church last evening the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President—Alta Hines.
First Vice President—Mrs. Bertha Fry.
Second Vice President—Mrs. Sadie Seigler.
Third Vice President—Walter A. Bowden.
Fourth Vice President Mabel Greenick.
Secretary—Dottie Evans.
Assistant Secretary—Nellie Clippinger.
Treasurer—Frank Hickman.

ALL THE LATEST

Novelties in wedding and graduating bouquets and baskets.

Decorations for receptions and weddings.

MISS FLICK,
33 West Berry Street.

See ad. for free lecture on 4th page of this issue.

From time immemorial Lowestoft, England, has rung the curfew at 8 o'clock at night, and turned off the street gas lamps at midnight. The latter fact has become so well known among thieves that it has facilitated burglaries.

THE MARKETS.

Chicago, May 11.—Wheat was rather dull today and for a time ruled easier on lower cables and the bearishness of the government report. July opened 1½c to 1¾c lower at 71c to 70⅝c, under liberal selling by scattered longs, rallied to 71⅛c, and reacted to 70⅜c. Local receipts were 104 cars, 1 of contract grade, while Minneapolis and Duluth reported 179 cars against 201 last week and 423 a year ago.

The market ruled dull and easy to the end, July closing ⅝c lower at 70½@70¾c.

Ideal weather, fair receipts and a sharp drop in the Liverpool market forced weakness in corn. July opened ⅛@⅜c to ¼@⅝c down at 44⅞c to 44⅝c and gradually sagged to 44⅛@44¼c. May opened 1c lower at 50½c and rallied to 51c. Receipts were 257 cars, 67 of contract grade.

The close was weak, July 1¼c lower at 43⅝@43¾, May unchanged at 51¼c.

Oats were steady. July opened unchanged to ⅛c lower at 27⅜@ to 37¼c, touched 27½c in sympathy with wheat and corn and rallied to 27¾c on general buying. Receipts were 191 cars.

Provisions were quiet but steady on light hogs receipts and a fair cash demand. July pork opened 2½@5c higher at $14.80@14.82½, touched $14.85, and then reacted to $14.77½; July lard opened unchanged at $7.92½, and July ribs 2½c down at $7.85, selling later to $7.87½.

THE CLOSE.

Prices at the close were as follows:

Wheat—May, 70½@70⅝c; June, 70½@70⅝c; July, 70⅝@70¾c.

Corn—May, 51¼c; July, 43⅝@43¾c.

Oats—May, 27⅜c; July, 27½c.

Pork—May, $14.45; July, $14.60; Sept., $14.30.

Lard—May, $7.87½; July, $7.65; Sept., $7.87½.

Ribs—May, $8.10; July, $7.82½; Sept., $7.80.

Flax—Cash N. W., $1.06½; No. 1, $1.68½; May, $1.68½; Sept., $1.35; Oct., $1.30.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

Chicago, May 11.—Cattle—Receipts, 100; market nominally steady. Good to prime steers, $5 00@5.90; poor to medium, $3.90@4.90; stockers and feeders, $3.15@5.10; cows, $2.75@4.60; heifers, $2.75@4.75; canners, $2.10@2.75; bulls, $2.75@4.40; calves, $3.25@4.75; Texas fed steers, $4.25@5.40, Texas bulls, $2.75@3.75.

Hogs—Receipts today, 12,000, Monday, 30,000; left over, 3,700. Market shade higher; top, $5 80. Mixed and butchers, $5.50@5.77½, good to choice heavy, $5.65@5.80; rough heavy, $5.50@5.60; light, $5.45@5.75; bulk of sales, $5.65@5.75.

NEW YORK PRODUCE.

New York, May 11.—Butter—Receipts, 2,206 pkgs; market firm; creamery, 15@19c; factory, 11@13c.

Cheese—Receipts, 2,311 pkgs; market irregular; fancy large colored, 10¾c; fancy large white, 10¼@10½c; fancy small colored, 11¼c; fancy small white, 11¼c.

Eggs—Receipts, 7,148 pkgs; market steady; western, regular packed, 12½@13½c; storage, western, 13¾@14c; southern, 11@12c.

Sugar—Raw, firm; fair refining, 3¾c; centrifugal, 96 test, 4 9-32c; molasses sugar, 3½c; refined, quiet; crushed, 86.05; powdered, $5.65; granulated, $5.55.

Coffee—Market dull; No. 7 Rio, 6½c.

THE MONEY MARKET.

New York, May 11.—Sterling exchange nominal with actual business in bankers' bills at $4.87⅝@4.87¾ for demand and at $4.84@4.84¼ for 60 days; posted rates, $4.85@4.85½ and $4.88½; commercial bills, $4.83½@4.83¾; bar silver, 59½c; Mexican dollars, 48½c.

WEEKLY BANK STATEMENT.

New York, May 11.—The statement of the associated banks for the week ending today shows:

Loans, $897,716,900; increase, $7,266,500.

Deposits, $977,490,900; increase, $4,379,300.

Circulation, $31,081,100; decrease, $51,800.

Legal tenders, $72,730,500; increase, $764,200.

Specie, $179,760,700; decrease, $2,542,000.

Reserves, $252,500,200; decrease, $1,757,800.

Reserves required, $244,372,725; increase, $1,004,825.

Surplus, $8,127,475; decrease, $2,852,625.

IN JUSTICES' COURTS.

Justice Bullerman last evening fined August Tille, William Peltzer and Charles Rippe, three west end boys, $12.50 each, for annoying, provoking and insulting Blanche Christman and Annie Hammerly.

Mrs. Georgia Bowers, a boarding mistress, is rounding up some of her star boarders. Yesterday she lassoed one delinquent for $19 and this morning Deputy Sheriff Huegenard returned from Whitley county, where he arrested Edward S. Curliss, who skipped out last February owing her $52.50. Mr. Curliss will have his hearing before Justice Bullerman.

The evidence showed that Curliss had left his boarding house at night and returned later and took his clothing away surreptitiously. He was accordingly fined $5 and costs and in default of payment was committed to jail.

ABOUT THE COURT HOUSE.

Lisette Bloemker has commenced action against Nellie Bloemker et al. for partition, etc.

Arcelia Williams sues Minnie Pens et al. to quiet title, establish mechanics' lein and partition.

The circuit court was not in session this afternoon.

The superior court last evening adjourned until next Friday.

The county commissioners last evening appointed Jacob Popp, Jacob Eelot and John Hossler viewers for the Carnahan joint ditch between Allen and DeKalb counties. The original petition was dismissed because a majority of the viewers had not signed the report.

TUG FIREMEN STRIKE.

Toledo, Ohio, May 11.—The tug firemen of this port, numbering about sixty, are on a strike as a result of a refusal of the owners of vessel-towing tugs to pay the scale. The firemen say that the wages offered by the local owners are about 40 per cent. less than those paid in other ports. Vessel movements in this port are at a standstill as a result of the strike.

HOW JAPAN WAS MODERNIZED.

The men who have made Japan—Marquis Ito, Count Okuma, Count Itagaki and others now dead—were keen-sighted enough to see that to preserve the independence and dignity of their country it was necessary to fight the foreigner with his own weapons. They were all men belonging to the hereditary gentry of Japan, but, as it were, to the democracy of gentility. None of them belonged to high families, and in the old order of things their splendid abilities would not have raised them from obscurity. Their personal ambitions, therefore, coincided exactly with the policy they saw was necessary for their country's welfare.

Having obtained the power they set to work with minds enlightened by foreign travel and totally emancipated from old-fashioned ideas. Almost at a blow, as preparation for the grand scheme of modernization, they destroyed the old feudal system and created a new order of society. But this tremendous revolution brought with it consequences which have had a vast effect on the country's policy. It is not difficult in a more or less absolute country to sweep away an institution by a stroke of the pen, but it is impossible to do so without a vast social disturbance.

A great military class—the armed retainers of the old nobility, manbred only to fighting, disdaining labor, and, above all, trade—were practically cast adrift without means of livelihood. It was at one time no uncommon thing to find a messenger "boy" or a jinriksha coolie whose ancestors had been soldiers for a hundred generations, and who considered himself vastly higher, even in his poverty, than the millionaire merchant whom he served.

This class was a great danger and embarrassment to the reformed government. Some provision had to be made for them, and revolutionary outbreaks here and there showed it would have to be on a large scale. A big police force—unnecessarily large to a foreign eye—was formed. The pay was miserable, but the work was such as a gentleman could do. The army was progressively increased, chiefly, perhaps, in the idea that the safety of the country demanded it, but largely to dispose of the masses of discontented ex-warriors. The expansion of the navy further helped to absorb these men.—London Daily Mail.

QUEER IDEA OF CHIVALRY.

In India, where women have always been drudges, the deference paid by Englishmen to ladies is always a matter of curious interest. An educated Mahommedan gentleman was talking to an old resident of the Punjab, who has written on the subject. Said the Mahommedan: "Now that the queen is dead, will you Englishmen take off your hats to ladies?" When told certainly this would be done and asked why he made the inquiry, he said: "We thought you used to take off your hats to ladies because a lady was the ruler of the country."

Up to January 1, 1900, New Jersey assisted in the building of 440 miles of roads, at a cost of about $2,200,000, or about $5,000 per mile. Of this amount the state paid $716,000, the counties and individuals paying the remainder.

A Girl's Back.

A girl's back is the mainspring, as it were, of her health.

Nothing will so quickly take away the glow of health from her cheeks, the springiness from her step as a constantly aching back.

The many pains and aches of the back are but symtomatic indications of sick kidneys.

Backache is the kidneys' cry for help. Neglect the cry and many serious complications follow. Urinary troubles, Diabetes, Bright's disease.

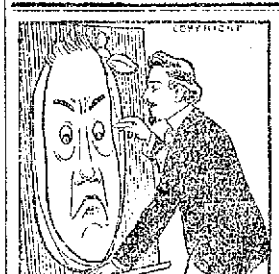
Doan's Kidney Pills

Will relieve the backache promptly because they act on the kidneys. They are made for kidneys only, and cure every kidney ill.

FORT WAYNE PROOF.

Miss Harriet Walters, of 104 East Wayne street, says: "I suffered greatly from pains across the small of my back and from dizziness, but as soon as I began taking Doan's Kidney Pills, sold at Meyer Bros. & Co.'s drug store, I felt better. I only took one box, but I can truthfully say that I was in better health when I finished it than I had been before in a long time, and my kidneys ceased troubling me."

All druggists, 50 cents box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.



Making a Long Face

won't help the matter if you have tooth trouble. 'Tisn't necessary either if you give us your confidence and opportunity to examine your teeth—opperate them if necessary. Expert opinion is to be had here free; treatment at very moderate charges.

Don't forget that we have been established in Fort Wayne over eight years and do nothing but high-class work and guarantee it.

Thompson Dental Parlors,
32 E. Wayne St., Corner Clinton.

It Made His Hair Curl

when he saw the prices that we were selling our superior building lumber and shingles at after purchasing elsewhere. We will not allow anyone to beat us on prices, quality considered, nor allow anyone to beat us on quality. We keep the best and it is well-seasoned, kiln dried and choice in every particular.

The Diether Lumber Co.,
44 E. SUPERIOR ST.

GOLDEN THE HATTER

Has the choicest of everything. Fine Domestic and Imported Hosiery, Fancy Handkerchiefs, Suspenders, every style of Necktie and the largest line of Soft Shirts at 50c to $3.00 each.

Remember our $2.50 Soft and Stiff Hat equals any $3.00 hat sold in the city.

GOLDEN THE HATTER

CORNER CALHOUN AND BERRY STREET.

Carriages! Buggies!

All the different styles and makes, including the famous ATWOOD. None better made. In prices we are the lowest in the city. All vehicles thoroughly guaranteed. See us before buying.

Houser & Ohneck, 13-15 Pearl Street.

The largest exclusive furniture store in Indiana.

Go-Carts of Real Worth.

Go-Carts in such variety and at such low prices that you can't help but be more than satisfied. Prices range from $6.00 up to $25.00, and we guarantee the quality, durability and style just as we do everything else in this quality store.

The Pape Furniture Co.

THE QUALITY STORE.

WOMAN'S DANGER PERIODS

Zoa Phora Revives and Regulates Menses, Prepares for Motherhood and is Indispensible in Change of Life.

Free Trial Bottle of Zoa Phora the Best Tonic for Pale, Sick Women, Sent to Any Name or Address.

In the three danger periods in woman's life the young girls period, motherhood and change of life Zoa Phora is the only remedy that has always cured—never failed. In the attendant misery of suppressed menses, in leucorrhea, flooding, laceration, or the grave danger to a delicate woman in motherhood or change of life, Zoa Phora, relieves pain and distress almost instantly, builds up and strengthens rapidly and surely every time. Jennie M. Cooley, of East Long Meadow, Mass., writes.—"I can truthfully add my testimony in regard to the use of Zoa Phora. At change of life I was troubled with a complication of female complaints and dreading. After taking Zoa Phora I was permanently cured and can cheerfully recommend this wonderful remedy to all sufferers from female weakness and its attendant evils."

Jennie M. Cooley, East Long Meadow, Mass.

Mrs. M. Halloch, Corner Pine and Second Streets, Michigan City, Ind., writes of her experience with this wonderful woman's friend—Zoa Phora:—"During the past few years I have had the good fortune to witness a large number of remarkable cures by Zoa Phora. I know ladies who have taken the remedy during the change of life with the most pleasing results. Others whom I personally know have used Zoa Phora both before and after confinement, and the effect has always been most gratifying. I also know a number of young girls who have been spared a great deal of suffering and dangerous illness at monthly periods by the use of this medicine. I have used Zoa Phora myself with great benefit, when I have been all run down from nervousness and overwork, and would not be without it. You certainly have an excellent remedy, and I feel that it cannot be praised too highly."

Get a dollar bottle of Zoa Phora at the nearest drug store, or the Zoa Phora Co., Kalamazoo, Mich., will send it to you prepaid on receipt of the regular retail price, One Dollar a bottle, or if you wish send your name and address for a trial bottle, enough to show its wonderful effects on weak women. On receipt of your name and address and 10 cents to cover cost of postage and packing. Lady physician is constantly in attendance upon our mail so that you may write freely and be sure of good advice.

MINERAL WATERS. . . .

We carry a large stock of favorite kinds of table and medicinal waters.

Our line has been selected upon the advice of our leading physicians and includes among others the following:

Carlsbad, Vichy, Friederichshall, Rubinot Appolinaris.

Our Old Dominion and Vitalized Lithia in half-gallons are leaders.

Ranke & Nussbaum.

Pharmacists, 88 Calhoun St.

Try The Sentinel Want Columns.

Business - Directory.

UNDERTAKERS.

Klaehn & Melching,

Undertakers and Embalmers,

No. 39 West Main Street,

Both 'Phones 228. Fort Wayne, Ind.

INSURANCE.

D. C. FISHER,

Insurance, Real Estate and Loans.

No. 24 West Wayne Street,

Fort Wayne, Ind.

BANKS.

HAMILTON NATIONAL BANK.

Capital, $200,000. Surplus, $250,000.

The Hamilton National Bank will pay interest at the rate of two (2) per cent. per annum on certificates of deposit if left four months.

President—Charles McCulloch.

Cashier—John Mohr, Jr.

White National Bank,

Corner Wayne and Clinton Sts.

CAPITAL, $200,000.

SURPLUS, $75,000.

Safe Deposit Boxes for rent.

LAWYER.

ABSTRACTER OF TITLES

INSURANCE.

COLLECTION AND LOAN AGENT.

James E. Graham,

Room 16, Bank Block,

FORT WAYNE, IND.

Stenographer and Notary Public in office. 'Phone 615 Main.

TO BE PRESIDENT

L. F. LOREE WILL GO TO THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO.

RAILWAY EARNINGS INCREASE

GRAND RAPIDS ROAD SHOWS WEEKLY GAIN OF $13,000.

WHEELING-BIG FOUR DEAL

ARRANGEMENT TO OBVIATE BUILDING NEW ROAD.

Philadelphia, Pa., May 11.—The Evening Telegraph today prints the following:

L. F. Loree, fourth vice president of the Pennsylvania railroad, is to be named within the next few days as president of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad. J. C. Stuart, general superintendent of the middle and northwestern divisions of the Baltimore and Ohio, is to be made general superintendent of the entire Baltimore and Ohio lines.

WHEELING AND BIG FOUR.

Cleveland, O., May 11.—Negotiations are in progress which, it is believed, will result in the abandonment of the scheme to build a new short line between this city and Wellington to connect with the Wheeling-Wabash system. It is said that arrangements will probably shortly be perfected whereby the Wheeling will use the tracks of the Big Four between the points named.

DRISCOLL CASE DISMISSED.

Chicago, May 11. In the Driscoll blacklisting case the jury failed to agree and was discharged today. The case was that of Michael Driscoll against the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad company, for $50,000 damages for alleged blacklisting after the American Railway union strike of 1894. Driscoll was a switchman and advanced the charge that the railroads of the United States entered into a conspiracy to blacklist every man who took part in the strike.

TRAFFIC IMPROVING.

If the present traffic conditions on the Grand Rapids and Indiana road continue throughout the month, May, 1901, will eclipse in a business way all corresponding previous months in the history of the road. Last week the earnings, passenger and freight, showed an increase of $13,000 over the preceding week. This big traffic will result in increased pay rolls, a condition most welcome to the merchants as well as the railway men.

MORE CANDIDATES APPEAR.

Two more candidates have appeared in the Grand Rapids and Indiana field for advisory member of the relief department and the contest on that division is getting quite interesting. In addition to Conductors Hushour and Grout, the names of Isaac Clem and James Hayes have been announced. Mr. Clem is an engineer and very popular here and at Grand Rapids. Mr. Hayes is foreman of the machine shop in Grand Rapids and, of course, is not so well known here as the other candidates. He is said to be a good man and popular.

FISH ON COMBINATIONS.

Stuyvesant Fish, president of the Illinois Central railroad, is reported to have said: "Railroad combinations are the result of the passage of the interstate commerce law. That made it impossible for the small lines to live and the logical result was for the larger lines to buy up the smaller lines and then for the big lines to combine. Combinations will continue until lines territorially allied will be gathered into systems. This will result in large savings, possibly 10 to 20 per cent., and will make railroad securities more valuable, as the net earning capacity will be increased. It is not, as a rule, exorbitant rates of which the shippers complain, but discrimination. With territorial combination it will be possible to maintain rates and treat all alike." When asked if there was danger in the present tendency toward consolidation of interests, Mr. Fish said: "I believe the combination of moneyed interests is based on the foundation principle of our government, and that this country has nothing to fear from the big companies, whether they have a capitalization of $100,000,000 or $1,000,000,000 or more. When the thirteen original colonies came together for protection and mutual benefit and formed the United States, it was a combination of all interests. The idea is essentially American and progressive and is being worked out in a thoroughly American way. It is the result of legitimate development of the country's resources and the demands of the people. So long as combination of capital is carried on in a legitimate way there is nothing to fear, and it seems to me that good will result to the people at large. We have an example in the Standard Oil 'trust,' which has brought about cheaper oil. Of course, there is a certain element of danger in great corporations if not wisely handled. The history of combinations of capital does not, in my judgment, warrant the fears expressed by many. When the era of combinations shall have ceased and stocks find their true level the country at large will find that it is better off than it was under the old order of things. I see no reason to feel apprehensive on account of the present condition of the stock market. We must realize that the changed conditions have greatly added to the value of stocks and that values are bound to increase. The great savings that result from combinations add to the value of stocks. Instead of several companies bidding on an order for steel rails for the Illinois Central the steel combination can say to the railroad: 'Take your rails from the Illinois mills, thereby making a great saving in expense of shipment.'"

M. App.

Nothing more up-to-date can be had in FOOTWEAR than our SPRING Styles

...IN...

Patent Vici Kid

Patent Calf Skin

Button or lace Boot or Oxford.

M. App,

106 Calhoun St.

STRIKE IN KANSAS CITY.

Kansas City, Mo., May 11.—Union machinists and blacksmiths to the number of 500, employed by engine and machine manufacturers of Kansas City, struck today for a nine-hour day and an increase of 12½ per cent. in wages. The strike was precipitated by the discharge of four union men.

RELICS FROM BOXER COUNTRY.

Supt. A. E. Barnes, of the Fort Wayne Electric works, Friday evening received a number of relics of an industrial and war-like character from his brother, Capt. A. A. Barnes, of the First Chinese regiment, British army. Included among the relics were a Mannlicher rifle, taken from a boxer's hands on the battlefield; two boxer swords, some bayonets, cartridge pouches and daggers that were picked up on the field after a fight with the boxers. There were also in the lot eighteen pieces of silk embroidered work, such as only skilled Chinese can make. Mr. Barnes brought three of these pieces to the works this morning, where they were examined and admired by the office force. Two of the pieces were white silk, a yard wide and about two yards long each. On one were perfect and beautifully embroidered butterflies and sprays of wistaria; on the other white piece were numerous butterflies and images of a plant indigenous to China and unknown to the writer. The third piece was a black silk panel, about sixteen inches wide and a yard and a half long. On it, worked in green, gold and red, was a rose bush, and above it, in the same colors, a dragon fly. This piece was probably intended for a wall pouch. The others were made for garments, being similar in appearance to the robes worn by Chinese officials and persons in high social and financial position in that country. Captain Barnes spent a couple of weeks in this city with his brother a year or two ago and will return here for a similar visit as soon as he can be spared from his present duties.

DETROIT EXCURSION.

The first excursion to Detroit this summer will take place on Sunday, June 9, via the Wabash and the steamer "Tashmoor." This steamer is the largest day boat on Lake Erie, having a capacity of 4,000 passengers, and is said to be one of the best constructed and safests boats ever launched on that body of water. Colonel Thompson is already receiving inquiries concerning this excursion and he anticipates a big crowd. When the New Haven-Butler line is finished, the Wabash will be able to give the people the choice of part rail and water or all rail route to Detroit.

THE OFFICIAL ROUTE.

Fort Wayne Grand Army men will go to Logansport to attend the state encampment, over the Wabash road. The railway company will run a special train from Peru into Logansport Wednesday morning for the accommodation of the veterans. The train leaving this city at 9:30 o'clock will make close connections with this special and the car which will be provided for the Fort Wayne delegation will be attached to the special at Peru, thus making the trip from this city without a change of cars. Thursday morning the Wabash will run a special train from Logansport, to carry the old soldiers to the Soldiers' home for a day's visit. It is expected that seventy-five Fort Wayne G. A. R. men will attend the encampment.

HIS EYE REMOVED.

Yesterday afternoon at 5 o'clock Dr. R. Parks White and Dr. C. C. F. Nieschang removed the right eye of William Miller, the Pittsburg boilermaker. The oculist expected to save the contour of the eye, though the sight was completely destroyed, but the patient accidentally reopened the wound in the optic and inflammation set in. The trouble threatened to spread to the other eye, and to prevent this it was decided to remove the injured one. Mr. Miller passed through the operation first-rate and is resting easy today. He is at St. Joseph hospital.

GONE TO CADILLAC.

Engineer Henry Seahald, of the Pittsburg, has gone to Cadillac, Mich., for an indefinite time. Mr. Seabold has been in poor health for some weeks and he hopes to recuperate during his sojourn at the northern resort.

CHANGE MEETING HOUR.

The Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, which has been holding its meetings at 10 on Sunday mornings, will hereafter meet at 9 o'clock on that day. The change is made in order that the business of the sessions can be transacted before the dinner hour. The order is in a most prosperous condition and is growing in popularity with railway men each month.

THE STEVENS FUNERAL.

The funeral of the late A. J. Stevens, the brakeman who lost his life at the Cleveland rolling mills Wednesday night, will be held at Kenton, O., tomorrow afternoon, at 3 o'clock. That city is not located upon any Fort Wayne line and will, therefore, be difficult to reach by friends in this city. However, several of the members of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen will attend the funeral.

INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

J. Volz has taken a position in the Pittsburg round house.

The Wabash will run an excursion to Toledo one week from tomorrow.

J. A. Callahan, a truckman in the Pittsburg freight house, is sick and off duty.

Thomas McNearney, an old and respected resident residing on McClellan street, is quite sick.

E. Buuck, of the Pittsburg lumber yards, went to Chicago today for a short visit with friends.

Thomas H. Gallivan, Nickel Plate brakeman, is taking a lay off to attend to some private business.

Supt. E. A. Gould, of the Wabash, spent a portion of today in the city, looking after railway matters.

Night Yardmaster Alf. Railsnyder, who had been taking a few nights' rest, reported for work last evening.

Joseph Bursley, who has been sick several days, resumed his duties in the Pittsburg round house this morning.

Engineer D. T. McFee, of the Nickel Plate, has returned from Rome City, where he spent ten days fishing.

Firemen F. M. Ainsworth and W. E. Eaton, of the Pittsburg, were each victims of accidents, neither of a serious character.

Maurice Archibald has returned from Vincennes, Ind., where he was engaged three weeks in repairing an electric light plant.

The Wabash shops are in operation this afternoon, contrary to custom. This was necessary because the shops were closed on election day.

William Brumfield, an extra engineer on the Wabash, running out of Peru, spent a few hours with his family in the city yesterday.

Miss Hattie Kendrick, stenographer in the office of Freight Agent Joseph Sullivan, of the Wabash, left last night for Wilmington, Del., where she will attend the funeral of a friend.

Cincinnati is making a strong effort to have the next meeting of the grand division of the Order of Railway Conductors held there in 1903.

Stuart Rehrer has gone to Muskado, Wis., to do some work for the Fort Wayne Electric company which will probably occupy a week or more.

A lump of coal dropped upon the toe of Brakeman W. H. Jenner, of the Nickel Plate, producing a wound that will disable him for awhile.

E. J. O'Connell, of Supt. J. B. McKim's office, has purchased a lot on Woodland avenue and will erect thereon a magnificent house for himself and family.

Frank Barr, of the Wabash boiler shop, struck and injured with a hammer the second finger of his left hand this morning. He will be off duty a few days at least.

After an illness of ten days, Engineer Harry Kelker was able to resume his duties in the Pittsburg yards today. He has charge of the warehouse switch engine.

Brakeman Fred Wolf, of the Nickel Plate, is taking a few days' rest. Brakeman M. E. Baum reported for duty on the same road, after a lay off on account of the election.

A number of the Pittsburg machinists worked until a very late hour last night getting ready for service some engines needed today, and are taking the day for rest.

During the week closing today there were turned out of the Pittsburg shops engines 154, 268, 276, 311, 418 and 530 and taken in for repairs engines 119, 202 and 268.

Nickel Plate engine 28, just out of the Stony Island shops, has gone into through freight service on the Third district, with Engineer Bert Crosby and Fireman W. E. Thompson in the cab.

The men in the incandescent testing room at the electric works were employed until 10 o'clock last night in testing a big dynamo that had to be turned over to the shipping department this morning.

F. G. Jonah, engineer of maintenances of way of the Chicago and Alton's eastern division, has resigned. His successor is J. R. W. Daly, who has been connected with the Erie road at Jersey City.

Conductor W. E. Honk and Brakeman M. Hunt, of the Pittsburg, reported for work yesterday, after a short absence. Brakemen C. W. Welsh and J. Harper, of the same road, are off duty for a rest.

Nickel Plate Brakeman J. J. Auth, who had been sick a few days, reported for duty on the road yesterday. Brakeman Otto Ohlfest, who was off duty on account of the sickness of his wife, also reported.

The Great Northern railroad has filed with the Minnesota secretary of state the certificate of the increase of $25,000,000 in its capital stock. The fee paid to the state was $12,500. The same certificate was filed with the Ramsey county register of deeds.

Boilermaker J. J. Woodworth, of the Pittsburg shops, is taking a lay-off to celebrate the advent of a son, the first boy in the Woodworth family. The happy father sent a lot of cigars to his shopmates this morning, together with notice of the arrival of the little fellow.

The Santa Fe railroad has inaugurated one of the most unique propositions ever taken up by a railroad. It is a scheme to educate its general agents through the east about California and other western states. Arrangements have been made to send them west in parties of three.

The mumps threaten to become epidemic in some circles. Several of the Pittsburg shopmen are afflicted with the disease, the latest to appear on the list being Marshal Mauk, a tinner in the Pittsburg shops. The attacks are of a mild form, some of the victims not even stopping work during the progress of the disease.

Eugene V. Debs has declined to take an active part in the organization in the east of the United Brotherhood of Railway Employes, which started in the Pacific states and is working eastward. He says he is engaged at present in other and weightier matters. He does not denounce the movement, however, and says he wishes it success.

Nickel Plate trains are running on time today, a track around the obstruction at the canal in Melrose having been built. The work of taking the engine from the canal bed is in progress and will be completed today. Some of the Nickel Plate local officials have been there directing the work ever since it began.

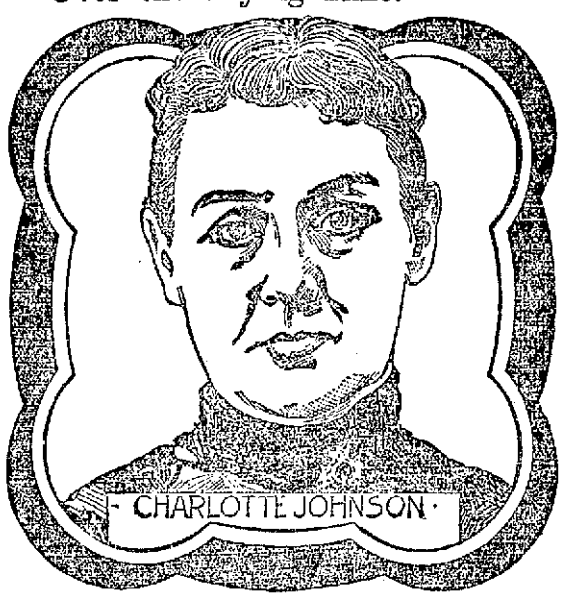
With the improved condition of the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern road the valuation of its line in Ohio is increased $513,000. Under the increased valuation the taxes the company will have to pay will be $10,000 more than it has been paying, but since these improvements have been completed the increased business of the road will more than justify paying this additional tax.

Wall Paper to PLEASE you, cheap, TOO, at L. O. Hull's, 90 Calhoun St.

Ice cream social and entertainment and dance to be given by the Royal Neighbors of America at Elektron hall, May 14. 11-2t

THE TURN OF LIFE.

The Most Important Period in a Woman's Existence.—Mrs. Johnson Tells How She Was Helped Over the Trying Time.



Owing to modern methods of living, not one woman in a thousand approaches this perfectly natural change without experiencing a train of very annoying, and sometimes painful symptoms.

Those dreadful hot flashes, sending the blood surging to the heart until it seems ready to burst, and the faint feeling that follows, sometimes with chills, as if the heart were going to stop for good, are only a few of the symptoms of a dangerous nervous trouble. The nerves are crying out for assistance. This cry should be heeded in time. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound was prepared to meet the needs of woman's system at this trying period of her life.

The three following letters are guaranteed to be genuine and true, and still further prove what a great medicine Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is for women.

Mar. 12, 1897.

"Dear Mrs. Pinkham:—I have been sick for a long time. I was taken sick with flooding. All my trouble seemed to be in the womb. I ache all the time at the lower part of the womb. The doctor says the womb is covered with ulcers. I suffer with a pain on the left side of my back over the kidney. I am fifty years old and passing through the change of life. Please advise me what to do to get relief. Would like to hear from you as soon as possible."—Mrs. Charlotte Johnson, Moncleva, Ohio.

Jan. 23, 1898.

"I have been taking your remedies, and think they have helped me a great deal. I had been in bed for ten weeks when I began taking your Vegetable Compound, but after using it for a short time I was able to be up around the house. The aching in the lower part of womb has left me. The most that troubles me now is the flowing. That is not so bad, but still there is a little every day. I am not discouraged yet, and shall continue with your medicine, for I believe it will cure me."—Mrs. Charlotte Johnson, Moncleva, Ohio.

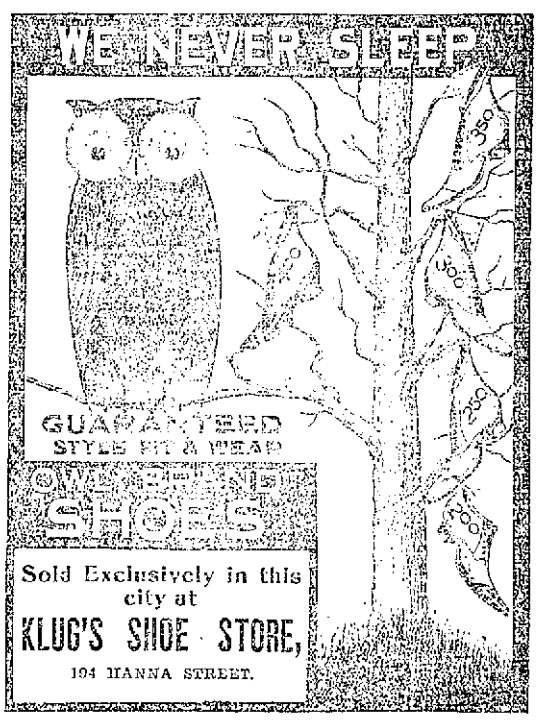
April 12, 1900.

"I send you this letter to publish for the benefit of others. I was sick for about nine years so that I could not do my work. For three months I could not sit up long enough to have my bed made. I had five different doctors, and all said there was no help for me. My trouble was change of life. I suffered with ulceration of the womb, pain in sides, kidney and stomach trouble, backache, headache, and dizziness. I am well and strong, and feel like a new person. My recovery is a perfect surprise to everybody that knew me. I owe all to Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I would not do without your medicine for anything. There is no need of women suffering so much if they would take your remedies, for they are a sure cure."—Mrs. Charlotte Johnson, Moncleva, Ohio.

When one stops to think about the good Mrs. Johnson derived from Mrs. Pinkham's advice and medicine, it seems almost beyond belief; yet it is all true as stated in her three letters published above at her own request.

As a matter of positive fact, Mrs. Pinkham has on file thousands of letters from women who have been safely carried through that danger period "Change of Life." Mrs. Johnson's cure is not an unusual one for Mrs. Pinkham's medicine to accomplish.

$5000 REWARD.—We have deposited with the National City Bank of Lynn, $5000, which will be paid to any person who can find that the above testimonial letters are not genuine, or were published before obtaining the writer's special permission. LYDIA E. PINKHAM MEDICINE CO.



Spring Days are Here.

The Bicycle You Want is the Tribune or the Yale.

New Bicycles from $19.50 up to $75.00.

A few rare bargains in second-hand wheels from $8.00 to $20.00.

THE RANDALL WHEEL CO.

31 W. Berry Street.

Paper hanging done promptly and done RIGHT, at L. O. Hull's, 90 Calhoun Street.

George Wild, who has been seriously ill with typhoid fever, is convalescent.

-RURODE'S.-

THE FIRST PRINCIPLE

Of this business is to handle only reliable goods. Our prices are always as low as dependable goods can be sold for. You'll find this a safe trading place, for satisfaction must go with every purchase.

Men's Furnishing Goods

We want the men to get into the habit of coming here. Our stock of men's fixings is complete and are sold at dry goods store profits, which means money saving.

Men's Percale Outing Shirts, choice patterns, with and without collars, 50c each.

Fine Madras Outing Shirts, in the newest styles, choice in color and pattern, an immense variety, $1.00 Each.

Men's Cambric Night Shirts, with French neck, nicely trimmed, special value. 50c and 75c Each.

Men's Balbriggan Undershirts and Drawers, better goods than you usually see at the price. 25c, 39c and 50c Each.

Men's Ribbed Union Suits, in special qualities, at $1.00 and $1.50 Each.

Full lines of the correct and proper styles in Men's Neckwear. 25c and 50c.

Men's Hosiery, a great line of plain and fancy styles, special values at 25c and 50c a Pair.

Remarkable Offering in Suits

Our entire stock of Tailor-Made Suits in seasonable fabrics and choice styles, at greatly reduced prices. They must be sold and are priced to move them quickly. You can buy a suit now at from 1-3 to 1-2 less than former prices. Make your selection early.

Lace Curtains, Draperies

Here are offerings in Curtains, Draperies and Portieres that ought to interest all housekeepers.

Special values in Swiss Curtain Materials at 10c, 12½c, 15c and 20c a yard.

Nottingham Lace Curtains, in choice designs and special qualities, at 75c, 85c, $1.00, $1.25 and $1.50 a pair.

Ruffled Muslin Curtains, in plain white and color effects, at 75c, $1.00, $1.25 and $1.50 a pair.

Irish Point Lace Curtains, in new patterns, extra good values, at $3.00, $3.50, $4.00, $5.00 and up to $10.00 a pair.

New Arabian Lace Curtains, 3½ yards long, 50 inches wide, the latest designs, $5.00, $7.00 $8.00, $9.00 and $10.00; the best values we have every shown.

Rope Portieres, 30 styles to select from, all choice color combinations, price $3.50 to $6.50 each.

Drapery materials by the yard, in all styles, made up into Draperies to suit purchasers.

Window Shades on spring rollers ready to hang.

Size 7 feet by 3 feet, 30c each.

Size 7 feet by 3 feet, better quality, 50c each.

Same size with fringe and lace, 60c each.

We are prepared to execute orders for shades of all sorts and sizes in any length and color. All materials up to 8½ feet wide in stock.

Our Great Jewelry Sale

Started with a rush. It will continue for a week only. The good things will go quickly. Don't delay. Secure some of the bargains.

The Rurode Dry Goods Co.

Fort Wayne Trust Co

CAPITAL $200,000.00

CORNER MAIN and COURT STS.

Pays 3 per cent. interest on certificate and book deposits of $1.00 and upwards.

Loans money on farm and city real estate at a low rate of interest, and on easy payments.

OFFICRS:

Henry C. Paul, President.

Samuel M. Foster, Vice President.

Andrew Hoffman, Vice Pres.

Charles A. Wilding, Secretary.

William Paul, Ass't Secretary.

DIRECTORS:

Samuel M. Foster,	Andrew E. Hoffman,
Charles S. Bash,	John C. Peters,
George W. Bixley,	William J. Vesey,
William E. Mossman,	Louis Fox,
Henry C. Paul,	John E. Rouse,
Charles A. Wilding,	David Shoichaker.

S. Fieldbleat, 76 Barr street, pays the best price for old clothes. 25-tf

—THE—

Citizens Trust Company,

Cor. Berry and Clinton Sts.

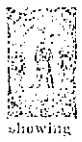
CAPITAL, $200,000.00

3 Per Cent. Interest Paid on Deposits.....

One Dollar

—AND UP.—

LOANS—Made on farm and City property at low rates.



U. S. Stamps

Will have two ladies in charge of the store, who will take pleasure in showing you the new goods, many of which will be given as special inducements during all this month. Circular page premiums will attract you.

It's Not the Extravagant Man

Who patronizes Mautner, simply the sensible men in every walk of life. The extravagant man buys cheap-priced clothes and is forever buying new. The man of better judgment pays a fair price for a suit that's as perfect as human skill can produce—and it lasts long, looking well as long as it lasts. Costs him less per year than the extravagant buyer of cheap clothes.

I. Mautner & Co.

52 CALHOUN ST.

The Evening Sentinel.

SATURDAY, MAY 11, 1901

OUR TELEPHONES.

Business Office..... 173
Editorial Rooms..... 650

THE WEATHER.

Chicago, May 11.—Forecast for Indiana—Generally fair tonight and Sunday; cooler tonight; continued cool Sunday; northwest winds.

LOCAL NEWS.

Hugh Beaver will spend Sunday at Huntington.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. John Miles, of 46 Elm street—a son.

Attorney T. J. Logan returned last evening from Indianapolis.

Miss Marie Busch entertained a party of friends at pedro Thursday night.

Dr. G. B. McGoogan is at home from a business trip to the southern part of the state.

Rev. H. J. Norris will conduct religious services at the county jail Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

Prof. Plumadore has rented Wordermark hall in which to give instruction to his classes in music.

A ten-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. George VanHorn, of 8 Gay street, is reported quite ill with scarlet fever.

Mrs. Geo. Nelson, of Piqua, Ohio, who has been at the New Aveline for several days, left for her home today.

The Ruth and Nnomi society will meet at the home of Mrs. Shreve, 81 Lillie street, for Bible study Thursday, May 16.

The Misses Alice and Josie Powers, of Elkhart, who have been the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Hunt, of Elm street, have returned home.

Peru Chronicle: "Mrs. M. C. Brownell has returned from Fort Wayne, where she spent two months with the family of D. C. Fisher."

Miss Grace Predmore, of Youngstown, Ohio, will arrive in the city this evening and be the guest of her sister, Mrs. D. T. McFee, several weeks.

Master Gregory Vigeant and brother, of Chicago, who have been the guests of J. Ross McCulloch for the past week, will return home tomorrow.

Mr. and Mrs. M. D. Felt, of Bellevue, Ohio, are in the city, the guests of Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Asterlin. Mr. Felt is a Nickel Plate engineer and his wife is a sister of Mr. Asterlin.

Capt. E. O. Rose, of Angola, was in the city today. Mr. Rose has been deputy United States marshal for this district and is now slated for the Angola postoffice.

Miss Alice Linam, a missionary who recently returned from China, will lecture in Simpson M. E. church next Tuesday evening. Admission to the lecture will be free.

Huntington Herald: "Miss Mabel Hatch, of Fort Wayne, will come to the city this evening and visit Miss Jessie Severance. Miss Hatch is a teacher in the Fort Wayne city schools."

Fort Wayne camp No. 1656, Royal Neighbors of America, auxiliary to the Modern Woodmen, will give an entertainment and ice cream social, to be followed by a dance program, at Elckaron hall on Tuesday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Green, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Probasco and Mr. and Mrs. Aaron Reichelderfer go to Marysville tomorrow to attend a family reunion given in honor of the seventy-first birthday anniversary of Charles Reichelderfer, one of the well known pioneers of that section

Dr. and Mrs. Boswell, of Elkhart, have had serious sickness in their family. Helen, their seven-year-old daughter, has been suffering from typhoid fever in its severest form. The little one was confined to her bed for six weeks, but it is now thought that she is entirely out of danger and that convalescence will be uninterrupted.

CARPET REMNANTS.

The supply of Axminster and Tapestry Patterns is limited at present price.

Better make selections now.

Axminster Patterns, $1.12½ each.

Tapestry Remnants, 85c each.

Braided Wire Beaters, 12c each.

WHITE FRUIT HOUSE.

See ad. for free lecture on 4th page of this issue.

Wall Paper to PLEASE you, cheap, TOO, at L. O. Hull's, 90 Calhoun St.

CRESCENT GAS STOVES.

Gas Stoves, 2 burners, $1.90 each.
Gas Stoves, 3 burners, $2.75 each.
Mohair Covered Tubing, per foot, 5 cents.

WHITE FRUIT HOUSE.

Wall Paper to PLEASE you, cheap, TOO, at L. O. Hull's, 90 Calhoun St.

HAVANA PINE APPLES.

Just received 5 barrels nice large Pine Apples from the east; down to 14c each.

WHITE FRUIT HOUSE.

J. L. SIEVERT,

Wholesale and Retail Optician and Jeweler,

79 CALHOUN ST.

...GREAT... ...DEFIANCE SALE...

SALE COMMENCED Saturday Morning

May 11th, at 8 o'clock and continues one week.

For One Week, Beginning this Morning, SATURDAY, May 11th.

This great sale will completely eclipse all others, not only in price, but quality of goods. Remember we are wholesale dealers, buying direct from manufacturers and offer you new, choice goods.

Solid gold rings Only $2.75, worth $5.

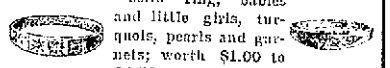
Solid gold, filled, 10-year warranted, only $1.15, worth $2.50.

Genuine diamond ring. ONLY 75 CTS.

Solid Gold Set, set with small genuine diamond. Beautiful 3-stone diamond ring, only $1.50, worth $3.

Only 40 cents.

For this beautiful solid ring, babies and little girls, turquois, pearls and garnets; worth $1.00 to $1.50.



Solid gold birthday rings only 60 cents.

worth $1.50 to $2.50. Rings come in beautiful solid gold tiffany style, mounting with assorted stones, pearls, opals, garnet, turquoise, emeralds, ruby, brilliants, saphires, etc.

Only 60 cents

Solid Gold, worth $2.

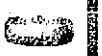
Over 1,000 rings to select from.

Only $1.00

Solid Gold, assorted engraving, worth $2.50 to $3.00.

Only 20 cents

For Solid Gold plain or engraved rings, for babies and little girls.



Our goods are not shop-worn samples, but bright, sparkling, new and up-to-date, at prices below what others ask for sample lines. Investigate for yourself and compare prices, and you will be convinced of the advantage in buying from us.

We guarantee all goods

As represented, or refund your money.

Sale commenced this morning, May 11, at 8 o'clock.

4 Great Leaders in Solid Gold Set Rings.

Five genuine opal set, only $2.25. worth $5.00.

Only 40 cts. Solid gold, 10 different patterns.

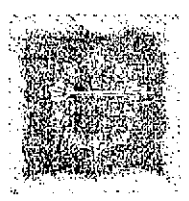
90 cents Solid gold, assorted sets, and worth $1.25 to $2.

Only $1.75 Solid gold and worth $4.50 to $6.

Our name on the box

Of each article you buy from us is itself a guarantee as to quality.

We engrave free of charge all goods purchased from us.



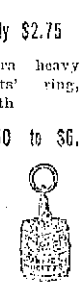
1,000 ladies' new brooch pins

Elegant Patterns, 50c up. Beautiful line $1 to $3.

Only $2.75

Extra heavy gents' ring, worth $5.50 to $6.

OLD OAKEN BUCKETS AND FRIENDSHIP HEARTS.

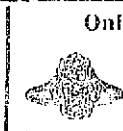


Five-year guarantee gold filled glasses.

Only $1.00

with crystalline lenses to suit. With special ground lenses, $1.50, worth $2.50 to $4.00.

Only 85c.



for this elegant solid gold Ring, Pearl, Emerald and Ruby sets.

Sterling Silver Thimbles 10 cents.

Engraved free.

Fancy pattern, 25c.

Ladies' or Gent's gold filled watches, $6.50 up, including movement. Case warranted for 5 years. Fine guaranteed assorted sizes.

J. L. SIEVERT,

Wholesale and Retail Optician and Jeweler,

79 Calhoun Street.

COMMITTEE IS NAMED.

President Randall, of the Commercial club, has named H. W. LeSage TenBrook, L. P. Hulburd and W. G. Burns as a committee to co-operate with the committee from the Trades and Labor council in advancing the sale of cigars of home manufacture in preference to outside goods.

IRWIN-RESSLER.

Henry C. Irwin and Miss Barbara Ressler were united in marriage Friday evening at the residence of and by Rev. B. Sawyer, pastor of St. Paul M. E. church, on Walton avenue. Mr. and Mrs. Irwin will at once engage in the restaurant business at Calhoun and Baker streets.

DR. CHARLES F. WALTERS.

One of the popular young men of Fort Wayne who has just been graduated from the Central College of Dentistry at Indianapolis, is Dr. Charles F. Walters, who is widely known. He has located with Dr. H. L. Stonecifer, in the Lau building, and will be pleased to see his friends and attend to their needs in the dental line. Dr. Walters is a very bright, enterprising young man, who secured his preliminary professional training during his three years' service with Dr. Burkett, the Arcade dentist, which he has now supplemented by a complete college course. He is thoroughly competent and reliable and his services are guaranteed to give satisfaction. Dr. Walters will be found in his office each day from 8 to 11 a. m. and from 1 to 5 p. m.

CLOTHING CLEANED

And Pressed, at the Out-of-Sight Tailor Shop, 100 Maumee avenue (in the rear.) Jos. Goehren, Merchant Tailor. Suits made to order at low prices.

Rev. Samuel Greenawalt, of Findlay, Ohio, has returned to his home after a visit with his brother, Dr. G. L. Greenawalt, and family in this city.

ATTENTION MEN!

G. Schmidt, Merchant Tailor, 57 E. Berry street, has just received a fine line of spring and summer suitings. 27tf

Wall Paper to PLEASE you, cheap, TOO, at L. O. Hull's, 90 Calhoun St.

MONEY TO LOAN

On Real Estate or Personal Security. C. F. Pfeiffer, Rooms 6-7, Bass Block. 2tf

WANTED!

A lady agent in every town and county to take charge of the advertising and to sell Dr. Martha Dean's Teatora, the herb tea for woman. Advertising and samples sent you. Exclusive territory given. In fact we start you in business that will give you from fifteen to thirty dollars a week. Address

TEATORA REMEDY CO.,
9-6t Syracuse, N. Y.

Wall Paper to PLEASE you, cheap, TOO, at L. O. Hull's, 90 Calhoun St.

CARD OF THANKS.

We desire to express our sincere thanks for the many kindnesses shown us during our recent bereavement, the death of our beloved husband and farther; also for the many beautiful floral designs.

MRS. McCLURE AND FAMILY.

MAY PLANT SALE AT MISS FLICK'S WILL CONTINUE DURING THIS MONTH.

We have a fine lot of palms and fern spangerri, fern balls and rubber plants; blooming and bedding plants of all varieties. Our Cannas are selected varieties. Orders taken for boxes, baskets and vases. Prices reasonable.

Bishop Herman Alerding went to Elkhart today and will administer the sacrament of the confirmation there tomorrow.

MASONIC TEMPLE

SAT. MAT. AND NIGHT, MAY 11.
W. O. Edmunds' Splendid Sensational and Comedy Success,

Midnight in Chinatown.

A Cast of 20 Characters. Sumptuous Special Scenery, Strong Specialties.

The Novel Chinese Band, the Funny Chink Orchestra. A Feature Show. Watch for Street Parade.

First time at these prices—10, 20, 30 and 50 cents. Matinee, 10 and 20 cents.

THE ALLEN COUNTY LOAN AND SAVINGS ASSOCIATION. Opposite Postoffice.

PAYS 5 Per Cent. Interest on stock. LOANS MONEY at Low Rates, Is a friend to rich and poor. Assets $600,000

For Wall Paper to PLEASE you, all grades, see the BIG line at L. O. Hull's, 90 Calhoun Street.

MASONIC TEMPLE.....

ONE NIGHT, FRIDAY, MAY 17TH.

Enjoy Yourself and See

MAY IRWIN

THE WOMAN WHO MAKES YOU LAUGH!

The great popular idol of the east in her latest success,

"Madge Smith, Attorney."

Hear her new songs. They will be whistled and remembered for a long time to come.

Prices—50c, 75c, $1.00 and $1.50. Seat sale Monday morning.

Try The Sentinel Want Columns.

With a soothing JAVA Shave

Well Made and Lasting....

are the garden implements that we have to sell. They do their work properly. You can not expect to have your garden in a fine condition unless you use the best tools. We have the best, and at reasonable prices. A hardware store needs no better recommendation than a high grade of goods. High grades do not always mean high prices. They do not mean high prices here. Good hardware is worth a good price, but we ask no more for our goods than a fair and honest profit will allow. See our line of sprayers. You'll need one soon.

BOTH PHONES 149 JAVA UP-TO-DATE HARDWARE STORE 121 and 21 W. MAIN ST.

THE LITTLE BIG MEN

SOME STRIKING HISTORICAL DIFFERENCES BETWEEN BRAINS AND STATURE.

(Saturday Evening Post.)

One of the natural instincts of men is that curiosity which all feel regarding the personal appearance of those persons who have stood mentally above their fellows. Whenever we read or hear of a great man, and especially when we are familiar with his history, we unconsciously form a picture of his looks and stature to which the contrast of the actual man is often very disappointing. Often we refuse to substitute the strange, unsatisfying reality for our own fond creation, especially if the great man is found to be a small one—the intellectual giant a physical dwarf. As a rule we overestimate the hight and bulk of our heroes, and endow them, if attractive, with superhuman beauty, or, if hateful, with ugly and repulsive looks. It was this feeling which made the people at Yarmouth, England, when Nelson, delicate in body and insignificant in appearance, was passing over the quay to take command of his first ship, exclaim: "Why make that little fellow captain?"

During Napoleon's first campaign in Italy, in 1796, the Italians were greatly surprised at his personal appearance. His short stature, his pale face, the sickly thinness of his frail body, which seemed consumed by the fires of his genius, but was in reality made of muscles of steel, seized the imagination of the people by the contrast they presented to his dazzling feats of arms. It was a novel and startling experience to find that direct and penetrating glance, that abrupt, imperious gesture, that laconic speech and peremptory and absolute tone—all which bespoke the man born to command—associated with such a dwarfish and attenuated frame.

When a man of extraordinary intellectual and moral ability is endowed with a giant body; when great power of thought, ability to govern, or magnetic eloquence is encased in a powerful frame—the union gives, as we all know, a commanding influence. Constantine at the head of his army, or on the throne erected for him at the Ecumenical Council at Nice; Charlemagne, the son of a giantess, towering above all his courtiers, with a high dome or a head, eyes, large and sparkling, and genius to fuse and mold the heterogeneous, chaotic elements of Europe into a great empire; William the Conqueror, a man of great stature and fullness of person, majestic in appearance whether standing or sitting; Peter the Great, founder of civilized Russia, and George Washington, commander of our Revolutionary army—all these men satisfied that instinct which loves to see an imposing appearance associated with intellectual power and official authority.

Among Americans in whom greatness of body has been linked with greatness of mind were Dr. Mason and Dr. Olin, the powerful pulpit orators; General Scott; Jeremiah Mason, in his day the foremost lawyer in New England, who was six feet seven inches in height, and well proportioned; and, most remarkable of all, the great lawyer and statesman, Daniel Webster. Few men in the world's history have more deeply impressed their fellows by the union of mental greatness with physical than this giant of the bar and the senate. If many other great men have shamed their worshippers on a near approach—if their comparatively pygmy bodies have given the lie to their intellectual pretensions, their souls being physiognomically slandered by their bodies—it was not so with him. Whoever looked upon this son of "the Granite State," with his massive, strongly-knit frame, his broad, beetling brows, his deep-set, brooding, black eyes and "Mirabeau mane of hair," felt instantaneously that an intellectual Titan stood before him. In his voice, his step, and his bearing there was a grandeur that took the imagination by storm.

Facts, however, show beyond a doubt that a necessary connection between the size or shape of the body and the strength of the mind is purely imaginary, yet many persist in thinking differently.

Spence in his "Anecdotes" relates that Alexander Pope, the pygmy poet, was one day with Sir Godfrey Kneller, the celebrated portrait painter, when his neighbor, a Guinea slave-trader, came in. "Nephew," said Sir Godfrey, "you have the honor of seeing the two greatest men in the world." Kneller, a small man bodily, had a very good opinion of himself, as well as of his little friend Pope, and was hardly prepared for the reply: "I don't know how great men you may be, but I don't like your looks. I have often bought a man much better than both of you, all muscles and bones, for ten guineas."

It is a singular fact that, while nothing would seem to be easier than to ascertain the exact size of great men, yet it is really difficult and often impossible to do so. How long did "the grand monarch," Louis XIV., pass for a large man, being described as such by courtiers and historians! Yet the measurements of his skeleton some years after his death revealed that he was under the average size. Napoleon III., while on the throne, was depicted as majestic in figure; we now know that he was very short—little more than five feet high.

Indeed, far the larger part of the men who have ruled the world either intellectually or with the sword have been men of small stature. Aristotle, the Greek philosopher, who for 2,000 years maintained despotic sway over the world of thought, was a slender man, with spindle shanks, small eyes, and a shrill, stammering speech. In the great council of Nice, consisting of 2,000 delegates, the most potent spirit, who after long and fierce disputes carried the council with him, was Athanasius, a man of very small stature—"a dwarf rather than a man," says Dean Stanley, "but of almost angelic beauty of face and expression." In his little body dwelt a mighty soul. Combining subtlety of thought and power of eloquence with resoluteness of will, intensity of conviction and intrepidity of spirit, he fought single-handed and for half a century the great battle of orthodoxy, having "no friend but God and death," and today the creed of Athanasius is substantially the creed of Christendom.

Gregory VII., the mightiest and haughtiest of the Roman pontiffs, who dethroned sovereigns at his will, was a diminutive man, and so were Canute the Great, and the great Conde. Voltaire, the literary autocrat of the eighteenth century and the most brilliant wit of the ages, was one of the thinnest and most spectral of human beings. Two of the most potent spirits that directed the storm of the French revolution, Robespierre and Marat, were far below the average stature. The former, an incarnation of will, who by the sheer force of his intelect swayed the multitude and the national assembly at his pleasure, was but five feet and two or three inches high, and the latter was less than five feet. Many of the most eminent Frenchmen of the nineteenth century—La Place, Poisson, Fourier, Thiers, Guizot—were small, spare, spiritualized beings, who could distinctly feel their own ribs. Montaigne, the father of essayists; Dr. Watts, the hymnist; the sickly Scarron, who, in reference to his ill health and insignificant stature, called himself "an abridgment of human miseries;" Alexander Pope, who wore three pairs of stockings to plump out his legs to a decent size and also wore stays; Campbell, the author of "Hohenlinden," "a pretty, little, delicate, ladylike, finical gentleman;" Thomas De Quincey, the "opium eater"—were all dwarfish men.

Suwarrow, the greatest of Russian generals; Alexander the Great; David Garrick, the wonderful actor, and Alexander Hamilton, whom Talleyrand pronounced one of the three greatest men he had ever known, were slender and below the middle height. The brave General Marion "was in stature of the smallest size, thin as well as low;" and Dr. Kane, who surpassed all his Arctic companions in braving torrid heat and polar cold, was but five feet six in height and weighed at his best but 135 pounds. But more dwarfish than any of these ghostly beings was the phenomenon of the eighteenth century, the Abbe Galiani, of Naples. "Personally," says Marmontel, "the abbe—who was but four feet and six inches in stature—was the prettiest little harlequin that Italy ever produced; but upon the shoulders of that harlequin was the head of a Machiavelli." Referring to the frequent and sudden alternations in his conversation, of great, lofty, sublime thoughts, which, Sainte-Beuve says, were worthy of Vico, if not of Plato, with pleasantries, jests and buffooneries, the abbe said of himself: "You see that I am two different men kneaded together, who, nevertheless, do not entirely occupy the room of one."

MENTAL SUGGESTION.

"Did you ever notice how easily a person is influenced in his eating?" remarked a gentlemen yesterday in a well known restaurant. "Just watch those who sit down to this table." The writer was already there.

The order for the two gentlemen was just being served when two others took seats at the table. They glanced at the bill of fare and over it at the dishes. One of them gave an order for the same thing and the other simply said, "Bring me the same, please." Another sat down, and when he saw the order of the last two served called for the same, simply changing to milk instead of coffee. That made five in succession who had ordered the "same thing."

"Well, that beats me!" exclaimed one of the first in astonishment.

"Nothing at all remarkable," said the first speaker. "Why, in the house of the late 'Fatty' Townsend, who first introduced 'three out and draw one' in this town, I heard every waiter yelling 'Strawberry shortcake,' so when I started out I said to Mr. Townsend:

"'Well, old man, did you succeed in rushing the shortcake?'

"'You bet. Did you catch on? Well, you see all we got to do to increase a popular demand for something we fear we are going to be stuck on is to give the tip to the waiters. At first not one order in ten is genuine, but after awhile every customer follows suit like a game of euchre, and the thing's accomplished and everyone is satisfied. Eh, see?'"
—Baltimore Sun.

MODERN SECRET SERVICE

In the last estimates of the government an expenditure for spies was duly and candidly reported, says the Saturday Evening Post. The conventionalists of the European nations opened their eyes in amazement. Of course, every army had spies, but nobody was supposed to acknowledge it officially. They said the Americans were really a most extraordinary people. It was in its way the same kind of revolutionary work that this government did in diplomacy—it made the traditional diplomacy ridiculous by making the modern diplomacy truthful.

Few realize the extent of secret service work in the modern trade of war. The books of instruction and the whole education in the naval and military life impress the importance of knowing everything possible about the geography, the habits, the resources and the conditions of every nation strong enough to fight. Thus the world is mapped in every war office, and representatives of every army are looking around to see what the other armies are doing. Sometimes there are discoveries and scandals—but, scandal or no scandal, the work goes steadily on.

In fact, the spy, whether he be after the plans of a fortification in an era of peace or in the ranks of the enemy in the midst of war, is being developed not only in keenness and intellectual accomplishments, but in his standing before the world. When caught he is still a spy and when successful he is still a hero, but there is less disposition to shoot him over night than there used to be. Thus the most hazardous part of the war business is much safer than it used to be.

The Manchester Guardian, which in some respects is the most influential paper in Great Britain, called Funston's exploit in the capture of Aguinaldo shabby, and thought that the United States was lowering itself to endorse such methods. Of course, it might have thought differently if the little Kansan had captured De Wet and presented him to the British army, and it really makes no difference, because the other English papers, with few exceptions, recognized the full size of the act; but it is useful in showing the spirit of competition and jealousy that still remains between the nations—even between nations that talk of union of interests.

This is one of the unescapable effects of war progress as well as of war making. Great navies and great armies stimulated to the limit of equipment and expenditure create deep jealousies that wonderfully help the iron and steel interests, but place an awful handicap on the brotherhood of man.

THE PREJUDICED BRITON.

More international ill-will is made by different habits of eating than from almost any other cause, says a writer in an English magazine. You will never get an Englishman to think a German his civilized equal until the Teuton gives up the habit of shoveling his food into his mouth with his knife. Again, the way in which most foreigners eat their soup is one which fills the average Anglo-Saxon with perplexed disgust. These things may be trifles; but the ever-wandering Briton, who dines and breakfasts all over the world, has his own ideas on good manners at table; and, moreover, he proposes to impose his will upon the civilized world.

A VENERABLE PEER.

When Edward VII. summoned his first parliament the royal mandate reached but one person who sat in the first parliament of Queen Victoria's reign, says the Brooklyn Eagle. This was Earl Fitzwilliam, who, as Viscount Milton, sat in the house of common when the late queen came to the throne. The earl was born in 1815, but, in spite of his advanced age, is still in the best of health.

AN OLD BRONZE.

The Greek inspector general of antiquities states that the bronze statue of a youth recently discovered at Cerigo, in the Ionian islands, dates from the period of Phidias and is the most perfect and beautiful relic of antiquity yet brought to light.

WRONGS OF THE MAYAS

Threatened Uprising of the Race in Yucatan—A Once Powerful Band.

According to recent reports Yucatan has been threatened with another uprising of Indians, owing to the active measures now being taken by the Mexican government for the purpose of bringing the independent natives to acknowledge its authority.

In olden times the peninsula of Yucatan was the home of a great nation whose ruined cities are today admired by all who see them. Nations, though longer lived than individuals, are similar in their growth, maturity, and decay. The Maya nation reached its zenith, held an important place for centuries, and declined; it had ceased to be great long before the arrival of the Spanish invaders, but the natives, being of heroic mold, resisted the white man's firearms during a quarter of a century, they themselves possessing none; and the people of pure Maya stock were vanquished only when the many aliens inhabiting the peninsula had becomes allies of the Europeans.

Centuries of slavery under Spain, and oppression after they were granted the title of free Mexican citizens, failed to stifle the spirit that had made the Mayas a power in ages gone by. Their first uprising in the nineteenth century was in 1848, and after two years of constant fighting a few thousand declared themselves independent, and built their city, Chan-Santa-Cruz (Little Holy Cross), in the southeastern part of the peninsula. Ever since that time there has been more or less war between these and the other inhabitants of the land, until about ten years ago, when the Indians ceased to trouble the Mexican settlements. These, meanwhile, have been enjoying an era of prosperity, due to the cultivation of hemp, and a spirit of enterprise having taken possession of wealthy landowners, it was decided to build a railroad across the peninsula, through the territory held by the Indians. Therefore, in order to force these to recognize the Mexican government and keep the peace, a few thousand federals, commanded by General Bravo, started out some time ago. It was short-sighted policy which dictated this step; the writer has had abundant opportunity to study the Mayas, and is convinced that friendly advances on the part of the authorities would have brought about satisfactory results.

The first consequence of the aggressive action was that the Indians immediately endeavored to win over to their side some of those who had hitherto lived and toiled on the haciendas of the white men. They succeeded because many of these pacific Indians were smarting under petty acts of injustice and needed but a slight incentive to prepare for a second uprising. Such were the exactions placed upon those of certain districts that they had not even time to attend to their corn fields, corn being their staff of life. Because of this many deserted their villages, retiring into the forests in their endeavor to get beyond the reach of government officials. But the authorities followed them up, promising better conditions, and induced the families to return to their former domiciles. One small community, in leaving their village, had set it on fire, and these would not return. Meanewhile the white people in the disturbed districts also deserted their places of residence to take refuge in more densely populated centers, fearing the machetes of the Indians in case of a successful uprising; so panic-stricken were some families that they left their houses open and abandoned everything therein, even their infants, say the Merida papers—and these are not given to exaggeration.

Fortunately for the white inhabitants, some Indians who were captured by Mexican soldiers were induced to reveal the fact that the Indians had planned to fall in great numbers upon Valladolid, in the east, at the time of the full moon, entering the city on all sides at once. Many arrests were made and a massacre was thus prevented, Mexico sending several thousand additional federals to make any uprising impossible. It is, therefore, safe to say that the day is not far off when the Mayas will have to take their last stand, fight to the death or surrender. Papers just received from Merida make it plain that the natives are losing ground, the federals slowly but surely advancing upon their stronghold, Chan-Santa-Cruz, where they are expected to meet with stubborn resistance, notwithstanding their superior armament and discipline.—Alice D. Le Plongeon in the New York Commercial Advertiser.

A NEWSPAPER BEAT.

Some years ago a popular bishop of the Northern Province decided late in life to marry, says Good Words. The secret was well kept; neither the date nor place of the rite leaked out, but the memorial notice writer on a morning paper, who was intimate with nearly every ecclesiastic in his lordship's diocese, heard a mysterious rumor of the coming wedding. He mentioned the rumor at the office, and was instructed to give a special report of the ceremony. Jaunty, gossippy, indefatigable, he ferreted out the church, though it as distant, attended the wedding, bustled into the vestry, watched the signing of the registry, and then, to the prelate's astonishment, heartily grasped his hand and said: "Good morning, my lord—pretty wedding—much happiness—allow me to congratulate you in the name of the diocese!"

RUSSIA'S GREAT UNREST

The censorship in Russia is such a complete and crushing institution that the Russian newspapers are about the last source of information to which anyone would turn who really wished to know what was going on in Nicholas II.'s dominions. The truth has to be smuggled out of Holy Hussia to the European press as best it may. Even so, it has been absolutely impossible to conceal from Europe the notable semi-revolutionary manifestations in St. Petersburg, Moscow, Kieff and other towns, says the London Express.

Probably great numbers of the manifesting students could not define too clearly what it is they want. They have imbibed doctrines of liberty from their duties, and the consequence is this incipient upheaval. In many ways Russia stands now where the bulk of the continent stood in the earlier part of the nineteenth century, in the years after the overthrow of Napoleon, when the influence of Austria stifled any rudimentary popular feeling in Europe. Boyish manifestations by certain eager German students were the only protest then; they came to nothing at the time, but they were the premature forerunner of the revolutionary outbreaks that upset the whole continent years later. And so it may be with the Russian students. They may not effect anything now; Russia is too unripe and ignorant yet, it may be. But their movement, at any rate, is a sign of things to come.

No one will imagine that the amiable young czar himself is to be held responsible or the trouble. He has inherited a system; he is in the hands of an all-powerfull ring of bureaucrats; he is not even permitted to know the whole truth about many things. His own tendency is known to be toward clemency and judicious reform, the latest example being the amnesties conceded to students by the minister of education whom he has just appointed. But the czar cannot help himself. He has been forced, whether he realizes it or not, to break his own and his ancestors' pledged words to his Finnish subjects, and he will be powerless to stem the selfish, repressive policy of the ring which withstands all material amelioration and intellectual advance in Russia.

Russia has work enough at home, without seeking for more in China or elsewhere. But the hurencuency persist in sowing the wind which some future czar, if not Nicholas II., may reap in whirlwind.

PRACTICAL TEUTONS.

The announcement that the North German Lloyd Steamship company has ordered two new school ships of 3,000 tons to be built calls attention to the very practical methods adopted by this German line, says a London newspaper. The North German Lloyd company has already a training ship, a fine fast four-master, which does not merely play at the game, but carries cargo from port to port. Thus, while training lads to officer the company's fleet, it at the same time brings money into the company's coffers. This ship is now on her way from America after a twelve months' cruise.

For the complete training of a cadet a three years' course is arranged. The cadet enters as a boy. At the end of the first year he is advanced to the position of ordinary seaman, and at the end of the second to that of A. B. Besides the practical instruction in seamanship which is obtained in regular watches under the superintendence of officers, several hours a day or spent in instruction in nautical subjects, modern languages, mathematics and navigation.

After three years on the sailing ship the cadets are placed on board the steamers of the company as warrant officers or quartermasters. Here they serve for a year, and are then qualified to enter the navigation school to obtain a mate's certificate. Cadets who have not got their certificates for a year's military service receive, at their mates' examination, permission to perform a year's service in the imperial navy. In this way they may qualify for positions as officers in the naval reserve.

The city of Vineland, N. J., boasts of having the only millionaire mayor in the world who is working for $1 a month.

DIAMONDS OF HISTORY

SOME FAMOUS PRECIOUS STONES THAT HAVE LED TO ATROCIOUS CRIMES.

The diamond, a simple stone of petrified carbon, has ever exerted a marvelous influence on man and has for ages urged him on to deeds of violence and bloodshed in his lust for its possession. India appears to have been the "cradle of the diamond" in the earlier days. Here were found most of the largest historical gems and here has been the scene of the greatest carnage which ever a diamond inspired. Wars have been waged on the one side for its possession, and on the other for its defence.

Among the ancient rajahs the diamond was surrounded with occult power for good or evil, mostly evil, as it has ever turned out. The Oriental mind, having ever been in the faith stage as opposed to the stage of reason, is one especially conditioned to endow objects which interest it with a halo of mysticism. No one thing has appealed to this side of the Oriental mind as the diamond. Unfortunately, however, this gem has only appealed to the vanity side of human nature.

Dynasties were believed to be dependent upon the possession of the diamond, which, if lost by accident, theft, or war, meant the dissolution and ruin of the ruling house. For 5,000 years this struggle to obtain the jewel and to keep it has been characterized by robbery, treachery and murder. Even today two republics, together with the lives and liberties of their people, have been sacrificed for the world-old lust for the diamond, and the South African war, inspired by a mere handful of Englishmen, has plunged a great nation into a weary war for this well-named "gem of fate."

Civilized or semi-civilized peoples seem to be affected in the same murderous way by this gem.

Some of the diamonds which have been the cause of historic wars and bloodshed are still in existence.

THE KOH-I-NOOR DIAMOND.

No diamond, probably, has had a more remarkable history, or has figured more largely in the affairs of nations and individuals, than the Koh-i-noor, or "Mound of Light," as the name implies. Tradition assigns it an exceedingly great antiquity; having been found in the Godavery river, south India, between 4,000 and 5,000 years ago, previous to the Indian war. It was worn by one of the chiefs who fell in battle on the occasion. It is the oldest known diamond in the world.

It came into the possession of the family of one of the ancient native princes, the Rajah of Malwar, and was transmitted to his successors through many generations, until it passed into the hands of the Mohammedan conquerors of India at the beginning of the fourteenth century. It constituted one of the most valuable gems of the imperial treasury of Delhi, until it was carried off by Nadir Shah, the Persian conqueror, in 1739. After the assassination of Nadir this gem became the property of the Afghan monarchs and from them was transferred to Runjeet Singh, the Sikh hero of the Punjaub, who had it set in a bracelet, and just before his death in 1839 he was advised to devote it to Juggernaut, but the act was not consummated and it was left among his other treasures.

The story is told that Nadir Shah possessed himself of the diamond by artifice. He believed that it was concealed in the turban of the dethroned emperor, since it could not be found in the treasury at Delhi, and on the pretext of restoring the conquered ruler to his dominions, which the wily Persian made the occasion of a grand display, he artfully proposed, as a mark of friendship, to exchange turbans with his imperial guest, an act of courtesy the prisoner did not deem it polite to refuse, and the famous diamond came into the hands of the conqueror, who, on beholding it, exclaimed, "Koh-i-noor!"

On the fall of Nadir Shah's extensive empire, Ahmed Shah, the Afghan chief, who established a new dynasty, became the possessor of this ill-omened treasure. The last of his line, Shah Soujah, kept the cherished treasure during his imprisonment and exile, until Runjeet Singh compelled him to sell it for 150,000 rupees. After the subjugation of the Sikhs by the English and the annexation of the Punjaub to British India, in 1849, the civil authorities took possession of the treasury at Lahore, under the stipulation that all the property of the state should be confiscated to the East India company, and that the Koh-i-noor should be presented to the queen of England. Thus the "talisman of Indian sway passed from the land of its birth to the royal treasury of Windsor Castle."

When first imported into England it was the largest diamond in Europe, except the Orloff, but at the present time it is surpassed by several others. Its original weight was 793 carats uncut. The cutting of this diamond was performed in London by steam power, under the direction of artists from Amsterdam, and occupied thirty-eight days, at a cost of $40,000. It is cut in the form of a brilliant, which involved great waste of material. Though the beauty of the gem may have been enhanced by this operation, which is a matter of doubt, yet, in the opinion of many, its value as an historical monument has been greatly diminished.

THE GREAT MOGUL.

The diamond known as the Great Mogul is the largest authentic diamond yet discovered. It was found in the mines of Gani or Coulour in 1650, and came into the possession of the vizier of the king of Golconda, who had amassed great wealth by farming the diamonds. Becoming the object of jealousy to his royal master, the minister escaped from court, taking with him all his treasures, and came to the capital of Aurungzeeb, one of the most celebrated of all the Mogul rulers. Here the fugitive vizier became a favorite by his munificent presents to the emperor, including this famous diamond, which was, from its imperial owner, called the "Great Mogul." Its weight at that time was 787½ carats, but as it was badly flawed it was decided to have it cut, an operation performed by an unskillful Venetian lapidary named Borgio, who reduced its weight nearly one-third. It was cut in the form of a half-egg and covered with facets like a rose diamond. The emperor was so offended at the great waste of the stone that he not only refused to pay the operator his stipulated price, but imposed a fine of 10,000 rupees for damages. The unfortunate Venetian, who evidently understood neither his business nor the temper of despotic princes, was glad to escape with his life. The weight of this diamond has been differently estimated at 900, 793 1-2, and 787½ carats before cutting; 279, 287 and 280 carats after cutting. It was of the first water and valued at $1,680,000.

The diamond is connected in history with some of the wars and revolutions in India, and during the Persian invasion was lost sight of, which afforded some ground for the general opinion that it now belongs to the Persian crown. It is, however, more than likely the Great Mogul has been lost, and if so it may come to light by some unexpected event, unless it has been cut into smaller stones to elude detection.

THE BRAGANZA STONE.

If the Braganza stone is a genuine diamond, of which there is some doubt, it is the largest on record. It has never been cut, and its weight has been estimated at both 1,680 and 1,880 carats. Cutting would doubtless reduce its size two-thirds, leaving then a stone of 560 carats, twice as large as the Great Mogul. It has been rated at a fabulous price, even for a true diamond, varying from $150,000,000 to nearly $300,000,000. This geological marvel has given rise to a difference of opinion as to its true character, some judges believing it to be a topaz, others rock crystal. But as the Portuguese government declines to have it tested, the doubt cannot be cleared away. It is about the size of a hen's egg and of a deep yellow color. It was found in Brazil in 1741 by a convict and is owned by the king of Portugal.

The history of the Nizam diamond is involved in the obscurity of a doubtful tradition, and, though one of the largest on record, there is but little positive knowledge concerning this stone, except its size and present owner, the Nizam of Hyderabad, for whom it was named. It was discovered in the so-called Golconda mines, which are in the dominions of this prince, and weighs in the rough 340 carats, after having been broken by some accident during the great Indian revolt. Before this casualty its weight is supposed to have been 440 carats.

The Rajah of Matan diamond was found at Landak, on the western coast of Borneo, during the last century. It is egg-shaped, of the purest water, and weighs 367 carats. Cutting would probably reduce it below the Orloff. As its true character has never been fully established its large size awakens suspicion of its genuineness, but since its present owner is the Rajah of Matan, there is little probability that it will ever be proved beyond a doubt. It has remained in the ruling family during four generations, and is regarded as a kind of tutelary deity, with miraculous healing powers. The Dutch government negotiated for its purchase, offering the rajah two gunboats, with all their stores and equipments, and $250,000 in money, but the owner could not be induced to part with it on any terms from the belief that the perpetuity and success of his line depended upon his retaining possession of this gem. It is said to have been the cause of a destructive war during some period of its history.

THE GREAT ORLOFF DIAMOND.

The Orloff diamond is a most celebrated gem. It has its tales of romance, intrigue and crime, its remarkable history and complicating

biographers, which place it alongside of the Koh-i-noor for the dramatic, while for its size and beauty it holds a first rank among European diamonds. The history of the Orloff has so many different versions that it is extremely difficult, if not impossible, to decide which is authentic, especially as its career has frequently been merged in that of the Great Mogul and also in a Persian diamond called the "Moon of the Mountains." There is no doubt that it is an Indian gem, that it found its way to Holland, thence to Russia, where it was placed in the imperial scepter and is considered the most remarkable diamond in the Russian regalia, and one of the most famous in Europe, but in relation to its romantic history before it became the property of the crown the records diverge. It was purchased at Amsterdam by Prince Orloff, whose name it bears, for Catherine II., according to one historian, but according to others it has a more devious and adventurous career, having once constituted one of the eyes of a famous Indian idol, from which it was plundered by a French deserter and sold to an English sea captain. It is alleged that from the latter it passed to a London Jew, then to a Greek, who offered it for sale to the empress of Russia, but Catherine declining to purchase the diamond, it was bought by Prince Orloff for $450,000, and a life annuity worth $20,000, and presented as a gift to his sovereign.

Another conjecture about its early history is that it formed one of the trophies brought away from Delhi by Nadir Shah, but was lost sight of for a time during the fierce struggles which ensued on the death of Nadir. It was recovered and sold to an Armenian by one of the Afghan generals, and through the Armenian it reached the Russian treasury. Its course up to that event was marked by deception, theft and murder. It is said the original name given by the Persians was Koh-i-Tur, which has been translated "Mount Sinai," and that, with the Koh-i-noor, it constituted the eyes of the bird in the famous peacock throne.

The Orloff is about the size of a pigeon's egg, of a yellowish tint, with a weight of 193.5 carats.

AUSTRIAN YELLOW DIAMOND.

The Austrian yellow diamond is also called the "Grand Duke of Tuscany's" and "Florentine Brilliant." The identity and history of this precious stone has been the foundation of much controversy, which has not been settled to the satisfaction of all. It has its tale of woe, if, as is sometimes said, it once belonged to Charles the Bold, and was lost, together with other jewels, on the disastrous field of Grandson. It was found by a Swiss soldier, who, after the conflict, ignorant of its real value, sold it to a priest for a florin, and from him it passed to a Genoese merchant, who disposed of it to the grand duke of Tuscany. Subsequently the jewel came into the possession of Pope Julius II., one of the Medici family, and by him was presented to the Austrian crown in the reign of Maria Theresa. The Austrian is of a decided yellow tint and ranks next to the Orloff for large cut diamonds found in Europe. It is a double rose, faceted all over, and weighs 139½ carats. Different estimates represent its value from $200,000 to $800,000.

THE GREAT SANCY.

The great Sancy diamond has been very appropriately called the sphinx among diamonds. Its history is involved in bewildering contradictions, which it is impossible to unravel with only the glimmering light which illumines its record. It appears and disappears in the most mysterious manner for a period of four centuries, and has been the subject of more conflicting statements than any other or perhaps all other diamonds known to literature or science. There is no way of reconciling these contradictions but by admitting there was more than one diamond called Sancy. Tradition credits this gem to Charles the Bold, its first European owner, which, with the Austrian yellow, was lost on the day of his memorable defeat.

The diamond was named after the Baron de Sancy, at one time ambassador of Henry IV. of France to the court of Queen Elizabeth. The Baron de Sancy, it is said, was the owner of two large diamonds, one of which was the great Sancy. Various other accounts are given of the history of this stone, but all are conflicting and nothing definite is known, except that it exists. The weight of this gem is fifty-four carats, Indian cut. It is now owned in India.

THE PITT OR REGENT.

The Pitt or Regent diamond, before cutting, ranked next to the Great Mogul in size, weighing 410 carats. It was found in the Indian mines at Puteal, in 1701, by a slave, who concealed the discovery, and fled with it to the coast, but only to meet a tragic end. After being decoyed on board an English vessel he was robbed and thrown overboard. The captain who committed the double crime, sold the diamond for the paltry sum of $5,000, spent his dishonest gains in dissipation and closed his career by hanging himself. It was subsequently bought by Thomas Pitt, governor of Fort George, Madras, and grandfather of the celebrated William Pitt, for a sum variously estimated from $10,000 to $65,000.

The diamond was cut in London by hand as a brilliant, weighing 136.40 carats, as variously estimated, at a cost of $25,000,000. The value of the fragments have been estimated from $17,000 to $40,000. As the diamond was not purchased by the English crown, it was sold to the regent of France in 1717, whence the name Regent, for $675,000. This was considered much below its real value. It was subsequently valued at $2,400,000.

In the robbery of the Garde Meuble, the Regent was stolen, but recovered by a communication from one of the party of thieves revealing the spot where it was concealed. The reason given for its surrender was that the gem was so well known that it would not be safe to offer it for sale.

The Regent, it has been said, laid the foundation of Napoleon's career, since by pledging it to the Dutch government he obtained funds for prosecuting his military operations and for the establishment of his power. It was subsequently redeemed, and after he became emperor adorned his sword of state. It is a remarkable coincidence in the history of this diamond that it should have been connected with the fortunes of two eminent contemporary men who were bitter foes—Pitt and Napoleon.

The Nassock diamond was gained by the English during their war with Mahrattas, and is said to have been taken from one of the famous cave temples near Nassock, on the upper Godavery river, to which it had been presented as a sacred offering by the natives. The diamond was delivered to the marquis of Hastings, then governor of India, who presented it to the East India company. It was sent to London and sold finally to the duke of Westminster, who placed it in his sword hilt. Its weight was reduced by cutting it from 89¼ carats to 78¾ carats, and after this was valued at $50,000.

This Pigott was a brilliant gem of the first water, and one of the finest in Europe. Its weight was 82½ carats. It was an Indian gem, introduced into England by Lord Pigott, governor of Madras, about 1775, and sold at about the beginning of the nineteenth century for $150,000. There is a little romance connected with this gem. It was purchased by Ali Pasha, who cherished it with remarkable devotion, and when mortally wounded, gave orders to have this diamond destroyed and his favorite wife strangled, to prevent their falling into the hands of his enemies. The order respecting the diamond was executed in his presence, but fortunately the queen of the harem escaped the bloody decree.

The diamond known as the Shah formed a part of the Persian regalia from remote times, until it passed into the Russian treasury, where it now belongs. No authentic record of its earliest history has been transmitted, but there is little doubt that it originated in India, whence a large number of the celebrated diamonds came. It was one of the valuable gems plundered from the treasury of Nadir Shah after his death, but it was recovered and presented to the Emperor Nicholas by Prince Kosroes, son of Abbas Mirza, when on a visit to St. Petersburg, in 1843. The diamond is a long prism of the purest water, and weighs 86 carats, after cutting.

This Persian name, signifying "Sea of Light," expresses its remarkable lustre, for which the diamond is distinguished. It was captured at Delhi by Nadir Shah, and on account of its great size and brilliancy, constitutes one of the finest gems in the large collection of the Persian treasury.

The "Tay-e-Mah," signifies "Crown of the Moon." It is a very brilliant gem and weighs 140 carats. By some it was thought to be the Great Mogul, but its difference in size and weight renders that supposition unworthy of serious consideration. It was found in the mines of India in 1809 and now forms a part of the Persian regalia.

The Abbas Mirza is another brilliant diamond, weighing 130 carats. Like the Tay-e-Mah, it was thought to be a part of the Koh-i-Noor or Great Mogul. The Great Mogul and Koh-i-Noor were believed by many authorities to have been parts of one huge stone which, for some reason unknown became separated, either accidentally or by design. Both these stones have seen stormy times, being themselves the occasions in many instances of wars and raids, and it is thoroughly in line with the methods and characters of their owners to mutilate the gems so as to render them incapable of recognition by the enemies who brought war for their possession. The Abbas Mirza is part of the Persian regalia.

The Ahmedabad is a diamond of 157 carats weight and is supposed to belong to the imperial Russian family. Of its early history little is known. Since it has been cut, its weight has been reduced to 94¼ carats.

Turkey I and II are two brilliant diamonds associated with the Turkish regalia. They are both of the same weight, originally 147 carats in the rough and 84 carats after cutting.

The Polar Star diamond was formerly owned by Joseph Bonaparte and later purchased by Paul III., of Russia. It is a brilliant gem of 40 carats weight and belongs to the imperial treasury of Russia.

The Pasha of Egypt is a fine gem owned by Ibrahim Pasha and is valued at $140,000.

The Coulour is an Indian gem of 50 carats, the present owner not known.

The Crown diamond, 32 carats, and valued at $62,000, is placed in the golden fleece of the French regalia.

The Savoy, 54 carats, was bequeathed to the crown of Savoy by Queen Christina in 1662. It is a table cut diamond and is owned by the royal family of Italy.

Eugenie, 51 carats, was first owned by Catherine II. of Russia, and later by Empress Eugenie. It afterwards found its way into the possession of the prince of Baroda, and is valued at $70,000. For some reason unknown the diamond has for all intents and purposes disappeared.

The Dresden Green is an Indian diamond of 41½ carats, and is now in the green vaults of Dresden. It is valued at $150,000.

The English Dresden is a Brazilian gem of 119½ carats originally and when cut weighed 76½ carats. It is a pure white faultless gem of great brilliancy and when placed beside the famous Koh-i-Noor makes the latter look dull. This gem has gone to enrich the collection of the Indian prince of Baroda.

The Star of the South is another Brazilian diamond of 254½ carats, when found and 125 carats after cutting. This gem is also owned by the prince of Baroda.

Other diamonds of historic value are the Great Table, 240 carats; the French Blue, 44½ carats; Hope Blue, 44½ carats; Tavernier Blue, 44½ carats; the Little Sancy, the Akbah Shah, and the Shah-e-Tchan. Of these remaining diamonds little can be said, as their history and ultimate fate is so clouded in mystery. That they existed and were known is about all that can be stated of them that is reliable. With the exception of the four blue diamonds just considered the fate of the rest is unknown.

The blue diamonds are somewhat in doubt also. The most accepted opinion seems to be that the four are simply one stone going under four names.

RANDALL'S ISLAND SLANG.

The boys in the Randall's island institution for the reformation of juvenile delinquents have a slang of their own, says the New York Sun. A "scorf" is a boy who is a big eater of all kinds of food, as distinguished from a "chuck scorf," which means a boy who eats quantities of bread.

"Snitch" is a telltale, a boy who breaks the unwritten law of all schools not to split on a schoolmate under any circumstances.

If one boy refers to another as an "up" it means that he is a captain or a lieutenant, for the school is military in its training. By the same token a "kid" is a captain or lieutenant who is of small stature. "Hard guy" means a particular tough boy and is a title commanding more or less secret respect.

As distinguished from "kid," a "spud up" means a captain or lieutenant who is of large size, "spud" meaning either a big boy or a potato as the case may be. Shoes that are made outside of the institution are called "cities," and "stuff" means tobacco. Smoking is "whiffing," and a match is a "striker."

When it is said of a boy that he has "got a goat" it means that he is angry. If he has "a fierce goat" it means that he is very angry, in a towering rage, in fact. A "girk" is a second-hand dried chew of tobacco and is in the list of juvenile delinquent treasures. A "rakes" is a boy's chum or closest friend.

EASY TO CURE A COLD

If you go about it right. Take two or three Krause's Cold Cure Capsules during the day and two before retiring at night. This will insure a good night's rest and a free movement of the bowels next morning. Continue the treatment next day and your cold will melt away. Price 25c. Sold by Dreier & Bro., corner Calhoun and Columbia streets.

METHOD OF USING FEATHERS.

Ostrich feathers are more worn than usual at this season. The broader brimmed hats are often trimmed with them. As yet, this kind of hat is somewhat exceptional and is more often to be seen in black than in color.

A new method of adjusting ostrich tips is to attach them to the semi-coronet, which tilts the hat or toque to one side, so that they stand almost erect, the points curling back over the brims. In this case the coronet may consist of a semi-circular ornament in pierced gilt metal or cut jet. The gilt ornament is chosen for a toque, made of pink lisse, arranged in a quantity of flat plaits, like the leaves of a book encircling the edge of the brim; and to this are attached in the manner just described two black ostrich tips. The same arrangement is carried out with white tips and a jet ornament for a white tulle toque, the turban border of which is veiled with black tulle very closely sewn over with square black spangles.

A STRANGE FLAG STORY

A Confederate Ensign is Found Among the Natives of the Samoan Islands.

[Washington Evening Star.]

Soon after Judge Chambers, who is now a member of the Spanish war claims commission, was sent to Samoa by President Cleveland, he attended one of the great gala festivities and feasts so famous among the natives of these Pacific islands. These feasts are never to be forgotten by those who once attend. The natives come from many miles around the islands. Most of them reach Apia, where the feasts take place, in boats. Sometimes there are over 500 boats, with from two to eighty-four oars each, and containing people enough to fill them. The scene is one of the most picturesque to be found in any part of the world. Before the feasts boat races and aquatic sports take place in the harbor of Apia, and up to the time the islands were partitioned the representatives of the foreign governments were interested spectators, and the natives considered the presence of the foreigners a great and important honor.

The feasts might be called picnics, for they are held in the open air, but instead of pies, pickles, cakes, sandwiches and lemonade, the customary refreshments at picnics, the natives kill and roast hundreds of pigs, geese, chickens and other fowls, besides having many varieties of fish. Some beautiful grove is the only table, and the ground where the food is spread is covered with the rich green leaves of the banana tree. The greatest hospitality is always evidenced, the natives paying especial attention to their guests. At the conclusion of the feast it is the custom to divide the remaining food among the people, it being proportioned according to position—the higher a man stands the larger the amount of left over food he has sent to his house. In this, as during the course of the feast, there is the greatest precision in the management. At no time is there a scramble. The occasion is a delightful one to people unaccustomed to it.

"All the native chiefs bring flags of some kind when coming to the feasts, and take the greatest care of them," said Judge Chambers in describing a Samoan feast to a group of friends the other day. "They are fond of any kind of flag. Those chiefs who cannot secure the flags of nations use fancy pieces of cloth and tattered garments. He is a poor and unimportant chief who does not own a flag. Looking out on the beautiful scene in the harbor of Samoa on this gala day that I have spoken of I noticed a boat flying a flag that I could not make out. I took a glass and saw what I thought was a confederate flag. I could not believe it possible, however, and waited until the boat came nearer. Then I saw plainly that it was a genuine flag of the confederacy. I naturally was greatly interested, and sent one of my servants to ask the chief to come to see me.

"When he came I began questioning him about the flag, but he would give me no information. He was a man of good features and was apparently a chief of consequence in his neighborhood. I, of course, wanted to get possession of the flag, and did not suppose that I would have the least trouble in doing so, particularly as the natives were fond of exchanging flags and that of the United States was a favorite with them, the flag of England being next and of Germany next.

"I offered the chief a flag of the United States for his confederate flag. He said quietly that he could not make the exchange. I then offered him a new flag of England or of Germany. He refused these also, and I suspected that he was trying to drive a shrewd bargain with me. I next offered him a bolt of cloth worth considerable money, and when he refused that I offered him a barrel of meat, the most tempting and costly thing in the mind of a native. As nothing could induce him to make the exchange I asked him his reasons for refusing.

"In reply he said that one day long ago a white man came to his hut. He supposed the man had come from Apia. He had several bundles in his possession and preserved them with the utmost care. The stranger, the chief told me, was a man of great dignity and of an amiable disposition. The natives soon came to love him much and took pleasure in providing him with every delicacy they could obtain. The chief himself became deeply attached to him and when the white man's health began to fail there was universal regret among the natives. When the stranger saw that his end was near he called the chief to him and directed that one of the bundles in his possession be opened. Then there was displayed a beautiful silken flag, but worn by handling.

"'See that flag,' said the stranger, 'well, it was the flag of my nation—a great people. It went down in defeat, but I decided that it should never be surrendered. So I left home, kinsmen and friends and came here with it. I am going to give it to you. Never let a white man have it in his hands.'

"That was the dying injunction of the stranger and the chief had sworn that the flag should always remain with him. He had made his tribe swear to keep it and never part with it; that when he died the succeeding chief should take it and bury it where no human being would ever know of its hiding place.

"The chief's story was told in simple but affecting words. I made many other offers to secure the flag, but he was firm to the end and went away that afternoon with the [illegible] in his boat. I instituted some inquiries later and sent several trusted natives to the chief's home to make offers, but they were unsuccessful.

"When I came back to this country and told the story to some confederate friends they agreed to take steps to recover the flag if possible. Some years later they began a systematic effort, but the old chief had passed away, the flag had disappeared, and the members of the tribe would give no information as to its whereabouts."

BUCKETSHOP GAMBLING

To the pastures of the stock exchange are flocking now innumerable lambs. It is a legitimate business, trading in stocks, in the sense that it is not illegal, and so the "shoestring speculators," the small buyers on margin, who hope to sell out later at a handsome profit, are in Wall street by the thousands. And the bucketshop keepers are busy shearing, not the golden fleeces of the rich lambs, because they do not come so easily, but those of the unwary lambkins born in country fields who will come to any call, writes Edwin Lefevre in Harper's Weekly. Bucketshops abound everywhere. In New York they are especially numerous in lower New street. There are buildings which extend from New to Broadway, or, to the east, from New to Broad street. The halls of some of them are used as thoroughfares by busy men, and by reason of the obvious advantage of location bucketshops flourish there by the dozen. Some are "companies," others are "brokers and bankers." Some refuse orders for less than two shares, on which the minimum margin is one point, or $5. Others accept as low as $1, buying or selling one share. And the messenger boys have been known to carry on the business with dimes—10 cents per share, each point up or down in the price of stocks meaning one dime. This is akin to the "handbooks" that are found in saloons where there are tickers which print racing news.

WHERE THE DEALS ARE MADE.

The typical bucketshops are generally dingy and ill-lighted, because they are located in old buildings whose landlords are particular regarding the tenants' ability to pay and care nothing for the tenants' business. A quotation board occupies one side of the room, as in stock brokers' offices throughout the land, and the customers sit before it and study the quotations from the New York Stock Exchange. A "ticker" whirrs and clicks away impassively, and a clerk chalks the quotations on the board or else records them by means of carabiard numbers. Uptown the quotations come by telegraph from a wire direct from the "downtown" office. In certain instances bogus quotations are given, but this seldom happens in the metropolis—the patrons would not tolerate it—though it takes place in inland towns.

HOUSE'S "RAKE-OFF" SURE.

When a customer desires to "buy" a certain stock—it is really to bet on a rise in the price—he gives the cashier his money, or, theoretically, his "margin," and receives a "ticket," or receipt, wherein the firm acknowledges having purchased a certain number of shares of a certain stock for the customer's account and risks, at the last quoted price. Thus, if you wish to go "long" of five shares of Atchison stock at 45 you deposit $5, and receive your receipt showing you have purchased the five shares at 45⅛,—the fraction representing the bucketshop commission for buying, which is the same that is charged by members of the New York Stock Exchange. Should the stock rise to 46 you would "cash in," or take your profits—receive the difference between 45⅛ and 45⅞, the last eighth being deducted for the selling commission, so that on a one-point rise you make $3.75 on your five shares. On the other hand if the price declined ⅞ point to 44⅛ you are "wiped;" you lose your entire $5. The commissions for buying and selling are house's "rake off," and you really have a run of only 87½ cents for your dollar.

ARBITRARY RULES OF DEALERS.

In the smaller bucketshops, where they take orders for two shares—and even for one share—they deduct both commissions at once, so that your ticket would read, "Bought one share of Atchison at 45⅛," instead of 45⅛, as in the others, or 45, as it would be in a legitimate office. Should the price decline to 44⅛ you are "wiped" the shop allows for a decline of but three-quarters of a point, so that you get only a 75-cent run for your money. Where stocks fluctuate more than a fraction in a day—and all active stocks usually do—it is very easy to be wiped out. If you sell a stock "short" the procedure is the same. There are, however, some rules and restrictions that vary according to the individual views of the owner of the place. Thus, customer's profits in certain stocks of the "football" order, like Sugar, Brooklyn Rapid Transit, American Tobacco, Tennessee Coal and Iron, etc., are limited to two points, and if you are lucky enough to buy 10 shares of Sugar at 130, and the price rises in a half hour to 133½, your profit is not $32.50, after deducting commissions, but only $20. Not only that, but orders are refused at the discretion of the shop, just as bookmakers refuse bets at times by marking up the odds prohibitorily; for, in a way, the successful bucketshop keeper really "makes a book" on the stock market.

FRIENDS.

You are my friend, for you have smiled with me,
My help and hope in fair and stormy weather;
I like you for the joys you've whiled with me.
I love you for the griefs we've wept together.

I've held your hand when life was cold to me,
And shared with you its every gracious greeting;
You've brought good cheer when earth was cold to me,
And made me feel your warm heart fondly beating.

Though all the world was deaf and dark to me,
And long the night, and bleak the winds and biting,
I know full well that you would hark to me,
And set my path with lamps of Love's glad lighting.

You are my friend, for you have smiled with me,
My help and hope in fair and stormy weather;
I like you for the joys you've whiled with me;
I love you for the griefs we've wept together.

—Nixon Waterman.

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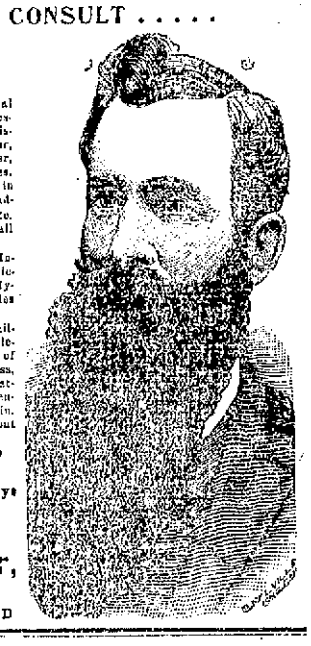

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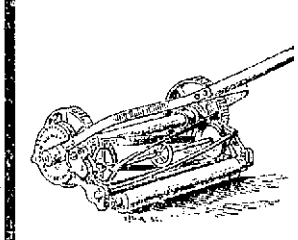

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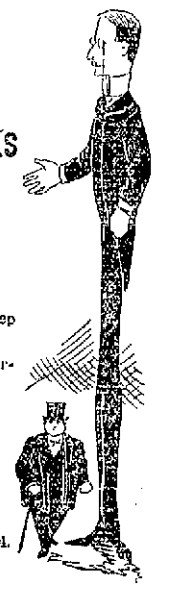

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YEAR FOR SIMPLE FABRICS.

From all indications in Paris this will be a "costume" season. That is to say, dresses are being made for outdoor wear which will not require any covering, such as coats, or jackets, or mantles; in a word, to use the term which expresses so much, and familiar in our grandmothers' mouths, we can "go out in our figures." It also promises to be a great year for cotton frocks, batistes, dabaines and other simple fabrics which require that studied simplicity in making up.

DR. TALMAGE'S SERMON.

INFLUENCES ONCE ARRAYED AGAINST CHRISTIANITY NOW ENLISTED ON THE LORD'S SIDE.

Washington, D. C., May 5.—In this discourse, Dr. Talmage calls the rolls of influences once antagonistic, but now friendly to the gospel, and encourages Christian workers. Text: I. Samuel, xxi., 9, "There is none like that; give it to me."

David fled from his pursuers. The world runs very fast when it is chasing a good man. The country is trying to catch David, and to slay him. David goes into the house of a priest and asks him for a sword or spear with which to defend himself. The priest, not being accustomed to use deadly weapons, tells David that he cannot supply him; but suddenly the priest thinks of an old sword that had been carefully wrapped up and laid away—the very sword that Goliath formerly used—and he takes down that sword, and while he is unwrapping the sharp, glittering, memorable blade, it flashes upon David's mind that this is the very sword that was used against himself when he was in the fight with Goliath, and David can hardly keep his hand off until the priest has unwound it. David stretches out his hand toward that old sword, and says: "There is none like that; give it me." In other words, "I want in my own hand the sword which has been used against me, and against the cause of God." So it was given him. Well, my friends, that is not the first or the last sword once used by giant and Philistine iniquity which is to come into the possession of Jesus Christ, and of His glorious church. I want, as well as God may help me, to show you that many a weapon which has been used against the armies of God is yet to be captured and used on our side; and I only imitate David when I stretch out my hand toward that blade of the Philistine, and cry, "There is none like that; give it me!"

I remark, first, that this is true in regard to all scientific exploration. You know that the first discoveries in astronomy, and geology, and chronology were used to battle Christianity. Worldly philosophy came out of its laboratory, and of its observatory, and said, "Now, we will prove, by the very structure of the earth, and by the movement of the heavenly bodies, that the Bible is a lie, and that Christianity, as we have it among men, is a positive imposition." Good men trembled. The telescope, the Leyden jars, the electric batteries, all in the hands of the Philistines. But one day, Christianity, looking about for some weapon with which to defend itself, happened to see the very old sword that these atheistic Philistines had been using against the truth, and cried out, "There is none like that; give it me!" And Copernicus, and Galileo, and Kepler, and Isaac Newton, and Herschel, and O. M. Mitchell came forth and told the world that, in their ransacking of the earth and heavens they had found overwhelming presence of the God whom we worship; and this old Bible began to shake itself from the Koran, and Shaster, and Zendavesta with which it had been covered up, and lay on the desk of the scholar, and in the laboratory of the chemist, and in the lap of the Christian, unharmed and unanswered, while the tower of the midnight heavens struck a silvery chime in its praise.

CHRISTIANITY VS. SCIENCE.

Worldly philosophy said, "Matter is eternal. The world always was. God did not make it." Christian philosophy plunges its crowbar into rocks, and finds that the world was gradually made, and if gradually made, there must have been some point at which the process started: then who started it? And so that objection was overcome, and in the first three words of the Bible we find that Moses stated a magnificent truth when he said, "In the beginning."

Worldly philosophy said, "Your Bible is a most inaccurate book. All that story in the Old Testament, again and again told, about the army of the locusts—it is preposterous. There is nothing in the coming of the locusts like an army. An army walks, locusts fly. An army goes in order and procession, locusts without order." "Wait," said Christian philosophy, and in 1866, in the southwestern part of this country, Christian men went out to examine the march of the locusts. There are men right before me who must have noticed in that very part of the country the coming up of the locusts like an army; and it was found that all the newspapers unwittingly spoke of them as an army. Why? They seem to have a commander. They march like a host. They halt like a host. No arrow ever went in straighter flight than the locusts come—not even turning aside for the wind. If the wind rises the locusts drop, and then rise again after it has gone down, taking the same line of march, not varying a foot. The old Bible is right every time when it speaks of locusts coming like an army; worldly philosophy wrong.

Worldly philosophy said, "All that story about the light 'turned as clay to the seal' is simply an absurdity." Old-time worldly philosophy said, "The light comes straight." Christian philosophy says, "Wait a little while," and it goes on and makes discoveries and finds that the atmosphere curves and bends the rays of light around the earth, literally "as the clay to the seal." The Bible right again; worldly philosophy wrong again. "Ah," says worldly philosophy, "all that allusion to Job about the foundations of the earth is simply an absurdity. 'Where wast thou,' says God, 'when I set the foundations of the earth?' The earth has no foundation." Christian philosophy comes and finds that the word as translated "foundations" may be better translated "sockets." So now see how it will read if it is translated right: "Where wast thou when I set the sockets of the earth?" Where is the socket? It is the hollow of God's hand—a socket large enough for any world to turn in.

WAS JOSHUA RIGHT?

Worldly philosophy said, "What an absurd story about Joshua making the sun and moon stand still. If the world stopped an instant the whole universe would have been put out of gear." "Stop," said Christian philosophy, "not quite so quick." The world has two motions—one on its own axis and the other around the sun. It was not necessary, in making them stand still, that both motions should be stopped—only the one turning the world on its own axis. There was no reason why the halting of the earth should have jarred and disarranged the whole universe. Joshua right and God right; infidelity wrong every time. I knew it would be wrong. I thank God that the time has come when Christians need not be scared at any scientific exploration. The fact is that religion and science have struck hands in eternal friendship, and the deeper down geology can dig, and the higher up astronomy can soar, all the better for us. The armies of the Lord Jesus Christ have stormed the observatories of the world's science, and from the highest towers have flung out the banner of the cross, and Christianity now from the observatories at Albany and Washington stretches out its hand toward the opposing scientific weapon, crying, "There is none like that; give it me." I was reading of Herschel, who was looking at a meteor through a telescope, and when it came over the face of the telescope it was so powerful he had to avert his eyes. And it has been just so that many an astronomer has gone into an observatory and looked up into the midnight heavens, and the Lord God has, through some swinging world, flamed upon his vision, and the learned man cried out, "Who am I? Undone! Unclean! Have mercy, Lord God!"

Again, I remark that the traveling disposition of the world, which was adverse to morals and religion, is to be brought on our side. The man that went down to Jericho and fell among thieves was a type of a great many travelers. There is many a man who is very honest at home who, when he is abroad, has his honor filched and his good habits stolen. There are but very few men who can stand the stress of an expedition. Six weeks at a watering place has ruined many a man. In the olden times God forbade the traveling of men for the purposes of trade, because of the corrupting influences attending it. A good many men now cannot stand the transition from one place to another. Some men who seem to be very consistent here in the way of keeping the Sabbath, when they get into Spain on the Lord's day always go out to see the bull fights. Plato said that no city ought to be built nearer the sea than ten miles, lest it be tempted to commerce. But this traveling disposition of the world, which was adverse to all which is good, is to be brought on our side. These mail trains; why, they take our Bibles; these steamships, they transport our missionaries; these sailors, rushing from city to city all around thew orld, are to be converted into Christian heralds, and go out and preach Christ among the heathen nations. The Gospels are infinitely multiplied in beauty and power since Robinson and Thompson and Burckhardt have come back and talked to us about Siloam and Capernaum and Jerusalem, pointing out to us the lilies about which Jesus preached, the beach upon which Paul was shipwrecked, the fords at which Jordan was passed, the Red sea bank on which were tossed the carcasses of the drowned Egyptians. A man said: "I went to the Holy Land an infidel; I came back a Christian. I could not help it."

LET CHRISTIANS TRAVEL.

I am not shocked, as some have been, at the building of railroads in the Holy Land. I wish that all the world might go and see Golgotha and Bethlehem. How many who could not afford muleteers now easily buy tickets from Constantinople to Joppa? Then let Christians travel! Good speed the rail trains, and guide the steamships this night panting across the deep, in the phosphorescent wake—of the shining feet of Him who from wave-cliff to wave-cliff trod bestormed Tiberius. The Japanese come across the water and see our civilization, and examine our Christianity, and go back and tell the story, and keep that empire rocking till Jesus shall reign

Wher'er the sun
Does his successive journeys run.

And the firearms, with which the infidel traveler brought down the Arab horseman and the jackals of the dessert, have been surrendered to the church, and we reach forth our hand, crying: "There is none like that; give it to me!"

So it has also been with the learning and eloquence of the world. People say: "Religion is very good for aged women, it is very good for children, but not for men." But we have in the roll of Christ's lost Mozart and Handel in music; Canova and Angelo in sculpture; Raphael and Reynolds in painting; Harvey and Boerhaave in medicine; Cowper and Scott in poetry; Grotius and Burke in statesmanship; Boyle and Leibnitz in philosophy; Thomas Chalmers and John Mason in theology. The most brilliant writings of a worldly nature are aglow with scriptural allusions. Through senatorial speech and through essayist's discourse, Sinai thunders, and Calvary speaks, and Siloam sparkles.

THE BIBLE AT THE BAR.

Samuel L. Southard was mighty in the court room and in the senate chamber; but he reserved his strongest eloquence for that day when he stood before the literary societies at Princeton commencement and pleaded for the grandeur of our Bible. Daniel Webster won not his chief garlands while responding to Hayne, nor when he opened the batteries of his eloquence on Bunker Hill, that rocking Sinai of the American revolution; but on that day when, in the famous Girard will case, he showed his affection for the Christian religion, and eulogized the Bible. The eloquence and the learning that have been on the other side come over to our side. Captured for God! "There is none like that; give it me!"

So, also, has it been with the picture-making of the world. We are very anxious on this day to have the printing press and the platform on the side of Christianity; but we overlook the engraver's knife and the painter's pencil. The antiquarian goes and looks at pictured ruins, or examines the chiseled pillars of Thebes, and Nineveh, and Pompeii, and then comes back to tell us of the beastliness of ancient art; and it is a fact now, that many of the finest specimens—merely artistically considered—of sculpture and painting that are to be found amidst those ruins are not fit to be looked at, and they are locked up. How Paul must have felt when, standing amidst those impurities that stared on him from the walls and the pavements and the bazaars of Corinth, he preached of the pure and holy Jesus. The art of the world on the side of obscurity, and crime, and death.

Much of the art of the world has been in the possession of the vicious. What to unclean Henry VIII. was a beautiful picture of the Madonna? What to Lord Jeffries, the unjust judge, the picture of the "Last Judgment?" What to Nero, the unwashed, a picture of the baptism in the Jordan? The art of the world is on the wrong side. But that is being changed now. The Christian artist goes over to Rome, looks at the pictures, and brings back to his American studio much of the power of the old masters. The Christian minister goes over to Venice, looks at the "Crucifixion of Christ," and comes back to the American pulpit to talk as never before of the sufferings of the Savior. The private tourist goes to Rome and looks at Raphael's picture of the "Last Judgment." The tears start, and he goes back to his room in the hotel, and prays God for preparation for that day when

Shriveling like a parched scroll,
The flaming heavens together roll.

Our Sunday school newspapers and walls adorned with pictures of Joseph in the court, Daniel in the den, Shadrach in the fire, Paul in the shipwreck, Christ on the cross. Oh, that we might, in our families, think more of the power of Christian pictures! One little sketch of Samuel kneeling in prayer will mean more to your children than twenty sermons on devotion. One patient face of Christ by the hand of the artist will be more to your child than fifty sermons on forebearance. The art of the world is to be taken for Christ. What has become of Thorwaldsen's chisel and Ghirlandajo's crayon? Captured for the truth. "There is none like that; give it me."

CHRISTIANITY IN BUSINESS.

So, I remark, it is with business acumen and tact. When Christ was upon earth, the people that followed Him, for the most part, had no social position. There was but one man naturally brilliant in all the apostleship. Joseph of Arimathea, the rich man, risked nothing when he offered a hole in the rock for the dead Christ. How many of the merchants in Asia Minor befriended Jesus? I think of only one. Lydia. How many of the castles on the beach at Galilee entertained Christ? Not one. When Peter came to Joppa he stopped with one Simon, a tanner. What power had Christ's name on the Roman exchange or in the bazaars of Corinth. None. The prominent men of the day did not want to risk their reputation for sanity by pretending to be one of His followers. Now that is all changed. Among the mightiest men in our great cities today are the Christian merchants and the Christian bankers; and if tomorrow, at the board of trade, any man should get up and malign the name of Jesus he would be quickly silenced or put out. In the front rank of all our Christian workers today are the Christian merchants; and the enterprises of the world are coming on the right side. There was a farm willed away some years ago, all the proceeds of that farm to go for spreading infidel books. Somehow matters have changed, and now all the proceeds of that farm go toward the missionary cause. One of the finest printing presses ever built was built for the express purpose of publishing infidel tracts and books. Now it does nothing but print Holy Bibles. I believe that the time will come when, in commercial circles, the voice of Christ will be the mightiest of all voices, and the ships of Tarshish will bring presents, and the queen of Sheba her glory, and the wise men of the east their myrrh and frankincense. I look off upon the business men of this land, and rejoice at the prospect that their tact, and ingenuity, and talent are being brought into the service of Christ. It is one of the mightiest of weapons. "There is none like that; give it me."

Now, if what I have said be true, away with all down-heartedness! If science is to be on the right side, and the traveling disposition of the world on the right side, and the learning of the world on the right side, and the picture making on the right side, and the business acumen and tact of the world on the right side—thine, O Lord, is the kingdom! Oh, fall into line, all ye people! It is a grand thing to be in such an army and led by such a commander and on the way to such a victory. If what I have said is true, then Christ is going to gather up for Himself out of this world everything that is worth anything, and there will be nothing but the scum left. We have been rebels, but a proclamation of amnesty goes forth now from the throne of God, saying: "Whosoever will let him come." However long you may have wandered, however great your crimes may have been, "whosoever will, let him come." Oh, that this hour I could marshal all the world on the side of Christ! He is the best friend a man ever had. He is so kind—He so loving and sympathetic. I cannot see how you can stay away from Him. Come now and accept His mercy. Behold Him as He stretches out the arms of His salvation, saying, "Look unto Me, all ye ends of the earth, and be ye saved; for I am God." Make final choice now. You will either be willows planted by the water courses or the cliff which the wind driveth away.

THE VIEWPOINT.

"Golf," said the ex-bicyclist, "is a fine game, but it doesn't amount to much in the way of exercise."

"Golf," remarked the ex-gambler, "is splendid exercise, but it's an infernally poor game."—Chicago Tribune.

JIMMIE GOT IT.

"As usual," remarked the sad-eyed teacher of the district school, "as usual Jimmie Scroggins takes the palm in rhetoricals."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

van Houten's Cocoa

Nutritive, Refreshing, Economical in use. A breakfast-cupful of this delicious Cocoa costs less than one cent.
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" Note the Word Pepsin."
CURES Headache, Sleeplessness, Indigestion, and Nervousness.
All Druggists, 10c, 25c and 50c.

Cures Dragging Pains

Waldo, Ark., August 18, 1900.
I can truthfully say that Wine of Cardui has been the greatest help to me. The Wine has brought me back to health. Three years ago I was past walking at all. One day I read a Ladies' Birthday Almanac and read of many women who had been in my fix being helped by Wine of Cardui. So I tried it and it did all that was claimed for it. I had falling of the womb and had fainting spells. I could not stand or walk. I have used three bottles and now I can do all my housework. I will tell all of my friends of the great Wine of Cardui for the good it has done me. Mrs. ANNIE BELL.

WINE OF CARDUI

What can be more distressing than the feeling that some weight is pulling down on your abdomen? Following the first abdominal pains inflammation usually sets in and shooting pains and dull aches make life a misery. The ligaments which hold the womb in place soon become diseased and weakened and the womb let down out of position. Every strain on the body is felt there and that is why Mrs. Bell said "I could not stand or walk". As the trouble grows the agony of falling of the womb increases. Thousands of women are suffering in this way. But the suffering is unnecessary. If you suffer the pains of falling of the womb or any kindred female trouble we want to say to you emphatically that Wine of Cardui will cure you. Mrs. Bell secured relief by taking the Wine. Thousands of women who were suffering these troubles have been made strong and well. Why not go to your druggist and buy a dollar bottle of Wine of Cardui today? Thedford's Black-Draught, the companion medicine, expedites a cure by freeing the bowels.

For advice and literature, address, giving symptoms, "The Ladies' Advisory Department," The Chattanooga Medicine Company, Chattanooga, Tenn.

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A NIGHT AT THE PLAY.

"MIDNIGHT IN CHINATOWN."

"Midnight in Chinatown," the big sensational melo-drama now being presented in the east, will be given tonight by the same cast and all the magnificent stage equipment it used in New York and Chicago. The play, as the title indicates, deals with one side of life in Chinatown, although not a Chinese drama, there being but two Chinese characters introduced, and these only in the opium den scene. Sensational situations and melo-dramatic climaxes follow rapidly in succession to the last act, the curtain falling on one of the most exciting climaxes ever presented on the stage. A strong novelty is the funny Chink orchestra, in Chinese selections between the acts; also funny Chink band parade.

MAY IRWIN IN "MADGE SMITH, ATTORNEY."

Charming May Irwin, a commedienne holding high favor with Fort Wayne theater-goers, who has come to be known as "the woman who makes you laugh," and her merry company in the new comedy, "Madge Smith, Attorney," by Ramsey Morris, will be one of the principal features of the remaining theatrical offerings of this season in the advent of its appearance on next Friday night, at the Temple, for an engagement of one night. Miss Irwin has long been an especial favorite here and of course her appearance means a great deal more than the ordinary announcements usually accorded theatrical attractions would indicate. Besides the pleasure and delight which her own charming personality brings, her engagement this year lends added attractions to her admirers by her new surroundings. A new play by a successful author and a company in support which is easily the best Miss Irwin has had should certainly form a striking frame for the setting of a star in such brilliancy. Miss Irwin herself, under any conditions, would be a success, but with these added inducements the size of the audiences and the warmth of the reception accorded her will not be in doubt for a moment. Miss Irwin's plays form an evening's entertainment which is distinct and as individual as anything seen on the stage. It is promised that if ever a tempting morsel in the way of comedy has been offered to the theatrical palate of Fort Wayne it will be put forward at the Temple on this occasion, when this play will be seen for the first time in this city. It has met with the most unprecedented success so far on Miss Irwin's tour and has been voted to be unquestionably the best production from every point of view she has ever given. In a nutshell the story of the play is that Madge Smith, the principal character, assumed of course by Miss Irwin, and her husband, do not live in perfect connubial felicity. Madge concludes housewifely duties irksome and throws them aside for the pursuit of wild excitement in the practice of law. The nature of her profession brings her into publicity, not at all relished by her husband, John Smith, who, being deprived of his wife's society most of the time, owing to her professional work, seeks comfort in a surreptitious visit to the theater and an after the play "bird and bottle" with a former sweetheart, who happens at the same time to be a friend of Madge's. Madge, too, coincidentally has had an anti-wedlock sweetheart, and, unfortunately, is afflicted about this time by an outburst of this individual. The efforts of the two to conceal from each other their secrets, ensnarl them into a series of complications which are continuous to the end of the play. Out of this grows the three acts which are credited with superabounding motion and humor, an atmosphere of comedy so bright, interesting and novel and with such lively action that no time is left during the progress to wonder at its success. It is ripe with opportunities for rare comedy hits, such as have made May Irwin famous as a comedienne. In an excellent supporting company the following well-known names appear: Joseph M Sparks, William Burress, William Smith, Jacques Kruger, Bert Thayer, Roland Carter, Frank W. Johnston, Charles Church, Lewis Foley, Mabel Florence, Anne Woodward, Edythe Blair, Louise Hollister, Helene Dunlap, Bessie Seymour, Grace Vaughn and others. May Irwin sings many songs, among the most infectious being the following: "I Ain't Gwine to Work No More," "I've Got Troubles of My Own," "Give Me Back My Liza" and "Jungle Queen." Other song hits included in the play are "The Turkey and the Turk" and "Oui, Oui, Mamoiselle," sung by Mr. Sparks and Mr. Burress, respectively. One of the most effective bits of work done by Miss Irwin is a burlesque on the convention address of lawyer to judge and 'gentlemen of the jury,' which occurs in the court room scene. In the accounts from other cities, where it invariably seems to have found signal favor, the production has been remarked for its being elaborately and tastefully staged, its handsome women, clever men, beautiful gowns and all those details which go so far to please the eye and ear and which are found wanting in the average stage production. May Irwin never disappoints her audiences and in "Madeg Smith, Attorney," it is safe to expect one of the choice events of the year.

The census bureau has issued a bulletin announcing that the center of population of the United States, exclusive of Alaska and recent territorial accessions, on June 1 last was six miles southeast of Columbus, Bartholomew county, in southern Indiana. The center of area of the United States, excluding Alaska and Hawaii and other recent accessions, is in northern Kansas. The center of population is therefore about three-fourths of a degree south and more than thirteen degrees east of the center of area.

MAY IRWIN.

THE FAMOUS BLACK FRIDAY IN WALL STREET

It was on Friday, September 24, 1869, that Wall street experienced the famous "Black Friday." It resulted from unwarranted speculation in inflated stocks at a time when the country was in a hitherto unknown state of prosperity. In that year the country found its crops far in excess of its needs, and some means of stimulating exports was sought. Gold, as a commodity, was cheaper than farm products, because the government had been selling it in such quantities. The supply of gold in New York was reduced to $25,000,000 when the government was induced to stop selling it at the solicitation of merchants and bankers.

Jay Gould foresaw the outcome, and although President Grant was never thoroughly convinced that it was best for the country to cease selling gold, he gave way to the advice of financiers and Gould proceeded to tighten his web. All being ready, Gould, through friends in the cabinet at Washington, contrived to induce the president to take a vacation, in order that there might be no countermanding of the order to sell no more gold while Gould was making the final coup in his great scheme. The president went to Little Washington, Pa., an obscure town, and Gould's detectives shadowed his every move.

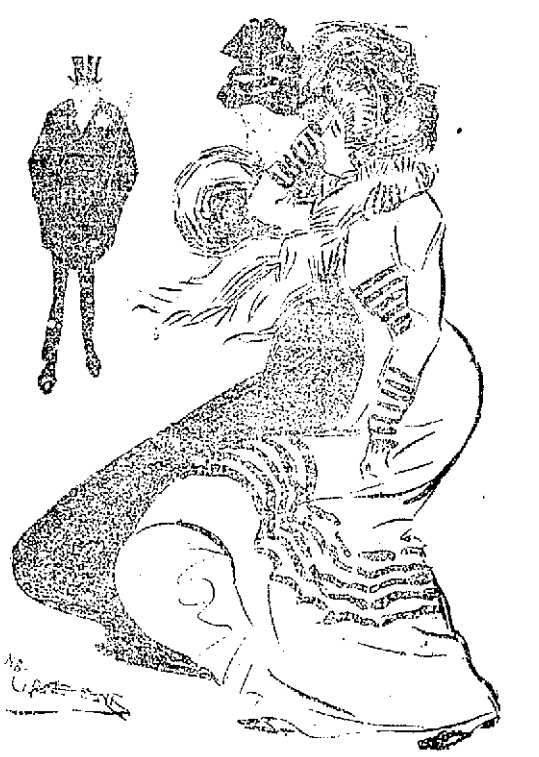
James Fisk, jr., was in the deal with Gould, and they purchased gold wherever it was obtainable. Tens of millions a day came under the control of the two men until finally it dawned on the public that Gould had cornered the gold supply. Pleadings were in vain, Grant was safely out of the way and the morning of "Black Friday" arrived. At the opening gold was at 135. It jumped to 143, then to 150. Wall street went wild and the gold room of the stock exchange was a cauldron of excitement. Consternation was on every hand. Men were trampled on and left to take care of themselves as best they could. It was human stockpen —a miniature mob of the French revolution.

When 160 was reached the commercial community became bewildered, and at the noon hour the great crowds of speculators packed Broad, Wall and New streets until the mass was like a stone wall. The price went up to 162, then half a cent higher, and the crowds began fighting in a demoniacal frenzy. Scores were injured, but Gould remained stolid. Then came 165. Fisk, in order to further clinch things, had written a letter to President Grant, at Little Washington, asking him to direct the treasury not to sell any more gold under any consideration.

Grant became suspicious at this, galloped to the nearest telegraph office, and ordered the treasury to sell at once $5,000,000 of gold. The news swept on to Wall street and gold dropped to 138. No avalanche ever tore along with more force than did this news of Secretary Boutwell's order to sell. The truth was out, the conspiracy was laid bare, and those who were victors sixty seconds before were vanquished.

Failure upon failure resulted and dozens of brokers were wrecked. The conspirators, guarded by deputy sheriffs, escaped through a rear passage into Wall street and fled to the Broad street office of Smith, Gould & Martin, where the crowd besieged them for hours, with threats of lynching. The combination was broken and "Black Friday" was a memory, but Gould and Fisk had made their millions.

She—Dat's a fine dog yo's got.
He—Yes; but he gibs me lots o' trouble.
She—How's dat?
He—Well, ebry time I opens de gate he runs back home.



ALMOST.

Belle—Is your mother entirely out of danger?
Nell—Not quite; the doctor says he will call again tomorrow.

The United States government gives its sailors only 30 cents a day each to live on, but the American navy is better fed than any other navy in the world.

A gaunt wolf was shot by a policeman in Franklin Park, Boston, recently. The animal was one of a pair of gray cubs that escaped one night about two years ago from a schooner lying at one of the wharves. The other one was shot about a year ago in the same park.

A. P. YORICK WRITES A PLAY

"LEAKY DAM," FARCE COMEDY OF INDIANA LIFE.

Former Fort Wayne Newspaper Man Turns Dramatist—He Was Formerly With the Press.

H. H. Paramore, better known from his nom de plume, "Alias P. Yorick," and some years ago connected with the now defunct Fort Wayne Daily Press, has written a farce comedy, and of it the Indiana Weekly says:

"Next season Indianapolis will have opportunity to see another play of Indiana authorship—a farce comedy, 'Leaky Dam,' the work of H. H. Paramore, better known in newspaper circles as 'Alias P. Yorick,' over which signature he has contributed newspaper articles of a satirical nature for the last ten years. The rights to 'Leaky Dam' have been secured by Miss Julia Kingsley, who will star in the piece, supported by Nelson Lewis and a strong company. Miss Kingsley and Mr. Lewis are now in vaudeville and will be remembered for their excellent work at the Grand a few weeks ago, where they were seen in a sketch entitled 'Her Uncle's Niece.' The 'Leaky Dam' company will organize in New York this summer under the management of James L. Glass, and will be seen at one of the houses of this city about the middle of next season. The scenes of the play are laid in Indiana, and nearly its whole action revolves about a newspaper office in a country town. One scene, showing the interior of the office of the 'Leaky Dam Press,' is said to contain some genuine surprises in mechanical effects. Mr. Paramore's own experience has doubtless inspired many of the situations in this comedy. Ten years ago he was known as the youngest editor of a daily newspaper in this state, at Fort Wayne, where he conducted a very lively paper through two political campaigns. During recent years Mr. Paramore has lived in Indianapolis."

WILL MEET AT WARREN.

The Warren Y. P. S. C. E. will entertain the fourteenth annual convention of the Fort Wayne District C. E. union on May 16 and 17. The Fort Wayne district is composed of the counties of Allen, Adams, Whitley, Huntington and Wells, and contains thirty-five societies with a membership of nearly 1,400.

Among the speakers are Rev. J. O. Ross, Lebanon, Ind., state superintendent of citizenship department; Miss Anna L. Minnich, of Indianapolis, state superintendent junior department; Rev. Joseph E. Roy, of Chicago, general secretary of the American missionary department; H. M. Chounsegeszian (John Baptist) an Armenian; Rev. C. G. Miller, of Bluffton; Rev. J. W. Lake, of Fort Wayne; Miss Cleo Glass, of Fort Wayne; Rev. J. Webster Bailey and Frank H. Hills, of Fort Wayne.

ROBBINS IS AFTER THEM.

(Knox Democrat.)

Attorney H. R. Robbins has prepared and is ready to file in the federal court at Fort Wayne a suit for $50,000 damages against the plaintiffs in the disbarment case against him. The complaint is somewhat lengthy, and alleges that he has suffered financially, mentally and socially as a result of the prosecution of his suit. Each of the parties who joined in the petition to disbar him is named as a defendant. Mr. Robbins says he will file it in a few days.

Rome City Sunday service will be inaugurated April 14. Train leaves Fort Wayne at 6:45 a. m. Returning leave Rome City at 7 p. m.

G. A. R.
STATE ENCAMPMENT,
LOGANSPORT,
MAY 15-16.

For the above occasion the WABASH will sell round trip tickets to Logansport on May 13, 14, 15, good to return until May 18, at rate of one cent a mile in each direction, or $1.45 from Fort Wayne. See the Grand Dress Parade and great Fireworks display. Four trains to Logansport, leaving at 5:50 a. m., 9:37 a. m., 5:40 p. m. and 8:20 p. m. Tickets good on all trains. Telephone No. 6. 616

LADIES.

G. Schmidt, Merchant Tailor, 57 E. Berry street, has a fine line of ladies' cloths for spring suits and jackets. He makes garments to order at lowest prices. 27tf

Every Mother, Expectant Mother or Marriageable Girl

can have a practical treatise on motherhood, telling about "MOTHER'S FRIEND" (that will save months of pain and trouble), sent, free, by sending name and address of self or friends to THE BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., Atlanta, Ga.
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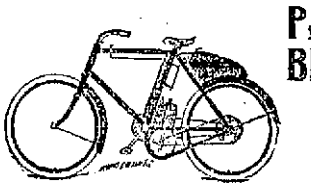

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are known from one side of the globe to the other. Wherever a bicycle is ridden by a two footed man there you will find the Patee Crest well and favorably known. These bicycles are built by the oldest and best makers in America.
Model No. 9, at $25.00 has never been equalled for the money, and Patee's Royal Racer at $40.00 cannot be surpassed if you paid $100.00 for your wheel. Call and see us.

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TRIBE OF POWHATAN

Remnant of It Is Living Under the Protecting Wing of Mormonism in Utah.

(Washington Times.)

It is not generally known, perhaps, that the descendants of the Powhatan tribe of Indians which once inhabited the shores of Chesapeake bay as far north as the Patuxent, in Maryland, are now living quietly by the shores of the Great Salt Lake under the wing of Mormonism. This assertion is based upon the statement of a traveler who chanced, on a recent visit to the Cherokee reservation in North Carolina, to meet a Catawba squaw, the widow of one Samuel Owl, a Cherokee. In talking one day with this woman about her own people, the visitor elicited the fact that a number of Indians formerly lived with them who were different from the Catawbas, and were called "Pamunks." On further questioning she stated that they were all descendants of, or related to, an Indian named John Marsh, who had come from Virginia about fifty years before. "They were," says the traveler, "unquestionably some of the Pamunkeys, descendants of the Powhatans, who resided near Richmond, Va. On asking her," he continues, "what had become of them, she said that they were constantly quarreling with the Catawbas—for the old tribe hatred still lives on—until some Mormon missionaries from the west arrived in that vicinity a few years ago, when the 'Pamunks,' glad of an opportunity to escape from their persecutors, embraced the new doctrines, and followed their deliverers to the far-distant land of Utah, where the last descendants of the lordly Powhatans now read their lonely destiny in the waters of the Great Salt Lake."

It is stated, on the authority of the early settlers of Maryland, that the valley at the foot of Capitol hill, in the city of Washington, formerly drained by the Tiber creek, the Potomac, and the Eastern branch, was for some years periodically visited by the Indians, who named it their "fishing ground," to distinguish it from their hunting ground, and that in the spring of the year especially they assembled there in great numbers to procure fish. The principal camp of the Indians and the residence of their chief were at Greenleaf's point, and their councils were held among the various tribes thus gathered together. This, if not strictly historical, is in least traditional, and it is supposed by some writers that George Washington was informed of this tradition, and it has been further intimated that this knowledge had something to do with his determination to locate the capital of the nation on its present site. It may be remarked, however, that if by his so doing he meant to insure the future inhabitants an abundant supply of fish from the part of the river alluded to his plan in this wise can scarcely be considered a perfect success.

According to Schoolcraft, the Indian tribes, in most cases, dwelt on the banks of the rivers, and the Indian geographical names are at once appropriate and euphonic. The rivers were denoted by an inflection to the root form of the name; as annan, annock, any, hany, phany, etc. Thus came the name of Alle-ghany, Rappah-annock, Susqueh-annah, etc. In different languages there were, of course, different terminal inflections. The Delawares, or Lenapes, used the term ittuk for the same purpose; hence, in their language Lenapeh-ittuk meant the Lenape river, or the Delaware river.

According to James Mooney, there was, on the Virginia side, directly across the Long Bridge and opposite Washington, another settlement called Nameroughiquena, and between it and Tauxenent (Mount Vernon) were two others, known, respectively, as Assamsek (about Alexandri) and Namassingakent (below Alexandria). Several other small settlements existed about the mouth of the Piscataway on the Maryland side. Nacochtank, which was the residence of a chief and contained eighty warriors, was the principal settlement within or adjoining the district.

The Jesuits, who came out later with Lord Baltimore, Latinized the name as Anacostan, whence we get Anacostia, the modern name of the Eastern Branch at Washington, and of the post office at Uniontown, on its southeastern bend, and perhaps also Analostan, the name of the island opposite Georgetown.

The Indians of Maryland and those of Virginia closely resembled each other. Those of the former state were descendants of the same race with the Powhatans and spoke dialects of the great Algonquin language. Powhatan himself claimed jurisdiction over the Patuxent, but it is doubtful as to whether he ever enforced his claim. The name of Chesapeake Bay is, in all probability, of Algonquin origin. As a general thing, the accounts of the Maryland Indians represent them as a simple, open, appreciative, and confiding people, filled with wonder at the appearance of their European visitors. Father White, who accompanied Caleb Calvert, says they were endowed with an ingenious and liberal disposition, and an acuteness of sight and taste and smell that even surpassed the Europeans, and that they lived mostly on an article of food which they called "pone," or hominy, etc.

The Susquehannas claimed the territory between the Potomac and the Susquehanna rivers, when Jamestown was settled, as their hunting ground, and it marked the boundary between their lands and the Powhatanic kingdom. Subsequently they moved their council fire down the western shore to the Patuxent to avoid conflicts with the Iroquois; but, on the other hand, they came in contact with a class of white people from whom they contracted the habit of using alcoholic liquors, which proved a more powerful and insidious enemy than the Iroquois. Like the coast tribes of Virginia, they exchanged all the available products of their streams and forests for firewater, and when these were gone they sold their lands. They fared badly in battles which they had with the whites and with other tribes and, uniting with another tribe, gradually lost their individuality and became extinct.

Besides the Powhatans in Virginia, there were the Iroquois and the Chickahominies. The Powhatans were won over to the English, especially by the marriage of Pocahontas to Rolfe; but this marriage, though a remarkable event in history, was nothing more. The blending of the English and Indian races, which some hoped and believed they saw foreshadowed by this marriage, was, in reality, an impossibility.

A FRUGAL BISHOP.

E. S. Everett, of Cleveland, Ohio, told the following story: "There used to be in a city in which I lived a certain bishop who, while possessed of the highest principles, and whose aims and ambitions in life were of the highest character, at the same time united with these a penuriousness in money matters that caused innumerable stories illustrative of this failing to be traced upon him. One of these related to a certain church conference which the bishop and other dignitaries of the church at one time attended. At one of the meetings the bishop, in endeavoring to open a letter neatly with his penknife, was so unfortunate as to allow the latter to slip and to cut a finger severely. The injured member bled profusely, and a hasty search for court-plaster ensued. There being none forthcoming, a clergyman standing by fished out his card case, and, extracting from it a 5-cent stamp, the smallest-priced stamp he had, offered it to the bishop to use as a substitute for the much-needed court-plaster. The bishop accepted it gratefully, and in his turn took out his own card case. In it he placed the 5-cent stamp, and then, producing a 1-cent specimen of his own, he pasted it over the still bleeding wound."—New York Tribune.

ICEBERGS GUARDING WEALTH.

There is a part of Alaska in the far northwest, extending from Point Hope to Point Barrow and inland as far as the Noatak river on the south and the Black Rock river on the north, where, until recently, the foot of white man had never trod. Until last summer this immense region was given up entirely to roving bands of Indians, depending upon fishing and hunting, and the wild fur-bearing animals of the Arctic zone, while the cold of the long winter kept the temperature at from 60 to 70 degrees below zero.

A year ago, when the United States revenue cutters were in the north looking after impoverished whalers, some of the fleet were at Point Barrow. This one place has been a harbor for vessels of trade for years, but no exploring party from any of these vessels has ever ventured into the interior. Where curiosity and the love of adventure failed the greed for gold proved a sufficient spur to tempt Wallace Taylor, a Montana mining man, formerly of White Sulphur Springs, to hazard his life while endeavoring to find fabulous gold mines reported to be in the desolate region. Mr. Taylor spent the whole of last summer in the Noatak country, as it is called. He is now here and will return to the north in a few weeks.

"A year ago," said he in telling of his experiences in the Noatak country, "I left Dawson in company with a man named Jordan. We traveled down the Yukon to Nulato and then struck across the country to Kotzebue. While at that place we were told some miners had struck it rich on the Noatak, and we set out for that place. We may not have struck the right trail, but in any event we saw the last white man at Kotzebue until we came out in the fall. We met some natives at Kooka who told us where we could find gold in the mountains, just south of Ice Cape. With our dog team we made an attempt, but were never able to reach the mountains, and it is my opinion that no man ever will. The trip over the southwestern Alaska passes in the early days was nothing to what we encountered. The entire country south of Barrow is one great field of ice. Probably mountains of ice would be better, for there was nothing but bergs towering hundreds of feet in the air, giving the landscape a most weird appearance.

"The natives were hospitable and game was abundant. We were told that two white men many years ago had penetrated to a point 200 miles south of where we were. In August we turned back and started for the Koyakuk, which we struck northwest of Fort Yukon and there found a mining camp with two miners from California."—Chicago Record.

WILD CAMELS IN AMERICA.

America has its wild camels, and native born ones, too; camels as wild as they ever are, with the toughness of hoof and hide and all of the timidity and fleetness that come to these beasts when they have not known a master for several generations. The international boundary commission that recently surveyed the line between the United States and Mexico reports seeing wild camels on the alkali plains amid sage brush and cactus in southern Arizona, says the Chicago Times-Herald.

How did these animals get there? They were born there and are the descendants of camels that were brought to this country in 1857. In the early 50's, when there were great migrations to California, horses and mules could not stand the journey over the deserts of the southwest, and the importation of camels was advised. Lieut. Edward F. Beale—afterward a brigadier general and minister to Austria—who was at Fort Yuma, on the edge of the Colorado desert, wrote to Jefferson Davis, then secretary of war, urging the purchase of camels by the government.

A commission was appointed, made investigation, and $30,000 was appropriated for the buying of camels. In 1854 Major C. Wayne went to Egypt and Arabia, bought thirty camels and landed them at a Gulf of Mexico port in February, 1857.

Three had died and twenty-seven were taken to Camp Verde and there put into service, but with little satisfaction. The soldiers did not like them and they received little care and less use, and soon became pensioners. Then came the civil war. The old fort was abandoned and the camels were allowed to wander away. Some died from disease, some were killed by Indians, some made their way to Mexico and others stayed about the southern borders of Arizona. From these last came those seen by the members of the boundary commission.

QUEER USES OF INDIGO.

The British fired shells of lyddite at the Boers, and the fumes of the explosion turned them to a gaudy yellow in complexion. Now, lyddite is indigo on which nitric acid has been poured. It is not only a thing to be melted and loaded into shells and set off with a primer of guncotton, but it is a brilliant yellow dye. When the explosive is made in England it is called lyddite; when it is made in France it is called melinite, but it will answer to either name if it is touched off in the right way.

This may seem a queer use of indigo, but it is still queerer that all the bright colors that we call the aniline dyes, and which we know are derived from the coal tar products, are so named from indigo's other name, "anil," made in the laboratory. So many and so wonderful are the uses to which chemists have put the common, black, ill-smelling tar, that by-product which the early manufacturers of illuminating gas tried so piteously to get carted away, that one hardly dares to speak of one of them as queer. They are too great. They are amazing. They are even awe-inspiring, for to see whither experimentation with the carbon compounds has brought us is to realize that there we are very near to the spot where the profoundest secrets of the living, growing world lie hid.

Some of the triumphs of the chemist in his domain come so near to mortal man's having a hand in creation itself that it almost scares. When a human being can make from tar an indigo so good and so cheap that within the last four years it has risen to be the successful rival of the indigo that the Good Lord causes to grow in plants, we may well pause and look back upon the long and tortuous way we have come since first our ancestors began to make queer uses of common things.—Ainslee's Magazine.

GOOD FRIDAY TERRORS.

There are two great Good Friday terrors—the hot cross bun and the whitewasher—and there is hope in some breasts that this year both may be abolished. The hot cross bun, as the older survivor, may be exposed first. It has few friends. The people who eat it generally complain afterwards of indigestion. The bakers are its enemies, and are in league against it.

The master bakers of London and the provinces are said to be eagerly looking forward to its abolition. They grumble that the hot cross bun entirely disorganizes the ordinary trade, that it compels their men to work too hard and too long, and that it forces them to engage for a few days men who hardly know a bakehouse from a boiler. And then, when the mountain of buns have been sold, they hardly pay for the trouble. The journeyman baker "has his knife" into the bun as much as his master has. Both together hope to see the hot cross bun suppressed altogether this year. They are said to be organizing its ruin.

Now for the whitewasher. He invades offices with special delight on Good Friday, and compels caretakers to stop about about the premises when they might be elsewhere but for him and his brush. So the archdeacon of London, the deans of St. Paul's and Westminster, and fifty-four clergymen have addressed a very respectful circular to occupiers of chambers and offices pointing out that the whitewashing custom inflicts hardships on the majority of city residents on Good Friday and prevents them from attending religious services which are specially sacred to the minds of members of the Church of England. They ask the tenants "very kindly to take into consideration whether some other day might not conveniently serve," for the whitewasher and cleaner.—London Daily Mail.

HIS FREAK CLOCKS.

An ingenious Frenchman named Le Boullat, who lives at Constance, has made himself famous for the curious clocks he manufactures. He can make a clock out of almost any conceivable material. Straw and paper are among the raw materials he uses. For twenty years he has been manufacturing freak clocks and most Frenchmen who want something out of the common in that line apply to Le Boullat.

A while ago he turned a lot of newspapers into pulp, mixed it with a hardening substance and carved the clock out of the compound. Even the wheels and all the machinery of the clock were made of this material. Naturally this curious clock does not keep very correct time, but the wonder is that it goes at all. The newspaper clock is one of Mr. Le Boullat's latest triumphs.

Another of his designs appears to be merely a collection of large and small sticks held together by wires. It is only upon close inspection that one sees that it is a clock constructed on excellent principles. It keeps very fair time, never varying more than two minutes in a week.

Now and then the clockmaker receives commissions from wealthy Frenchmen for clocks of unique design in silver or gold, decorated with precious stones. Some of these clocks are entirely made of gold, with diamond-tipped hands and rubies, garnets, pearls, opals and emeralds to represent the figures on the dial. Some of his clocks are beautiful works of art, and a few of the most interesting specimens are among the smallest of timepieces.

BLOWING THE TUBES.

A most interesting account is given in The Idler of the wonderful state-aided industry at Jena, where glass and lenses are made for scientists. The industry has been built up by Professor Abbe and Dr. Schott, and has throughout been conducted by scientists whose efforts have made Jena famous among scientific men all the world over. One of the most picturesque features of the Jena glass works is the great corridor where the thermometer tubes are blown and drawn.

We saw this glass in process of manufacture. A boy workman caught a bit of molten glass from the furnace on the end of a blow-pipe. It was hardly larger than a walnut, but by twirling and blowing, and molding it grew to the size of an orange, with the shape of an acorn. More glass was then added, and there was more rolling and blowing, and when the proper stage was reached the blow pipe was passed quickly to the brawny master workman.

He in his turn added glass, blowing from time to time with cheeks out-puffed until it seemed as though they must burst, and then rolling the great ball of glass on his iron kneading board until it looked like a huge yellow gourd. Faster and faster he worked, keeping the ball always symmetrical and yet white-hot. At length he lifted the glowing mass quickly in the air and a second workman attached his blow-pipe to the bottom. Then the two men ran in opposite directions, twirling the pipes and blowing lustily from time to time. From a thick, portly yellow globe the glass thinned out quickly as the men ran apart, until it became a dull red tube not larger than a man's little finger, and nearly 300 feet long. Sometimes in drawing these tubes one of the blowers would not only run the length of the corridor, but far outside on the hill.

WILLS ARE EASILY BROKEN.

Among the legal fraternity there is considerable admiration for a piece of verse entitled "The Jolly Testator Who Makes His Own Will." To them the humor of the lines is perfectly apparent, but they seemingly forget that a will drawn by a skilled practitioner is often equally defective. It is proverbial that a will made by a lawyer seeking to devise his own property will not stand in the courts, provided the property is worth dragging into litigation. Nor is the will of a rich man, drawn by the most skilled attorneys, any more valuable. Six years ago James G. Fair died, leaving a will that had been drawn with utmost care to meet his wishes. The estate is still in litigation, and it is still an open question whether the will is to be held good or not.

The most important part of the deed is what has become famous as the "trust clause," passing the property into the hands of trustees until the death of the three children. In the meantime the three were to share in the income, amounting now to $45,000 a month, equally between them. Charles L. Fair has only a life interest in this income, the two daughters and their heirs being made residuary legatees. Upon the death of Charles his wife and children are to receive nothing under the trust clause. The validity of this clause is now under consideration by the supreme court, and until it is decided none of the children will accept any of the income, because such acceptance would be equivalent to an acknowledgment of the validity of the trust. The accumulated income now amounts to more than $2,000,000, one-third of which belongs to Charles. Should the trust clause be declared valid by the supreme court he will receive only one-third of the income during his life time. There is an opportunity for him to realize more than this amount immediately, however. It is reported that certain insurance companies are prepared to pay him between $4,000,000 and $5,000,000 in cash for his interest in the estate.—San Francisco Argonaut.

BRITISH ROYAL MUMMERY.

The Argonaut does not wish to be irreverent and it trusts that it will not shock any loyal Englishman, but we cannot conceal our belief that the pageantry and ceremonies over the accession of Edward VII. are deliciously, uproariously and excruciatingly funny. It is the greatest joke of the century—which, it is true, is only two months old. How any person with a sens of humor can look at the London pictorial of a short fat man with a protruding abdomen waddling beneath enormous royal robes; to see him seated in an elaborately carved mediaeval chair with his abdomen reposing on his knees; to see this short fat person covered with jewels, hung with orders, blazing with diamonds, bewrapped with ermine and begirt with gold; to see around him tall thin men in petticoats, short fat men in bath gowns, baldheaded solemn men in wrappers, bewigged and beperuked funny little men in tea gowns, bearing cops of maintenance, imperial crowns, royal rods and court keys to back stairs; to see the foolish face of the marquis of Winchester in mediaeval garb, with a modern monocle stuck into his starboard eye, carrying on a tea tray a tinsel crown; to see the amusing medley, looking something like a cheap masquerade; to reflect that these men are of the same blood as we are and that this is the twentieth century; to believe that they believe that the short man is their ruler because of the accident of birth—to contemplate this amazing spectacle is too much for one's gravity.

When we remarked on the death of Queen Victoria that monarchical ideas had received a shock one of our readers took a column to convince us we were wrong. All the same we remain unconvinced. If this solemn mummery is one of the great jokes of this century it will not be one of the jokes of the next. — San Francisco Argonaut.

CHINESE AGRICULTURE.

Only a week or two before the late Consul General Wildman sailed from Hong Kong on the ill-fated journey which cost the lives of himself and his family and many others at the entrance to San Francisco harbor, he wrote a letter to the government about the numerous inquiries made of our manufacturers of farm machinery as to chances to selling their goods in China. He said, for example, he had received many letters from makers of reapers, mowers and horserakes who were seeking a profitable market in China. Manufacturers of ploughs and other articles also have been seeking markets there.

In reply to them Mr. Wildman emphasized the fact that agricultural land in China is divided into small holdings, many of which are not over an acre in size, and very few run over ten acres. Every available inch of this land is under cultivation and the planting and reaping is all done by hand.

If ploughs are used at all they are of home manufacture and of the most primitive character. The peasantry live at the rate of from two to five cents a day and even if they could afford to buy American machinery they would have no room for it on their little farms. If an entire village should combine to buy an American thrashing machine it would be used but once, for it damages the straw, wastes some of the grain and from a Chinese point of view costs too much to run.

The consul general said that as long as labor in China had almost no value and flesh and blood were the cheapest things on the market he could not advise American manufacturers to attempt to enter that field.

THE CANNY SCOT.

An old farmer in Scotland once went to have a troublesome tooth extracted. Said the dentist, after looking at the offending molar:

"It is a very ugly one. I would advise you to have it out by the painless system. It is only a shilling extra."

He showed the farmer the apparatus for administering gas, remarking that it would cause him to fall asleep or a minute, and before he awoke the tooth would be out. After a slight resistance the sufferer consented, proceeding to open his purse.

"Oh, never mind paying just now," said the dentist, kindly.

"Hoots!" answered the cautious old Scot. "A wasn't thinking o' that; but if A'm ga'en in sleep A' thocht A' wad likt ta count ma siller fust."—Glasgow Evening Times.

SIGNALS TO THE PLANETS.

Take a flag about the size of Europe and mount it upon a staff the length of the circumference of the earth. Then generate sufficient electric fluid to illuminate the material, which should be of a conductive character. Having done this, apply the fluid to the material with the assistance of all the electric waves in the solar system. Next change the laws of nature in so much as they prevent the operation of waving so gigantic a flag as the signal. Select a day when the conditions are favorable and put the apparatus in operation. Then, if the Martians are on the alert, they may possibly observe the signal and reply to it, say, in a couple of centuries. If you do not obtain a manifestation conclude that the inhabitants of Mars are looking another way.—London Punch.

BRITISH RAILWAY METHODS.

An American railroad president is invariably a railroad man and nothing else. Very often he has grown up on the road and risen step by step from the bottom of the ladder. Some existing presidents have built their roads and know every mile of them by heart. They carry in their heads all the difficult grades and sharp curves. They have at their fingers' ends the various kinds of traffic on each section, with the principal rates and the cost of haulage per ton and per train load. They select the superintendents and keep a lynx eye on every one of them, comparing their respective results and dealing with them accordingly. However huge the system may be—five thousand miles long or ten thousand—all the threads of it are kept in the one pair of hands.

In this country the American railroad president has no counterpart. Our railway chairmen are seldom, if ever, practical railway men. All other professions may be found among them but their own. Some of them are first-class financiers. Some are distinguished in society or politics. Some have been selected for their local influence. Very seldom are they even in active business. There is one notorious southern line which was run for years by its solicitors, and needless to say, run very badly.

In the United States transportation is a science and a great national industry. To how many newspaper readers on this side of the Atlantic would the term "science of transportation" convey any meaning? If anyone wishes to study the "science of transportation" as practiced in Great Britain at the beginning of the twentieth century, where would he found even the scientific material? Certainly not in our railway reports, which say nothing about the operation of the road as such, nor in the regulation accounts which are made up in absurdly skeleton forms prescribed by parliament half a century ago, when the good old rule of "charging what the traffic will bear" was still railway gospel.—London Daily Mail.

CONVALESCENT NURSING.

A comparatively new occupation for young women has been opened recently under the name of convalescent nursing. Professional nurses are often retained only through the critical stages of a disease or a surgical case, although good nursing of a kind is very much needed all through the subsequent convalescent stage, which may extend over weeks or months. It is not a high degree of technical skill which is required during this period so much as a general knowledge of the art of nursing and the little attentions and caretaking which every convalescent needs to insure the speediest return to full health. It is just here that the usefulness and availability of the convalescent nurse, the new class, comes in. The required training for this service extends over only eight weeks, the expense for preparation is correspondingly small, and the rates correspondingly low, being only about one-third that charged by the professionals.—Leslie's Weekly.

FORETELL COMING STORMS.

According to Dr. Eydam, a German physician, there are no more reliable weather prophets that telegraph wires. This novel discovery was made by him in the following manner: As he was waiting for a train at a country station he heard a shrill sound, which was made by the wind as it passed through a network of near-by wires. At once the doctor remembered that he had frequently heard a similar sound either immediately before or after a storm or a heavy fall of rain or snow, and it naturally occurred to him to try and ascertain whether there was any connection between the sound and such changes in the weather.

As a heavy shower of rain fell within forty-eight hours after he had heard the sound at the railroad station he concluded that there was such a connection, and he then determined to investigate the matter thoroughly. As a result he now maintains, first, that any unusual disturbance in the telegraph wires is an infallible indication of bad weather, and, second, that the nature of the changes in the atmosphere may be learned from the sound which the wind makes when passing through the wires.

Thus a deep sound, he says, which is of considerable or medium strength, indicates that there will be slight showers of rain with moderate winds within from thirty to forty-eight hours, and, on the other hand, a sharp, shrill sound is the sure token of a heavy storm, which will be accompanied by much rain or snow.

LOOSE BUSINESS METHODS.

One reason why recent congresses have vied with one another in money spending has been due to the change in the method of making the appropriations. Instead of the central budget considering and limiting all expenses of the government, different appropriation bills have gone to different committees, and of course an ambition on the part of each committee to get all it could was inevitable. Imagine a great railroad allowing its different departments to name their wants, and then to combine with one another or fight one another in the treasurer's office. They would break the corporation within a year. But Uncle Sam is a liberal fellow and he allows the politicians to do just what they please. The time must come, of course, when there will be a change, and when the responsibility for expending vast sums will not be so widely scattered.—Saturday Evening Post.

A RARE MAP.

Prof. Albert H. Smyth, head of the department of English at the Central high school, is the proud possessor of one of the rarest and most valuable maps known to be in existence. It arrived from London a week ago. Some idea of its rarity may be gained from the fact that there is but one other like it in America and only a few others in all Europe.

The map in question is really a wonderful piece of work. It was made in 1765, in Sicily, and represents the life-work of an Italian artist, Guiseppe Vasi by name. It is an engraving, made in a number of sections, which, when pieced together, cover some forty square feet. It presents a panoramic view of Rome as the city appeared in 1765. The map is absolutely accurate in all its details, and includes a view not only of Rome proper, but also of much of the adjacent country, with all its streams and mountains.

But the most interesting portion of the map is naturally the city itself. A key appended to the map points out and identifies nearly 400 of the public buildings and points of historic interest. And these are all portrayed with wonderful exactness and richness of detail. The ruins of the Coliseum, Trajan's column and like monuments are all to be found in the map, accurately reproduced.—Philadelphia Press.

THE SPRING FEVER

Is a malady which no one can escape at this season of the year. The vitality is usually overtaxed during the winter months, and spring finds the system all run down. The blood is thinned and impure. The kidneys and liver are inactive—resulting in a loss of energy and appetite, and a derangement of the nerves. Lichty's Celery Nerve Compound will purify your blood, tone up your nerves and leave you feeling fresh and energetic. Sold by Dreier & Bro., corner Calhoun and Columbia streets.

Next in cost to the war of the rebellion was the Franco-Prussian war in 1870. It cost, in round numbers, $2,500,000,000.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

THE GREAT COMMISSION—CHRIST SENDS DISCIPLES OUT TO CONTINUE HIS WORK OF EVANGELIZING.

(John Lindsay Withrow, D. D., Park Street Church, Boston, in the Chicago Record-Herald.)
Lesson for Sunday, May 12, 1901.
Topic—"The Great Commission."
Text—Matthew xxviii., 16-20.

A due consideration of the accounts we have in the gospels of Jesus, between the reported date of His resurrection and of His ascension, contributes greatly to our ground of belief that He did rise. There is no contention worth mentioning as to whether there was such a character who flourished in the time of Herod. That is granted by all but the few most unreasonable unbelievers. This being so we could conjecture that His disciples heard the wonderful words out of His mouth and saw the marvelous works and had only to report them after His death.

But there is much Scriptural material concerning Christ between His crucifixion and His ascension; "not in this gospel merely, but in all the gospels;" "words as noble, as impressive, as divine as any that have been preserved to us in the years of His life in the flesh." Take the lesson piece now before us as an example.

"There is an unapproachable majesty in the words which makes one shrink from touching them. They seem to rise before us like a great mountain which it would be presumptuous to scale." "What a mighty range they take, up to heaven, out to all the earth, down to the end of time, and all so calm, so strong, so sure." Is it not beyond the bounds of reason that those disciples could have invented and uttered this great commission? Especially if it were true that they knew their Master never rose, but that His body was rotting in the sepulcher?

JESUS HIMSELF SPOKE.

They were Jewish, with the race prejudice in them as predominant as ever it was. Taking them at what we know they were, it is the last conjecture common sense would make, that those disciples and gospel writers fabricated this wondrous idea of a world's salvation through the scheme and service of preaching Jesus; as being with the preacher "always with the end of the age"—that is, if they knew Jesus was still among the departed dead.

Thus we may gain deeper foundation for our faith in the reality of Jesus' resurrection. That being firmly established, every doctrine and claim that Christianity makes stands steadfast. Let me then assume that my reader believes the words of the present lesson on "the great commission" were spoken by the risen Christ. What shall we say of, first, the time it was given, the terms in which the commission was conveyed, and the tremendous truths it contains?

The time was somewhere in the forty days which intervened between the resurrection and the ascension of Jesus to the Father. On Easter morning He instructed the women to tell (Mark xvi., 7) the disciples that He would go before and meet them up in Galilee. As He had two meetings with them (that first Lord's day and "eight days after in Jerusalem") it was probably about midway between His rising from the dead and His departure to heaven that our present lesson piece fits.

WHEN COMMISSION WAS GIVEN.

Possibly it was after the searching, solacing and strengthening of the faith of His followers, which was administered through Peter, as an object lesson (John xxi., 1-25) that the Master addressed them with the great commission. Not only, as scholars have held, were there (Matthew v. 16) "the eleven disciples," but a larger company, of which Paul (I. Cor. xv., 6) writes that there were "above 500 brethren at once" present.

It is to be noted that some of this company had full faith in Him and "they worshiped Him." "But some doubted." For this the Master did not reproach them. He knew through what trials their faith had been put. There were the three years of His marvelous and yet sometimes mysterious ministry through Galilee and Judea. At one time He had displayed attributes of deity; again He had exhibited a strange weakness to cope with adversaries.

The people had offered Him a crown, and lo He had accepted a cross. And now, since His reported resurrection, there had been strange rumors of Him entering places "while the doors were shut," and reading the hearts of people as an open book, and yet here He is a mere "wayfaring man," up in Galilee. No wonder they were disturbed in their beliefs about Him.

This, however, is our happiness to know that Jesus was patient with them when "some doubted." I think He is always forbearing toward any who do eagerly desire to understand Him, but become confused by the conflict of creed views that obtain concerning Him.

TERMS CONVEYING DECREE.

But, going on to the terms in which the commission was conveyed, are they not enough to scatter every doubt as to the divinity of the author? Were more vital majestic words ever voiced? Let there be clearly set before our minds what man this was who issues this great commission. He is the same into whose face a railing rabble spit, in show of supreme contempt, about two weeks previous. He is the same who was mocked and made to carry His cross up Calvary's hill; who hung there, the object of gibes and jeers, until He expired.

It is the same Jesus whom people of position and quality, everyone, hated with bitterness, save a few loyal and loving souls. Forsaken by all, but this very few elect souls; forsaken of God, as the victim of Himself confessed He was. Can it be possible that it is the same whom we hear issuing the great commission?

It is the same, and with sovereign tones and terms He issued the imperial decree: "Jesus (lesson verse xviii.) came and spake unto them, saying, 'All power is given unto Me in heaven and in earth.'" Did the atmosphere ever carry such sounds from human lips? Did czar, emperor, king or president ever express such a claim of majesty?

CLAIMS KINGLY AUTHORITY.

A peasant of three and thirty years of age, a despised and rejected prophet, who had suffered as a penalty for His presumption "the accursed death of the cross;" a leader whose influence could not hold His closest friends faithful to Him in an hour of danger—it is this Man who calmly claims, with more than kingly authority, to possess "all power that is in heaven and in earth."

Either this record is as baseless as any story of a midsummer night's dream, or else the same Man who confronted the situation and spoke as was infinitely and indisputably certain that He was God manifest in the flesh. A firm grasp of the implications of this assertion will compel any conscientious person to either throw his Bible into the fire or echo the confession of Thomas: "My Lord and my God!"

For once that Jesus had claimed sovereign investment of power He instantly issued the order of an imperial monarch, saying: "Go ye, therefore," and do My bidding. It is all well and wise to dwell much upon the Christ in humiliation, but let us remember His exaltation and assertion of unshared supremacy in both heaven and earth. He was "the word made flesh," and "the word was God."

Jehovah had made himself measurably known through sacrifice, ceremonial and prophetic teaching. But in the incarnation God was expressed in Jesus, who was the word made flesh, so that what Christ did and said God did and said. Therefore, it is in tones divine that the terms of this commission were uttered.

MISSIONARY SERVICE.

He said, "Go ye, therefore." Because the power is my possession, therefore go to the work I assign you. The impelling and sustaining motive in missionary service is found right here. The gospel is needed by the world because Christianity is the one universal religion. It is as well suited to one continent, community or man as it is to any and all others. It never can be miscarriage to take it to the learned or to the illiterate, to the lowly or to the lowly, because it is as perfectly adapted to the needs of one as to those of the other. But how shall it be addressed and offered to all the world?

The task is still too gigantic for an ordinary courage of faith to go forward in the face of the difficulties. But that day, when Jesus issued the great commission, the obstacles were immensely more mountainous than they are at present. Jesus was a completely discredited leader. He was a person under espionage and suspicion. His few friends were penniless and proscribed.

The religious beliefs of mankind were either heathen or Hebrew, and one was quite as bigoted as the other. Jesus, while yet He went preaching, previous to His crucifixion, affirmed that to His "little flock" of followers the kingdom would be given. But either His friends did not understand His meaning or they had no faith that such a triumph was for them. But if not then, how much less might it be their lot to enjoy exaltation now, after their Master had died the death of a malefactor.

WHY SOME DOUBTED.

All the same the risen Son of God ordered them to "go and teach all nations." In His name, because there was power invested in Himself that would offset the end. Is it anything strange that, with such facts before their faces and eyes (v. 17), "some doubted?" And yet we wonder at their doubting if they heard His utterances as that of a sane mind. Of the 1,500,000,000 of human beings now on earth, there is not one, high or low, learned or illiterate, royal or plebian, who, in his right mind, would address other sane persons in similar terms in like circumstances.

But Jesus did not indicate by any halting tone or evasive word that it was anything but what it altogether became Him to do when "He came and spoke unto them, saying: All power is given unto Me in heaven and in earth," "Go ye, therefore." The guaranty of success in their mission was written in the word "therefore," which is the key word in the commission.

Having noted the time and the terms of the commission, what shall be say about the body of the commission? To what did He send them? Not to the upbuilding of a civil state of which He would be sovereign. That had been their brightest dream hitherto, that this wonder-worker would overwhelm Herod's rule and Caesar's empire and erect a kingdom, in whose chief seats of office His disciples would sit on the right hand and on the left. But He made no promise of or provision for imperialism in competition with other royal realms! Just "go and teach all nations." Teach what? The art of war? But "nations shall learn war no more," it had been promised as a concomitant of Messiah's reign. He had been proclaimed as the prince of peace, and his advent as introducing "peace on earth, good will to men." Therefore we go to the last verse in the lesson, and to the Lord's very last words: Teach them to "observe all things whatsoever I have commanded you."

NO RIGHT TO CONTRADICT.

No minister of the gospel has the right to contradict any doctrine or disregard any injunction of Jesus Christ. If we have in the gospels a credible report of the precepts of Christ it is nothing less than brazen disobedience to divine orders to preach or teach anything other than "whatsoever I have commanded you." Jesus gave commandments as to how we should please the Father and these we must obey.

He directed us to believe on Him as a condition of salvation. Therefore the teacher who will encourage pupils or people in the pews to think that they will be saved, provided that they live proper social lives, is a blind leader of the blind. Jesus taught men how to pray. Then this is to be taught by everyone who pretends to be commissioned by Christ. He commanded us to "resist the devil," and so the teacher who scoffs at the reality of such a being as Satan sets the orders of Jesus at defiance.

He commanded his followers and friends to go to all nations and tell the people what He had taught them. Therefore the professed Christian who "does not approve of foreign missions" despises the direct command of the Master.

After bidding those who would represent Him in the world to teach over again what He taught, the second duty in the commission is added: Go teaching and then go "baptizing them in the name of the Father and of the Son and of the Holy Ghost."

THE CLOSING BENEDICTION.

As to the religious virtue there is in the rite of baptism Christians have differed widely, and we will not dwell upon those divergent views here. So far all will agree that the subject of baptism becomes a professed subject of the name into which the rite introduced him. It certainly sets him apart to a new relation, and, as Christians generally regard it, to a relation of submission and service. With the name of the Father, the Son and the Holy Ghost reverently and religiously placed upon one, there is a spiritual ownership acknowledged.

The closing benediction of the commission is—shall we say it the best of it all. "Lo! I am with you always, even to the end." For us just now, and for use in the class, the whole past history of the Christian church sounds a long and loud amen. Jesus has been with His disciples, otherwise there had been no such successes in evangelizing the world as have been recorded. The enemies without and the apostacies within the Christian church would long ago have corrupted it as with the deadliest cancer or have crushed it as an incest between an upper and a nether millstone if the living Holy Spirit of Christ had not been with the church.

When the nineteenth century achievements were tabulated last December, the greatest progress of all, when the facts were marshaled and compared, was in the headway made by the leavening, enlarging and uplifting influences which had their source in the blood-bought gospel and church of the man of Nazareth, who has completely proved his right to be believed on as Immanuel.

ORIGIN OF THE TIGER.

William M. Tweed, according to W. C. Montanye, the coffee and spice dealer at West Broadway and Barclay street, got his inspiration for associating the royal Bengal tiger with Tammany Hall from a picture in his store, says the New York World. In referring to the matter recently Mr. Montanye said:

"My father got the picture of a head of a royal Bengal tiger from a man who had obtained it from an artist in Paris. It represents the animal with its mouth open, ready to fight. Tweed used to pass the store often, as the engine company to which he belonged used to be located near us in the old Seventh ward. One day, early in the fifties, Tweed, who happened to be in the store, saw the picture and at once became greatly interested in it. One day he asked my father if he could have an artist copy it, as he wanted to adopt it as an emblematic picture for the American club of the Seventh ward. He got the consent, and an artist reproduced it in oil, as I understand. The tiger idea became a sort of popular fad with Tammany democrats, and when Tweed furnished the American club at Greenwich, he carried the idea there. I understand the picture was woven as a centerpiece into the parlor carpet. Thereafter Tammany and the tiger seemed to be inseparably connected."

Matthew P. Breen, who has written much about Tammany Hall history, in commenting on Mr. Montanye's narrative, said:

"Quite likely Mr. Montanye's version of the origin of the tiger's intimate association with Tammany is correct. Many persons, however, remember the first appearance of the Tammany tiger in connection with Tweed's fire engine company, 'Big Six.' This was a famous organization of the old Seventh ward, and 'Bill' Tweed was its foreman. 'Big Six' had a greater capacity as a hand fire engine than any other machine in the city at the time, and hence its name. Tweed had a tiger's head painted on the engine, and that was the first that people generally began to notice it."

EXPERTS IN LIP READING.

"Did you ever observe the wonderful power possessed by persons who have become proficient as lip readers?" asked Prof. William A. Knapp, as he sat in the drawing room at Knapp's institute, Parkin and Hollins streets.

"About ten years ago," he continued, "there occurred an incident which demonstrated the utility of lip reading. One of the students of the institute, then situated on Holliday street, near Lexington, had determined to give me a forcible illustration of his proficiency. At that time the police board met in the rooms on the first floor of the city hall, which fronts on Lexington and Holliday streets.

"It happened one day that the late John Q. A. Robson, who was then police commissioner, took one of his fellow commissioners to the window to discuss with him the merits and demerits of a case, the evidence in which they had just heard. The student to whom I refer saw them come to the window and standing on the steps of the institute, about seventy-six feet away, observed carefully the movements of the lips of the two commissioners. He then walked into my study and related to me everything that the two commissioners had said while conferring together at the window.

"Commissioner Robson was a warm friend of the school and I knew him well. So a short time afterward I went to the board rooms and laughingly repeated to him all that had been said in the conference. He was amazed, and turning called the commissioner to whom he had been talking and accused him of having divulged their private conversation. The accused commissioner looked abashed and pleaded innocence. For a while I kept them in ignorance, but finally told them how I had obtained the information." Baltimore Sun.

SILK, RICE AND INDIGO.

The culture of silk has been attempted several times in Carolina. The first huguenots brought over silkworm eggs, that hatched on the voyage, so that the worms perished for want of food. Sir Nathaniel Johnson, however, at his plantation, Silk Hope, was more successful, in 1699. While he was governor, several years later, he realized several hundred pounds a year from this industry. But the eggs frequently hatched before the mulberry supplied the food, and the experiment failed finally. The cultivation of rice was more successful. Accounts differ as to its introduction. The most interesting is that while Thomas Smith was governor, 1693, a ship captain from Madagascar gave him a bag of rough rice which he distributed among his friends. The experiment was so successful that today rice is one of the staple crops of South Carolina.

Indigo had been introduced, but its culture had failed, although wild indigo grew abundantly. A second experiment was made, about 1741 by Miss Eliza Lucas, daughter of the governor of Antigua, who was in Carolina on her father's place. Her efforts were crowned with success; and her father's gift to her when she married Charles Pinckney was the crop of indigo on his Wappoo place. The total crop for the colony netted a million pounds a year. This remarkable woman was the mother of Charles Cotesworth and Thomas Pinckney.—Pearson's Magazine.

BOLIVAR TO BUFFALO.

Manifest Destiny in Pan-American Exposition—Statesmen Who Contributed.

To fully grasp the significance and the scope of the Pan-American exposition at Buffalo, N. Y., one must look beyond the evanescent beauties of the fairy city by the inland sea, forget the gilded panorama which pleases for a moment and then is forgotten, and seek the living purpose which brought it into existence, writes Cyrus Patterson Jones, in May Success.

Look back a hundred years and witness the conditions then prevailing. The immortal Washington, who made all things possible to America, had been in his grave sixteen months. Simon Bolivar, whom destiny had chosen to blaze a path to freedom in South America, was a law student in Madrid. Mexico was a savage province. The later republics of Central America were bandit lairs. The West Indies were piratical. South America was darker than Africa, and over it all, like the trail of a serpent, was the heelprint of victorious and haughty Castile.

The United States had 5,000,000 people and seventeen states, largely along the borders of the Atlantic and the gulf. California was a terra incognita. The Mississippi was a mystery, luring the fitful brain of Aaron Burr to dreams of empire. Canada, except for a border fringe of civilization, was a wilderness of forest and ice. Buffalo, now an imperial city, was then in the cradle of time—a clearing in the western woodland, a trading post of half a hundred rude shacks, where westward-bound pilgrims left their carts and proceeded in boats. Today every section of the Western hemisphere is civilized and free. A string of republics extends from Lake Superior to the Straits of Magellan without a single break. The persistence of the Rockies and their southward extension, the Andes, as the backbone of the half-world, is not more pronounced than the prevalence of enlightenment and self-government.

The progress of the last hundred years is the marvelous story, therefore, that this exposition will seek to tell. But it will strive to do more. It will promote trade between the United States and the Latin-American countries (we sold them only $116,500,000 worth of goods in 1900, and purchased $170,402,000 in return, while European nations secured a larger volume of trade), facilitate intercommunication and cement friendships which began with proximity and existed for many years on neighborly or political considerations alone.

Surely this is a splendid mission. It is a working out of manifest destiny. To its attainment a long line of far-seeing statesmen contributed—Washington, Monroe, Clay and Blaine having been conspicuous.

CHINESE PHYSICIANS.

"The Chinese physicians," says Modern Medicine, "receives a salary from his patients as long as they are well, but as soon as they get ill their pay stops. Some American families, not disdaining to learn something from the other side of the world, have partially adopted the same plan; that is, they pay the salary whether they are sick or well, and it is, of course, to the interest of the doctor to keep them well as far as he can, to save himself the trouble of attending them. When the Chinese method, or the American modification, of it, comes into general practice it will be to the interest of the physician who has charge of a family to study each member of it physically, mentally, spiritually; to prescribe for them correct environment, proper diet and healthful habits, and to labor with the view of inducing them to keep in touch with all these."

BRITAIN'S FATE.

The two most powerful forces in the new century will be Russia and the North American republic; and to a great extent the fate of the English empire will depend on what these countries do or do not do. Of these two colossal empires the American republic occupies a favored position. It is like a mighty island, and as such it will be almost beyond attack from the day when it shall have a navy that can cope with the vessels of England; and that day is sure to come in the near future.—Allegemeine Zeitung, Munich.

A DILEMMA.

Mrs. Von Blumer—I don't know what we shall do about that cook.

Van Blumer—What's the matter now?

"She threatens to stay."—Life.

A LION WITHOUT.

"My Lord," said the slave, "there is a lion without."

"Without what?" immediately asked the Oriental potentate.

"Without his supper, I judge from his conversation," answered the slave, and was neatly bowstringed for daring to raise his master's ails.—Indianapolis Press.

POLITICAL SPOTTING.

Political spotting is a recent development of the profession, but it has become necessary in the establishment of political campaigning as a business enterprise involving millions of dollars' capital and run on strictly scientific principles. Every state chairman has at his command a corps of "trusted workers." Now this term has a wide range of meanings, varying in reputability. In some cases, it designates the men who look after these disbursers to see that the money is actually used where it will do the most good to the party and not to the handler of it. But, as a rule, the "secret service" fund is distributed only among those in whom the party managers have the utmost confidence, and the work of the spotters along this line is not extensive.

To this corps falls the task of guarding against fraud on the part of election officers, when election day comes. They are supposed to be encyclopedias of information as to the spending of money by the other side, and to "block off" in one way or another, either by threats or counter persuasion, any attempts to corrupt the men who register or count the votes. There is no doubt that many schemes are frustrated in every election on both sides by the activity of this service.

This species of service is continually in demand to keep headquarters informed as to the progress and pertinence of various budding party organizations. For instance, word is received that the Intercollegiate Hammer Throwers' McKinley and Roosevelt Marching club has organized with a membership of fifty, and would be glad of a little financial aid toward furnishing their club rooms. Now, all these organizations are promoted by professional organizers who do not regard virtue as its own reward, at least in a political sense, but hope for something more tangible. This they get if their labors are worth votes to the party. As soon as the notification is received a spotter is quietly sent out from headquarters to "rubber around" the locality and find out whether the new club has an existence otherwise than on paper. Another matter wherein the political spotter's judgment is of value to headquarters is that of campaign oratory. Scores of spellbinders are sent out in every lively campaign to all parts of the state. Each man has outlined his speeches, and had them censored by the powers that be, for the managers don't want any "Burchardism" to crop out and spoil their campaign.

Lest the spellbinder should be a traitor in disguise, or have ambitions to launch out into unauthorized bypaths of eloquence, a "trusted worker" is set on his trail to make a report on his speeches. This report also includes an estimate of the spellbinder's effectiveness and popularity with his audiences. Many of these useful adjuncts to a political party are minor officeholders. Others hope to be officeholders, and in addition to the hope draw $10 or $15 a week for their work, while still others are volunteers. Nobody but the managers themselves know what men are doing the confidential work of a campaign.

WARD OFF INFLUENZA.

Odd little trees are fashionable now as interior decorations, instead of the huge palms and other leafy plants that were in high favor a few seasons ago, says a London newspaper. There is one pot plant which has lately earned for itself much popularity. It is the eucalyptus tree. Not for its beauty is this plant bought and nurtured, nor for its rarity, but because it is a curative possession, and is believed to ward off the influenza fiend, or, when it is triumphantly active, to "scotch" and kill it. The eucalyptus hails from the south of France, whence so many fairer horticultural treasures come. Though the best time to procure plants is in the summer, at which period of the year influenza is not usually rife, many of the florists in London are now purposely stocking it to meet the demands of those who place faith in its powers.

BREAKFAST IN NAPLES.

In the "short and simple annals of the poor" in Naples there is no getting up and lighting the fire to cook the family breakfast. The wayfarer arriving on an early train, or the reveler returning from some gay ball at dawn, sees the first movement of the immense wheel of human appetite, in the shape of a dismal-looking creature muffled in a ragged overcoat and shuffling sluggishly from door to door of the opening bassi, or ground-floor shops and tenements. He carries a long-handled iron pan half filled with smoldering charcoal, whereon simmers a quaint copper pot full of a mixture that purports to be coffee. This compound, which he duly administers to his clientele, is the sober Neapolitan "eye-opener." Well sweetened and well skimmed it costs only one cent, and is the beverages of the early risers; of hackmen returning from the night's chill station, of watchmen making their last weary rounds, of workmen shaking off the lethargy of insufficient sleep, of women half poisoned by the night's rest in houses devoid of ventilation.

Very soon the air becomes vocal with the characteristic calls of the breakfast venders. "Hot, hot, and big as apples!" shout the sellers of peeled chestnuts. These are boiled in huge caldrons in a reddish broth of their own making, which is further seasoned with laurel leaves and caraway seeds. A cent's worth of the steaming kernels, each of which is as big as a large English walnut, is a nourishing diet that warms the fingers and comforts the stomach of troops of children on their way to school, or rather to the co-operative creches, or nurseries, where one poor woman, for a cent a day each, takes care of the babies of a score of others who must leave them behind to earn the day's living.—The Century.

PHILOSOPHY IN A HIGH WIND.

A man who impressed those who saw him as being a philosopher was seen the other day on the platform of the elevated station at Battery place. It was on one of those very cold and very windy days in March, says the New York Sun.

This man wore eyeglasses, not secured by any cord or chain, but simply placed upon his nose. As he dropped his ticket into the ticket-chopper's box a sort of sloping gust of wind dipped down into the hopper and got under that ticket before it struck bottom and lifted it up and out and blew it away off into space. Almost at the same instant another equally fierce gust blew off his eyeglasses and carried them sailing through the air, finally to fall in the street below and be broken into a thousand pieces.

And was the man put out by this? Quite the contrary. He drew from his pocket a bunch of tickets, from which he tore another one, which he now thrust down deep in the hopper of the ticket-chopper's box and held there until the machine had gripped it. Then reaching into another pocket he drew forth another pair of eyeglasses which seemed to be just like those he had lost. Evidently he was accustomed to carry a pair in reserve. And placing these on his nose, he passed now on into the car, smiling.

So far from being disturbed by the loss of what had been blown away, he was pleased, apparently, that he had not been blown away himself.

BRUTALITY IN OLD-TIME WAR.

In the fourteenth century the slaughter of women and children after a town or castle had been taken by storm was one of the most common occurrences of war.

POTATO LIGHT.

The common potato, when decomposing, gives light enough to read by—a light so vivid that once a cellar at Strasburg was thought to be on fire when shining with phosphorescence of decomposing potatoes.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, } ss
LUCAS COUNTY,
FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.
FRANK J. CHENEY.
Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886.
SEAL. A. W. GLEASON, Notary Public
Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.
F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.
Sold by druggist, 75c.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

There has been a record vintage in South Australia.

Gold Medal, Paris, 1900
BAKER'S BREAKFAST COCOA

"KNOWN THE WORLD OVER"
Has received the highest endorsements from the medical practitioner, the nurse, and the intelligent housekeeper and caterer
WALTER BAKER & CO. Limited
Established 1780
DORCHESTER, MASS.

SANMAL-MIDY
These tiny Capsules are superior to Balsam of Copaiba, Cubebs and Injections. They cure in 48 hours the same diseases without any inconvenience. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

PICKET POST STORIES

By CHARLES B. LEWIS.

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"I was in the service for three years," said the man with the wooden leg, "and I was never downright scared but once in all that time. Of course I had an attack of the 'nerves' now and then, as was the case with all the boys, but that didn't mean anything but being laughed at. This little affair of mine happened at the most unexpected time and place, and if I hadn't been alone I should have been drummed out of the army for my cowardice. There was one thing I dreaded more than a battle, and that was being on picket post at night.

"On this particular night I was stationed about 20 rods north of a log cabin occupied by a family, and the confederate picket was supposed to be about the same distance on the other side. I was not in the road, but in a fringe of bushes in a field. It was a darkish night, with a breeze kicking up a shindy all around, and when I was dropped off at Post No. 6 and told to keep my eyes and ears open as I valued my life, I got homesick at once. The first thing I did was to move to the right about 30 feet and lie flat down. I could see out across the field, though but dimly. There was no light in the house, and no sounds came from it. I was as safe as a picket could be, but in a quarter of an hour my chin was shaking. The wind made all sorts of noises, and every sound was taken to be the approach of the enemy. I hadn't been on post 30 minutes when I was crying. I didn't realize it until I felt the tears, and then I got up and kicked myself all around and did some tall swearing. I realized that I had to break the spell or bolt, and there was a hard fight before I conquered my nerves. I had got the better of myself, and was thinking of going back to the spot where I was first posted, when I suddenly caught a sound which jumped my heart into my mouth and shook me from head to heel with a chill.

"I saw and realized, but if a thousand lives had depended on it I could not have raised a finger. I choked up and grasped for breath, and it seemed as if I waited for hours for the bushwhacker to drive his knife home. Then it gradually came to me that it was a woman's figure, and after making a half dozen efforts to do so I managed to call out and ask who was there. It was well for that woman—for woman it was—that I was unnerved by my fears. There was a spring within a few feet of me, although I had not discovered it, and she had come down for water for one of her fevered children. She did not know the exact location of the picket post

A HUMAN FIGURE STOOD FACE TO FACE WITH ME.

for the night, and instead of making her presence known and escaping all peril she had hoped to slip down to the spring and back unchallenged. But for my being unnerved do you know what would have happened? She'd have been shot down in her tracks the instant she was made out. The shot would have routed out the guard and sent an alarm all along the front, but the pickets were taking no chances of being assassinated in the darkness.

A Picket's Close Call.

"I have always contended," said the veteran with the empty sleeve, "that standing picket on a lonely post tried a soldier's nerve far more than the roar of battle. Even when I had a post where no danger was to be apprehended I've conjured up perils till my hair stood on end and my teeth were on edge. The closest call I ever had was one night in the spring of 1863, just before the opening of the campaign. When the enemy was very lively we used to double up the posts, and where you had a comrade for company of course you didn't suffer as much with your nerves. Things along the front had been quiet for a couple of weeks, and on this night I had a post on a tongue of woodland running down into an old cotton field. It wasn't woodland as much as bushes, and right at the very front was a fallen tree. Crouched down behind that tree, with head just above it, I could scan the ground between me and the confederates. It was starlight when I relieved the post, and in the course of half an hour it thickened up until I could not have seen a man ten feet away. I crawled up and sat down on the log and smoked my pipe and I had worn away an hour of my time when my heart suddenly jumped into my throat and I began to tremble.

"I had neither seen nor heard anything to alarm me, and I couldn't make out why I should be knocked over that way all of a sudden. I didn't do any investigating, however. On the contrary, I slipped backwards off the log into a mass of briars, and there I meant to remain until I heard the drums of the relief. Lee might be advancing with his whole army to make a midnight attack, but I wasn't going to leave my shelter to try to drive him back. Nerves. Well, now you bet I had 'em! I trembled like a leaf, and I'm telling you I had to hold on to my chin to stop the clicking of my teeth. I wouldn't have run away for $10,000, but instinct told me that I was in peril, and the fact that I could neither see nor hear it ate up my nerve. Without knowing what I was doing I got my gun around and rested the barrel on the log and made ready to fire. I don't know how long the situation lasted, but I should say for a good ten minutes. All this time my heart was

THEN I HEARD A VOICE CALLING.

thumping away and I was trying to draw a full breath. You've heard of goose pimples, of course? They come with a chill of fear, and I had 'em to beat the band. I felt 'em on every square inch of surface. I sat there looking over the log when something slowly rose up between me and the sky. I didn't say to myself that I would fire; I didn't even know that I had fired until I got the kick and the report of the musket. The sound somehow broke the spell, and I was on my feet and feeling a great deal braver when the corporal of the guard came running out to see what had happened. What was it? Well, on the other side of the log, with his head as good as blown off, was one of the ugliest and most villainous looking bushwhackers or guerrillas any man ever saw. He was armed only with a big knife, and his plan was to creep upon me and give me the cold steel. His fingers were clutched about the handle of the knife as if baited there, and he had removed his boots to aid him in making a quiet approach. I don't know whether he expected to find me behind the log or among the bushes, but he was thirsting for my life and was out to hunt me down."

The Sixteen Deserters.

"And I had my turn at the picket post and something in the line of adventure," said the man with the shuttered hand as he lighted his old corncob. "It was just before the last campaign that I got my scare and promotion with it. A good many confederates were deserting to our lines, and all night pickets were warned to give fair challenge before firing. I went on a single post one night at ten o'clock. It was rainy and dark, and the post was within 80 rods of a strong force of confederates. I was left under a beech tree, with orders to keep the most vigilant lookout, but no sooner had the relief passed on than I moved off to the right and crouched down under a bush. I hadn't had any too much sleep for three or four nights, owing to an aching tooth, and as I sat there, humped up like a ribbit, I was too drowsy to let my nerves get away with me. I didn't intend to go to sleep, of course—no soldier ever does—but from nodding and cat-napping I passed into dreamland, and but for luck would have slept on until relief came around. That would have been the end of me, very likely, for sleeping on post in the face of the enemy was considered as serious as deserting. I seemed to dream that somebody was calling me, and the dream started me up like an electric shock. I didn't know where I was for a few seconds. Then I heard a voice calling:

"'Yank! Yank! Whar' ar' you at!'"

"I rose to my feet and peered around me, and it seemed as if I could make out human figures around the tree."

"'Say, Yank, we want to be took in!' continued the voice, and then I began to get it through my head that confederate deserters were around. I asked who was there, and this time another voice answered:

"'Come up yere, Yank. Thar' ar' 16 of us who want to go into your lines and surrender.'

"I advanced to find that his count was correct. They were all from the same company, headed by a sergeant, and all had their guns along. They had deserted from the reserve picket, and while I was sleeping they were crawling up to locate the post. I lied to them about being asleep, and when the sergeant came we mustered the 16 in behind the relief and tramped them in under the shadow of old glory. I ought to have got at least six months in the guardhouse for sleeping on post, but instead of that the colonel called me up and had many words of praise and made me a corporal. It went home to the papers that I captured 16 confederates, and there are people who still insist that I am a hero, but I have given you the truth about it. If they'd been anything but deserters I'd have got a bayonet into me or been hooked for Libby prison."

WHEN YOU GET A HEADACHE

Don't waste a minute, but go to your druggist and get a box of Krause's Headache Capsules. They will prevent pain, even though your skull were cracked. They are harmless, too. Read the guarantee. Price 25c. Sold by Dreier & Bro., corner Calhoun and Columbia streets.

M. Quad's Funny Snaps

Short Laughs for a Cent of The Man Who Was Hungry.

—Copyright, 1901.

It was on a Chicago surface car which was well filled with ladies on their way to the shopping district. All noticed that the old man had a package under his arm as he got aboard and took the only vacant seat, but no one had even wondered what it was, when he carefully untied the piece of sheep-twine which bound it, and opened the paper to reveal two large slices of bread and butter and a big red onion.

"It must be long after noon," said the old man as he looked around, "and I'm feelin' the want of a bite. If any of you like bread and butter and onions I'm willin' to divide."

All the women smiled, and the two or three men grinned and looked for fun.

"Nuthin' wrong about eatin' dinner in a street kyar, is there?" queried the old man of one of the men, as he bit a big hunk out of one of the slices.

"Oh, no—go right ahead," was the reply.

"Don't want to break no law nor nuthin', but when one is hungry he wants to eat. Hev a bite of this onion?"

"No, thanks."

"Any of the rest of you want a bite?" he continued as he held it up. "Some folks don't like onions and some do. Doctors say they are powerful healthy. I've eat an onion every day for the last 27 years."

It was very funny until he put his teeth in the onion and pulled away a generous hunk. Then the rank odor of the excellent was wafted the length of the car in ten seconds, and tears began to spring to the eyes of the passengers. Three women motioned to the conductor to stop the car, and the old man smiled after them and said:

"Some folks are jest that way and can't help it. If anyone wants a bite don't be afraid to ask. I don't know anything better fur a sore tongue than to lick an onion. All the doctors tell me—"

Three more women rose up and left the car, and one of those who remained, and who was wiping the tears away in a vigorous manner, beckoned to the conductor and asked him if something could not be done.

"Here, you!" he said to the old man—"what are you doing?"

"Eatin' dinner," was the mild reply.

"But this is not an eating house. Whew! Is that an onion?"

"That's an onion," was the reply, as he bit into it with great relish. "Yes, sir, I'm eatin' bread and butter and a raw onion, and I'm willin' to divide."

"We can't have this sort of work on the car," said the conductor. "You must either put your lunch away or get off."

"It won't take me over ten minutes to finish," protested the diner.

"Can't allow it. Either pack that stuff up or get off the car. You are driving everybody out with that onion."

"Am I? Well, I didn't mean to. Say, I'm as hungry as a b'ar, and I want to finish my dinner. If it's agin the rules I'll git off. Folks ought to be able to stand onions. Law me, but what if they run agin a pole-cat! Yes, I'll git off and sit down in some door-way and eat the rest. Good-by, everybody. I knowed this wasn't no chop-house nor sleepin' kyar, but I thought a feller could eat his bread and butter and onions if he didn't wipe his mouth on his coat-tails."

His Were Different.

"In the lightning rod-business, eh?" observed the builder, "I had an idea, that you were?"

"Yes, sir."

"Well, I don't want anything in your line."

"No?"

"In fact, sir, I believe they are a contemptible swindle on the public!"

"Yes?"

"And any man who sells 'em ought to be sent to jail for a year."

"Yes?"

"I suppose," continued the contractor, as he looked his surprise that the agent didn't dispute his statements—"I suppose you claim that your rods are different from all others?"

"Well, slightly different. It's a combination of lightning rod, barbed wire fence, burglar alarm, door-bell, telephone and dinner-horn, you see, and we are thinking of adding a windmill. All we claim for the lightning-rod itself is that it looks pretty by moonlight!"

Coal Burned by Steamships.

The amount of coal consumed by a vessel during a voyage depends very largely upon the speed, for the consumption of coal increases almost in a geometrical ratio to the speed. There are many ships which burn from 100 to 300 tons of coal per day, the lowest consumption being when the vessel is going at a moderate rate. Our men-of-war do not consume so much in proportion as swift passenger steamers which ply between Europe and America, for, unless in an emergency, they are not driven at the highest attainable speed. The ocean passenger steamers often burn from 2,500 to 3,500 tons during a passage lasting six to seven days.

Pretty Good Imitations.

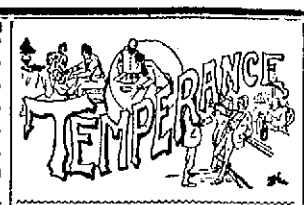
Fannie, aged five, was visiting in the country, and, seeing a lot of sheep and lambs for the first time, she exclaimed: "Oh, mamma, just look at the cute little lambs, and they're such good imitations, too. They squeak just like my toy lamb and have the same kind of hair on."

Unfortunate Definition.

Child—Mamma, what is a common person?

Mother—Why, child, a common person is—is—well, it's a person that we do not associate with. Why do you ask?

Child—'Cause Mrs. Nextdoor said you was a common person.—Tit-Bits.



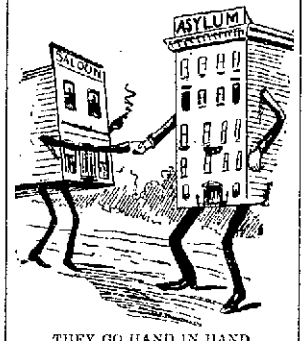
ITS HEREDITARY EFFECT.

Sins of Drunkenness Visited on Unfortunate Progeny to the Third and Fourth Generation.

In a recent sermon in the Union Gospel News by Dr. J. Wilbur Chapman, on the "Sinfulness of Sin," he says: I have been going through the institutions where I have had the privilege of looking upon the insane people confined there, and I have found out the following:

Many people are insane because of the sins of their parents. Results of crime on future generations. At the recent meeting of the Congress of Criminal Anthropology at Geneva, Switzerland, Dr. Legrain, physician-in-chief of the asylum of Ville-Evrard, gave the results of his investigation, which extended over a period of years and showed how sin, like disease, is transmitted from drunken father to appetite enslaved son; how in such soil the seeds of crime and madness develop and ripen in the last generation into sterile idiocy and the extinction of the race.

First Generation: He traced the course of four generations of drinkers in 215 families. One hundred and sixty-eight families showed unmistakable symptoms of degeneracy; 63 cases of mild insanity; 88 were mentally unsound; 45 at times dangerously insane; many of the children were weaklings and died at an early age, 6 out of 8 in one case, 10 out of 16 in another. These six latter who remained,



THEY GO HAND IN HAND.

were all feeble-minded and had epileptic fits and were a prey to evil instincts. In 39 families were found convulsions; epilepsy in 52; hysteria in 10; meningitis in 5; 108 families out of the 215 counted one out of every two individuals victims of periodic alcoholic delirium; in 106 families of the 215, insanity had developed.

Second Generation: Ninety-eight observations gave the following: Fifty-four families had one or more members who were imbeciles or idiots; in 23 families there were those who were morally irresponsible, untimely births, extraordinary mortality and hereditary diseases caused the children to die in appalling numbers. At this stage the fathers and mothers had become common drunkards, with but eight exceptions. In 42 families he found chronic cases of convulsions, and epilepsy in 40. In 23 families insanity exists.

Third Generation: Seven observations, or families, gave him a total of 17 children; all mentally unsound and physically stunted; two were insane, four subject to convulsions, two epilepsy, two hysteria, one meningitis, three scrofula.

Summing up the 814 causes found in the 215 families, he found 32.2 per cent. were alcoholics, 60.9 per cent. were degenerates, 13.9 per cent. morally irresponsible, 22.7 per cent. have convulsions, 19 per cent. are incurably insane; 174 disappeared from this world before or almost before having drawn their first breath; 93 cases of tuberculosis which bring the total of those who died from hereditary alcoholism up to one-third.

There is no fifth generation, for the last line is a microcephalous idiot. Thus Moses was right, as proven by science, when he said: "God visits the iniquities of the parents unto the third and fourth generation of them that hate Him." There is no fifth.

TEMPERANCE SERMONETTES.

"My son, if sinners entice thee, consent thou not."—Prov. 1:10.

Moses surrounded by the luxury of Pharaoh's court and Daniel amidst the enticing luxuries of voluptuous heathenism purposed in their hearts, and kept pure bodies and clear brains.

The appetite is the largest part of every young man, and is the avenue through which Satan works to the destruction of body and soul. The "just one glass," "this one indulgence," of to-day becomes the accepted diet of to-morrow and soon grows to be the consuming passion.

Reason, Wisdom and Love say: "My son." They would have that will of yours so dominate your life as to have you choose good rather than evil. The sinner "entices." The deadly sting of every evil appetite and lust is kept sheathed unto the victim, in its power, is made to feel its fatal poison.

The "Sinner" says "consent." Wisdom says "consent NOT." That little word can be made to weigh a TON in one's character and life. As a foundation stone it can support the beautiful superstructure of an admirable character, but, ignored and forgotten, during the days of youth when "Sinner" is enticing, it looms up at the last as the mountain that crushes down to hell.

Ball Players Cannot Drink.

Candidates for the baseball team of the University of Michigan have been notified that no drinking will be tolerated. Violation of this rule will result in suspension.

ONE VIEW OF MRS. NATION.

Further Insight Into Her Character Given in an Account of Her Recent Visit to Cincinnati.

Mrs. Carrie Nation visited the city of Cincinnati recently, having been engaged for a course of lectures. Judging from a report in the Commercial Tribune she is the very reverse of a "crazy fanatic" or a "wild-eyed anarchist." Speaking of her visit to the mayor, that paper says:

"Mrs. Nation's appearance belies the presentment of her features which have preceded her. She is a kindly, motherly, benevolent woman, with a heart overflowing with kindness and a mind capable of holding only one idea at a time. Nearly attired in black, she carried on her bosom a little gold hatchet, and opened the proceedings by stating that it was she duty of the mayor to close, at once, all saloons in the city of Cincinnati."

Accompanied by two police detectives, she visited, during her first night in the city, several "fashionable saloons" and "low resorts," and talked plainly, kindly and pathetically to the inmates. Fallen women and hardened men listened, the former looking sad and some weeping, and the latter cheering and treating her with due deference and respect.

On visiting the mayor of the city, she exhorted him to close the saloons, claiming that he had the power to do so, when the following colloquy, as reported in the Tribune, occurred:

"Hut," said Mayor Fleischmann, while the crowd facing him grinned numerefully, "but I really don't know that I want to close the saloons."

"Possibly not, being a distiller," said Mrs. Nation. "I presume you would really be glad to see the products of your distilleries sold in every town in the state, now, wouldn't you?" and Mrs. Nation smiled triumphantly, while Mayor Fleischmann said he did not know but that he really would.

"I thought so," said Mrs. Nation. "You want to be the devil's agent for these hell-holes of saloons. Do you know, Mr. Mayor," said Mrs. Nation, branching off into etymology, "do you know I had a hard time trying to find a real good name for saloons? First, I called them 'devil's homes,' then I thought that wouldn't be hard enough for them, and so now I call them hell-holes, and I think that comes nearer to the right thing, don't you? I know you do! You are a lovely man, and a much nicer man than the mayor of Chicago. Now, when I visited Chicago, Mayor Harrison got out of my way, but you have seen me, and now won't you quit that hell's business you are in and do good?" and Mrs. Nation smiled sweetly at the mayor again, but the chief executive looked at the grinning faces of Messrs. Herrmann, Christie, Longworth and Gass and remained silent.

Mrs. Nation thought she had him converted.

"Do you know that if you don't quit the whisky business and stop all saloons, you will roast in hell?" she asked, cheerfully. "Now, when you come before the Lord, I will be on one side, and you will be on the other, and the Lord will ask you whether you have clothed the naked, and you will be compelled to say that you have taken their clothes from them. Then He will ask you whether you have fed the hungry, and you will be compelled to say that you have taken the food from them. Then He will ask you whether you have visited the sick, and you will be compelled to say that you have made people sick."

"Not with our products," said Mayor Fleischmann, looking in vain for relief.

"Don't interrupt me, please," said Mrs. Nation. "I have a mission, and I'm going to fulfill it. When I look around this room I see a man who has sat on the bench. I do not know from actual observation that he drinks, but his breath betrays him."

Here Judge Longworth blushed a deeper carnation hue.

"I see another man, who is fine-looking, but whose nose betrays his fondness for strong drinks," said Mrs. Nation, as Squire Gass and Mr. Herrmann looked at each other furtively.

"I see two men here who, I am told, are members of high boards in this city, and who have control of the liquor traffic in such cases as you have not, Mr. Mayor, and I must say their countenances tell the story of their passion for alcohol."

At this juncture Messrs. Mullen and McDonough tried to slip out of the room.

"Have you seen many drunken men since you came to Cincinnati?" asked the mayor, managing to get in a word edgewise.

"I can't say that I have," said Mrs. Nation, "but there's a red-faced man in the room, and I know that his family is starving," said she, as Adolph Schmidt, the mayor's clerk, hid his face in his handkerchief and sympathized with Jack McDermott.

"I see men all around me who are slaves of the rum demon," said Mrs. Nation. "I can tell it in their faces, and when the Lord calls you to account, Mr. Mayor, and when you will be led off to where there is weeping and wailing and gnashing of teeth, and where the fires are hot, I'll stand on the other side, and I'll tell you that I told you so."

Ban on Cigarette in Oklahoma.

An anti-cigarette bill has been passed by the legislature of Oklahoma territory and signed by Gov. Barnes.

FOR FEMALE COMPLAINTS

And diseases arising from an impure state of the blood Lichty's Celery Nerve Compound is an invaluable specific. Sold by Dreier & Bro., corner Calhoun and Columbia streets.

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Standard Granulated Sugar, 6c lb. — Coffee A Sugar, 5½c lb.
Powdered Sugar, 6c lb. — Yellow Extra C Sugar, 5c lb.
Cut Loaf Sugar, 6c lb. — New Orleans Sugar, 4½c lb.

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Fine grade of Teas command full price; beside the war in China and a heavy duty has put the price of teas up. But buying in large quantities and direct from the importer, thereby saving you a profit of 10c to 20c pound.

Extra Good Young Hyson, 35c lb. — English Breakfast, 60c lb.
Very Best Young Hyson, 50c lb. — Good Oolong, 35c; Best, 60c lb.
Gunpowder, Good, 40c lb, Best 60c lb. — Good Japan, 40c lb; Best, 50c lb.
Best Ceylon Tea, 60c lb.

COFFEE. COFFEE.

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We now make a specialty of roasting our best Rio Coffee here at home, and in this way our customers get a much fresher roast than in packages, besides you can see what you are buying, as it is loose and not in packages. It is quite a saving to our customers and a much better article.

Very Best Green Rio, 10c lb. — Our Best Roasted Rio, 12½c lb.
Old Government Java, Green, 25c lb. — Roasted Java, 30c lb.
Rich Mocha, Green, 25c lb. — Roasted Mocha, 30c lb.

LAKE FISH AND BOSTON FISH.

Family White Fish, ½bbl., $1.75. — Best Mackerel, kit, $2.35.
Family White Fish, kit, 55c. — Scotch Herring, keg, 35c.
No. 1 White Fish, kit, 1.25. — Holland Herring, keg, 35c.
Mackerel, kit, $1.35. — Best Georgia Bank Cod Fish, whole, 7c.
Labrador Herring, 2c each. — Summer Cured Cod Fish, 5c.

CANNED GOODS.

California Green Gages, 15c lb. — Tidal Wave Tomatoes, 8c can.
California Egg Plums, 15c lb. — Sugar Corn, 7c can.
California Apricots, 15c lb. — Egyptian Corn, 10c.
California Peaches, 12c. — Early June Peas, 9c can.
California White Cherries, 20c. — String Beans, 7c.

CALIFORNIA DRIED FRUITS.

California Raisins, 8c lb. — Domestic Apples, 6c lb.
Best California Raisins, 10c lb. — Pitted Plums, 12c lb.
California Apricots, 12c lb. — New Currants, 17c lb.
California Prunes, 5c and 9c lb. — No. 1 Blackberries, 10c lb.
Evaporated Apples, 8c lb. — California Peaches, 10c lb.

SYRUPS AND MOLASSES.

Golden Drips, 30c gallon. — Good New Orleans, 20c gallon.
Best New Orleans, 40c gallon. — Rich Yellow Sorghum, 40c gallon.
Maple Syrup, 75c gallon. — Lyndon Maple Syrup, 35c bottle.

OILS—HARNESS, NEATSFOOT, LINSEED AND MACHINE.

Harness Oil, 50c gallon. — Neatsfoot, 60c gallon.
Boiled Linseed Oil, 80c gallon. — Fish Oil, 60c gallon.
Raw Linseed Oil, 80c gallon. — Lard Oil, 50c gallon.
Castor Oil, 70c gallon. — Machine Oil, dark, 25c gallon.
Machine Oil, Bright, 30c gallon.

WINES AND LIQUORS FOR MEDICAL USE ONLY.

Kelley Island Catawba, 70c gallon. — California Angelica, 80c gallon.
Kelley Island, Port, 80c gallon. — California Muscatel, 80c gallon.
California Sherry, 60c gallon. — Wines in bottles, 25c and 30c bottle.
German Kuemmel, $1.50 gallon. — Whiskies, New, $1.10 and $1.25 gallon.
German Kuemmel, bottles, 60c. — Whiskies, Old, $1.40, $1.75, $2.50 gallon.

FINE CUT AND PLUG TOBACCO AND CIGARS.

Winner Fine Cut, 32c lb. — Horse Shoe Plug, 45c lb.
Sweet Cuba Fine Cut, 35c lb. — Battle Ax, 35c plug; J. T. plug, 18c.
Hiawatha Fine Cut, 40c lb. — Standard Navy Plug, 35c plug.
Flor De Anna Cigars, 50c per box. — Corn Cake Smoking, 25c lb.
Artistic Cigars, 65c per box. — American Star Smoking, 27c lb.
Tan Cigars, $1.25 per box. — Mail Pouch, 43c lb.

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We have a large line and nice assortment of Oil Cloths, Carpets and Window Shades. We keep all grades and prices. Our whole corner is devoted to these goods, so you can always find a good display at low prices.

Window Shades, good, 10c each. — Linoleum, good, 50c square yd.
Window Shades, extra, 25c each. — Linoleum, best, 60c square yd.
Window Shades, best, 30c each. — Floor Oil Cloth, best, 35c yard.
Rag Carpet, good, per yard, 22c. — Floor Oil Cloth, good, 27c yard.
Rag Carpet, home made, per yard, 43c. — Ingrain Carpets, good, 30c yard.
Brussels Carpets, good, yard, 75c. — Ingrain Carpets, 50c yard.
Brussels Carpets, best, yard, 85c. — Extra Supers, per yard, 60c.

Be sure and give us a call and we will save you 30 per cent. on above goods.

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FORT WAYNE IND.

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Plymouth and Chicago.*	7 10 am	7 25 pm
Chicago	9 50 am	2 22 pm
New York and Wash'ton.*	5 20 am	5 25 am
Tonawan'a and Pittsb'g.*	5 30 am	3 25 am
Mansfield and Lima.....*	12 01 am	11 55 am
Seaton and Pittsburg..*	12 01 am	4 00 pm
Valparaiso and Chicago.†	7 30 am	110 30 pm
Valparaiso and Chicago.†12	35 pm	12 30 pm
Jeffersonville and Pittsburg.†12	40 pm	8 25 am
Plymouth and Chicago..*	4 10 pm	7 30 pm
Lima and Greenville.....†	7 00 am	1 30 am
New York and Wash'ton.*	7 45 pm	4 00 pm
Pittsburg & Philia.....*	7 45 pm	4 00 pm
Pittsburg & Philia.....*	9 50 pm	4 50 am
Pittsburg & Philia.....*	4 20 pm	†10 10 am
New York and Wash'ton.*	4 20 pm	†12 10 am
Valparaiso and Chicago.*10	15 am	4 15 pm
Valparaiso and Chicago.		*11 55 pm

(Lake Erie & Western Ry.
In effect March 3, 1901.

NORTH BOUND.

For Grand Rapids and North.....	2 55 a.m
" " " "	8 50 a.m
" " " "	4 15 p.m
From Richmond arrive.....	8 40 a.m

EASTERN SCHEDULE.

For Richmond and Cincinnati.....	12 05 a.m
" " "	8 55 a.m
" " "	12 20 p.m
From Grand Rapids arrives.....	8 50 p.m

*Daily †Daily except Sunday.

WABASH

Wabash Time Table in Effect June 3rd, 1900.

GOING EAST.

No. 2 Fast Eastern Express, daily..... 5 50 a.m
No. 8 New England Fast Mail daily.... 11 45 a.m
No. 24 Atlantic Express—daily..... 6 47 p.m
No. 18 Pere Accom. daily arrive..... 8 35 a.m

GOING WEST.

No. 19 Indianapolis Express—daily.... 5 50 a.m
No. 7 St. Louis Express daily..... 9 37 a.m
No. 5 Government Fast Mail—daily.... 3 40 p.m
No. 8 St. Louis Limited—daily..... 8 20 p.m

Telephones—Home-Bell, No. 6.

Findlay, Fort Wayne and Western Railway.

DEPART.

No. 2 Mail and Express (except Sun.).. 7 20 a.m
No. 42 Local Freight (except Sun.).... 8 00 a.m

ARRIVE.

No. 8 Mail and Express (except Sun.). 3 10 p.m
No. 31 Local Freight (except Sun.).... 5 15 p.m

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Uniformed Colored Porters attend passengers holding first or second class tickets in day coaches on these trains, insuring scrupulously clean cars enroute.

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EASTBOUND FROM FT. WAYNE.	DEPART
Standard Express, No. 6.....	3 55
Nickel Plate Express, No. 30.....	9 15
Eastern Express, No. 4.....	7 50
Local Freight.....	17 25
WESTBOUND FROM FT. WAYNE.	DEPART
Limited Express, No. 5.....	12 10
Western Express, No. 1.....	12 10
Nickel Plate Express, No. 31.....	4 35
Local Freight.....	17 40

Daily except Sunday.
Light type A. M. Dark type P. M.

Through Drawing Room Sleeping Cars on Nos. 2, 4 and 6 to Cleveland, Erie, Buffalo, New York and Boston; on Nos. 1, 3 and 5 to Chicago.

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L. S. & M. S. TIME CARD In effect Dec. 2, 1900

NORTHBOUND	DEPART
No. 363 Local Freight.....	7 20 a.m
No. 457 Express and Mail.....	11 55 a.m
No. 459 Express and Mail.....	5 00 p.m
SOUTHBOUND	ARRIVE
No. 456 Express and Mail.....	11 25 a.m
No. 460 Express and Mail.....	8 50 p.m
No. 462 Local Freight.....	2 50 p.m

A. W. CRASPER, Ticket Agt.

L. E. & W. RY.—TIME TABLE.

In Effect Sunday, April 28.

South Bound.	Depart.
No. 175 Local Freight, except Sunday..	5 30 a m
No. 41 Express and Mail, except Sun...	7 10 a m
No. 43 Express and Mail, except Sun...	4 15 p m
No. 45 Express and Mail, Sunday only..	6 30 p m
North Bound.	Arrive:
No. 40 Express and Mail, except Sun...	11 40 a m
No. 174 Local Freight, except Sunday..	4 40 p m
No. 42 Express and Mail, except Sun...	10 25 p m
No. 44 Express and Mail, Sunday only..	10 15 a m

SABBATH SERVICES.

ANNOUNCEMENTS OF THE HOURS OF DEVOTION IN THE CHURCHES OF FORT WAYNE.

PRESBYTERIAN.

First Presbyterian church, Washington and Clinton streets; Rev. D. W. Moffat, D. D., pastor.—Sunday school at 9:30; sermon at 10:45; special music; Christian Endeavor at 6:30; Bible lesson at 7:30; special music; prayer meeting as usual Wednesday evening.

Westminster Presbyterian church, on West Berry street, between Webster and Ewing streets.—On Sunday Rev. Frye, of this city, will preach. Morning service at 10:30; Sunday school at 12 m.; Junior Christian Endeavor at 3 p. m.; Senior Christian Endeavor at 6:30; evening sermon at 7:30. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening.

Third Presbyterian church, 540 Calhoun street, between Suttenfield street and Woodland avenue; Rev. J. A. P. McGaw, D. D., pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.; O. B. Fitch, superintendent; Clinton R. Willson, chorister. Morning service at 10:45; subject of sermon, "The Lord God a Sun." Christian Endeavor at 7 p. m.; topic, "Practice Christianity." Evening service at 7:45; the pastor will lecture on "The Books of Kings." Singing at both services led by the Apollo quartet. Prayer meeting on Wednesday evening, at 7:45; topic, "The Ascension." The ladies' tea with Mrs. J. C. Polhamus, 137 East Creighton avenue, Thursday afternoon. The Woman's Missionary society with Mrs. Charles Fry, Friday, at 2:30 p. m.

Bethany Presbyterian church, corner Boone and Fry streets; J. C. Breckinridge, pastor; residence, No. 425 West Main street.—Sabbath services, 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; Sabbath school at 9:30 a. m.; Christian Endeavor prayer meeting at 6:30 p. m.; Wednesday evening prayer meeting, followed by teachers' meeting; choral choir Friday evening, under the direction of Professor Miles.

REFORMED.

St. John's Reformed church, John H. Bosch, pastor.—At 9 a. m., Sunday school; 10:15 a. m., services and preaching; 2 p. m., meeting of the consistory; 7 p. m., devotional meeting of the young people; 7:30, evening services and preaching. Wednesday evening, discussion and explanation of the Sunday school lesson. Thursday, "Ascension day," will be observed; morning services and preaching at 10 o'clock.

Salem Reformed church, next to postoffice.—Sunday school, 9:30 a. m.; morning services at 10:30; evening services at 7:30; the evening service will be in English; the Male quartet will sing at this service; Young People's meeting on next Wednesday evening. P. Ruhl, pastor.

Grace Reformed church, Rev. A. K. Zartman, D. D., pastor.—Sabbath morning sermon to children and young people; subject, "The Child's Relation and Duty to the Parent." Evening service at 8 o'clock. The pastor will preach the first of a series of Sabbath evening sermons to young people on Jacob; subject tomorrow evening, "The Parentage of Jacob, Isaac and Rebecka—the Marriage Relationship, etc." Sabbath school at 9:30 a. m.; Juniors, 2 p. m.; Young People's meeting at 7:15, subject, "Practice Christianity"—text, I John, 3:14-18; leader, Ernest Close.

ENGLISH LUTHERAN.

Trinity English Lutheran church, Rev. S. Wagenhals, pastor—Sunday school, 9:30; morning service, 10:15; evening service, 7:30; teachers' meeting Thursday at 8 p. m.; Dorcas society Friday; lesson in the catechism Saturday, 9 a. m.

Christ's Lutheran church, Jefferson and Webster streets, Rev. L. J. Motschman, pastor—Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.; Luther league at 6:45 p. m.; divine worship, with sermon, at 10:45 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; morning theme, "Made Rich Through My Brother's Poverty;" evening, "The Good Fight of Faith."

Lutheran Church of the Redeemer, West Washington and Fulton streets—Sunday school, 9 a. m.; preaching, 10:30 a. m.; text, James 1:22-27; evening service, 7:30 p. m.; Acts 9:10-29; "St. Paul a Living Example of True Conversion."

UNITED BRETHREN.

Calvary U. B. church, corner of Harmer and Lewis streets; Rev. J. W. Lake, pastor.— Sunday services as follows: Sunday school at 9:30 a. m., Assistant Superintendent O. B. Robbins in charge; morning sermon at 10:30 a. m.; Y. P. C. U. services at 6:45 p. m., and evening sermon at 7:45. Mid-week services: Y. P. C. U. business meeting Tuesday evening; prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 7:45, H. J. Neasel, leader; Young People's prayer service Friday evening at 7:45, Mrs. Ollie Johnson, leader.

BAPTIST.

First Baptist church—Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.; public worship at 10:45 a. m. and 8 p. m.; sermons by the pastor, Rev. J. N. Field; morning subject, "The Debt of the Church to the World;" evening sermon to young people; subject, "How to Make the Most of Life;" young people's meeting at 6:45 p. m. in lecture room; general prayer meeting at 8 p. m., Wednesday; subject, "Holding Fast What We Have." Evening services from now till September begin at 8 instead of 7:30. South Wayne mission at 9:30 a. m. Lakeside and Hanna street missions at 3 p. m. The pastor will speak Sunday at Hanna street mission.

CHURCH OF CHRIST.

West Jefferson Street Church of Christ, Edgar William Allen, pastor—10:30 a. m., sermon, "Covetousness;" 7:30 p. m., sermon, "The Punishment of Hypocrisy;" 9:30 a. m., Sunday school; 3 p. m., Junior Endeavor; 6:30 p. m., Christian Endeavor. Monday night, meeting of the King's Daughters with Mrs. C. O. Miller, 36 South Wayne avenue. Wednesday night, mid-week service. Thursday afternoon, Ladies' Aid society tea with Mrs. Kover, Howell street.

West Creighton Avenue Church of Christ, corner Miner street and West Creighton avenue, Zach. A. Harris, minister—Lord's day services: Bible school, 9:30 a. m.; Dr. S. D. Bader superintendent. Preaching, 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sermon topics morning, "The Growth of the Divine Life Within the Soul;" evening, "The Battle of Life." Junior C. E., 3:30 p. m.; Christian Endeavor, 6:30 p. m., topic, "Practical Christianity;" I. John, 3:14-18. Mid-week services Wednesday evening, prayer meeting topic, "Children and Heirs of God;" Rom. 8:17. Thursday evening teachers' meeting.

CONGREGATIONAL.

Plymouth Congregational church, corner West Jefferson and Harrison streets, Rev. J. Webster Bailey, pastor—Morning service at 10:45; subject of sermon, "My Brother's Keeper;" Sunday school at 9:30; B. Paul Mossman, superintendent; meeting of Endeavorers at 6:30 p. m.; evening service at 7:30; sermon on "The Use and Abuse of Speech."

South Congregational church, corner DeWald and Haagland, D. T. Williams, pastor; residence, 35 West Butler street. preaching services 10:45 a. m. and 8 p. m.; subjects of discourses; morning, "The Gathering Power of Christianity;" evening "The Duty of Confessing Christ;" Bible school, 9:30 a. m.; Junior Christian Endeavor, 3 p. m.; Senior, 7 p. m. No mid-week service on account of state meeting at Plymouth church.

EVANGELICAL ASSOCIATION.

Bethel church, corner DeWald and Clinton streets—Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.; German preaching, 10:30 a. m.; English preaching, 7:45 p. m.; Y. P. A., 6:45 p. m.; subject "Practice Christianity." Mid-week services: Prayer meeting Wednesday and Thursday evenings at 7:45. Choir practice Friday evening. Rev. J. H. Evans, pastor.

RAILROAD Y. M. C. A.

Rev. Z. A. Harris will address a meeting for men at 3 p. m. Bible study at 4 p. m. Regular monthly meeting of the committee of management on Monday at 7:30 p. m.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE.

First Church of Christ, Scientist—Services, 10:30 a. m., in Harmony hall, 20 West Berry street; subject, "Mortals and Immortals." Golden text: "But when that which is perfect is come, then that which is in part shall be done away. . . . . For now we see through a glass, darkly; but then face to face; now I know in part; but then shall I know even as also I am known." I Corinthians, 13: 10, 12. Testimonial meetings, 8 o'clock every Wednesday evening. Reading room adjoining church rooms, 2 to 5 p. m. week days only.

Second Church of Christ, Scientist—Mrs. Louisa J. Woods, first reader; Isaac N. Woods, second reader—Services, 10:30 a. m., Sunday, in Jewish temple, 96 Harrison street, between Wayne and Washington streets; subject, "Mortals and Immortals;" golden text: "But when that which is perfect is come, then that which is in part shall be done away. . . . . For now we see through a glass, darkly; but then face to face; now I know in part; but then shall I know even as also I am known." I Corinthians, 13:10, 12. Testimonial meeting every Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock. Reading room open daily except Sunday from 2 to 5 p. m. at the church edifice.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL.

Berry Street M. E. church, Harrison and Berry streets—Sunday services as follows: Sunday school, 9:30 a. m.; sermon by the pastor, theme: "The Epworth League and Its Relation to the Church," 10:30 a. m.; general class, 12:00 m.; Junior League meeting, 2:30 p. m.; Epworth meeting, 7:00 p. m.; anniversary of the league, 8:00 p. m.; this being the twelfth anniversary a very interesting program will be rendered by the young people; prayer meeting Wednesday, 7:30 p. m. H. J. Norris, pastor.

Wayne Street M. E. church, corner of Broadway, Asher S. Preston, pastor—Subject of the sermon at 10:30, "The Union of Man and God in the World's Work;" the address in the evening will be on "One Talented People;" Sabbath school at 9:30; Junior League at 3:30; music by the Linden quartet; monthly meeting of the official board Tuesday evening; prayer meeting Wednesday evening.

Simpson M. E. church, corner of Dawson and Harrison streets—Services as follows: Sunday school, 9:30 a. m.; morning sermon, 10:30; subject, "Character Building;" noon class, 11:45; Junior League, 2:30 p. m.; Vesper service, 6:30 p. m. Instead of the usual evening sermon we will have a literary program and special music followed by the annual installation of the officers of the Epworth League. Miss Alice Linam, a returned missionary from the recently turbulent field of China will speak at the Simpson M. E. church next Tuesday evening, May 14, lecture, beginning promptly at 8 o'clock. Admission will be free. Rev. J. A. Patterson, pastor.

St. Paul M. E. church, Walton avenue, B. Sawyer, pastor—Sunday school at 9:30 a. m., C. B. Watterson, superintendent; preaching at 10:30 a. m.; class meeting at 12 m.; Junior Epworth League, 2:30, Jennie Patterson, leader; Epworth League at 3:30 p. m. preaching at 7:30 p. m.; prayer meeting on Thursday evening at 7:30; singing conducted by J. B. Watterson.

Trinity M. E. church, corner Fourth and Cass streets, Rev. Charles E. White, pastor—Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.; preaching at 10:30, subject, "The Test of Manhood;" the classes will meet at noon; the Junior League will hold its session at 3:00 p. m., Mrs. Charles E. White, superintendent; Junior Epworth League at 6:30; evening service at 7:30; prayer meeting and choir practice Wednesday evening; business meeting of the Epworth League on Monday evening.

NON-SECTARIAN BIBLE CLASS.

At 2:30 o'clock every Sunday afternoon a non-sectarian Bible class meets at 199 Lafayette street.

FREE METHODIST.

Preaching Sunday, 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; Sunday school, 3 p. m.; Young People's meeting, Monday, 7:30 p. m.; class meeting, Tuesday, 7:30 p. m.; prayer meetings, Thursday, 7:30 p. m. Rev. P. S. Shoemaker, pastor.

An Excellent Combination.

The pleasant method and beneficial effects of the well known remedy, SYRUP OF FIGS, manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO., illustrate the value of obtaining the liquid laxative principles of plants known to be medicinally laxative and presenting them in the form most refreshing to the taste and acceptable to the system. It is the one perfect strengthening laxative, cleansing the system effectually, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers gently yet promptly and enabling one to overcome habitual constipation permanently. Its perfect freedom from every objectionable quality and substance, and its acting on the kidneys, liver and bowels, without weakening or irritating them, make it the ideal laxative.

In the process of manufacturing figs are used, as they are pleasant to the taste, but the medicinal qualities of the remedy are obtained from senna and other aromatic plants, by a method known to the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. only. In order to get its beneficial effects and to avoid imitations, please remember the full name of the Company printed on the front of every package.

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For sale by all Druggists.—Price 50c. per bottle.

CITY MISSION.

The city mission, 170 West Main street, will hold services Sabbath afternoon at 3 o'clock and each night during the week at 7:30. S. H. Matthews, superintendent.

ADVENTIST.

There will be services Saturday evening at 7:30, Sunday morning at 10:30 and evening at 7:30, by Rev. P. W. Botts, at the Adventist church, corner Clinton and Holman streets.

AFRICAN METHODIST.

A. M. E. church, corner Wayne and Francis streets.—Hours of service: At 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; Sabbath school at 3 p. m.; Christian Endeavor at 6:30 p. m.; prayer meeting on Thursday evening at 7:30. Rev. A. Smith, pastor.

EPISCOPALIAN.

Trinity Episcopal church, Rev. A. W. Seabrease, rector.—Services at 8 and 10:45 a. m.; evening service at 8 o'clock instead of 7:30, as heretofore. The recital by the organist, E. Russell Sanborn, will precede the evening service, commencing at 7:30.

Y. W. C. A.

The devotional service at the Young Women's Christian association Sunday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, will be led by Mrs. A. K. Zartman. Friday night there will be an educational social, finishing the class work for the year.

GERMAN LUTHERAN.

Emanuel Lutheran, West Jefferson street, Rev. C. Gross, pastor—Sunday services, 10:00 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; Sunday school, 2:30 p. m.

St. John's Lutheran church, corner Washington boulevard and Van Buren street, Rev. H. P. Dannecker, pastor—Services (German), 10:00 a. m.; services (German) for children, 2 p. m.; services (English), 7:30 p. m.

Trinity, corner of Huffman and Oakland streets, Rev. J. A. Bohn, pastor—Sunday services, 10 a. m.; Sunday school, 2:30 p. m.

German Lutheran Zion's church, Creighton avenue and Hanna street, Rev. H. Ehe. Luehr, pastor—Services, 10:00 a. m. and 2 p. m. Sundays.

St. Paul's on Barr street, Rev. Jacob Miller, pastor—Services, 10 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; Sunday school, 2:30 p. m.

Grace Lutheran church, corner Pontiac and Gay streets, Rev. J. F. Miller, pastor—Services, 10 a. m.; services for children, 2 p. m.

Evangelical Lutheran Concordia congregation, southwest corner of Fletcher and Alliger streets—Sunday services: Preaching at 10 a. m. and Sunday school at 2:30 p. m. Rev. August Lange, pastor.

Emmaus Lutheran, Broadway and Creighton avenue, Rev. Philip Wambsganss, jr., pastor—Sunday services, 10:00 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; Sunday school, 2:30 p. m.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception, Rt. Rev. Herman J. Alerding, D. D., bishop; Rev. John R. Quinlan, pastor; Rev. J. H. Bathe, chancellor; Rev. P. J. O'Reilley, assistant.

Masses at 6, 8, 8:30 (children's services) and 10:30 a. m.; Sunday school at 2 p. m.; vespers at 3 p. m.

The following meetings are held every Sunday in rotation during the month, commencing at 4 o'clock: First Sunday, Married Men's sodality, Rev. J. H. Bathe, director, and Young Men's sodality, Rev. P. J. O'Reilley, director. Second Sunday, Rosary sodality, Rev. J. R. Quinlan, director. Third Sunday, Young Ladies' sodality, Rev. J. R. Quinlan, director. Fourth Sunday, Boys' sodality, Rev. P. J. O'Reilley, director, and Young Girl's sodality, Rev. J. R. Quinlan, director. The Catholic Knights of America, branch 105, meets the first and third Sundays of each month, Rev. P. J. O'Reilley, director. The Sacred Heart league has special devotions on the first Friday of each month at 7:30 p. m. Rev. P. J. O'Reilley, director.

St. Patrick's, corner of DeWald and Harrison streets, Rev. Joseph F. Delaney, pastor; Rev. Thomas Mungovan, assistant—The services at the church are as follows: Mass at 7:45 a. m.; children's mass at 9 a. m.; high mass at 10:30 a. m.; catechism at 2:15 p. m.; vespers at 3 p. m. Masses at 6:30 and 8 a. m. during week days.

Following is a list of the various societies of the church and the time of meeting: Married Men's and Young Men's sodalities, first Sunday in the month; Rosary society, second Sunday; Young Ladies' sodality, third Sunday; also the first three Sundays of the month for the office of the Blessed Virgin; Boys' and Girls' sodalities, fourth Sunday at 2:30 p. m.; all other meetings at 4 o'clock, immediately after vespers; each society takes communion on Sunday of meeting; St. Vincent de Paul society meets the fourth Sunday of the month; Ladies' Catholic Benevolent association meets first and fourth Thursdays; St. Joseph Benevolent society meets third Sunday of the month. Sacred Heart devotions on the first Friday of the month at 7:30 p. m.

St. Mary's (German), corner of Lafayette and Jefferson streets, Rev. John H. Oechtering, pastor; assistant, Rev. Gustave Hottenroth—Sunday services, 8 and 10 a. m. and 2:30 p. m.; Sunday school, 2 p. m.

St. Paul's (German), corner West Washington and Griffith streets, Rev. F. J. H. Krull, pastor—Services, 10 a. m. and 2 p. m.

St. Peter's (German), corner East DeWald and Warsaw streets, Rev. Ferdinand Koerdt, pastor—Sunday services, 7:45 and 9:45 a. m. and 2:30 p. m.; Sunday school, 2 p. m.

St. Joseph's chapel (in connection with St. Joseph's hospital), Rev. Thomas Eisenring, C. S. S., chaplain—Sunday services, 10 a. m. and 4 p. m.; weekly services, 8 a. m.

Church of the Precious Blood, corner of Barthold and Fourth streets, Rev. Francis Nigsch, pastor—Morning mass at 7:45; high mass, with sermon, at 10 a. m., and vespers at 3 p. m.

WHAT LOVE CAN DO.

(Written for The Sentinel.)

Are you toiling 'neath a mountain of care?
Do you feel your burden heavy to bear?
Is your life in labor given
From the dawn till dewy even?
Love can lighten all the load; don't despair.

Does your soul rebel at duty's behest?
Does a warfare rage and rant in your breast?
Are you tried and sorely vexed?
Are you harassed and perplexed?
Love can lull your racking nerves into rest.

Has a brother been unkind? Never mind.
Trust the potency of love and you'll find
All his angry thoughts will fly,
And his friendship, by and by,
With the blossoms of your heart be entwined.

Has your business gone awry, faithful man?
Are you chided when you're doing all you can?
Are your efforts crowned with losses?
Have you heartaches? Have you crosses?
Know that love has a cure for every ban.

Would you bask in the beauties of the morn,
See the shine out of night and shadow born?
Know the song the wild birds sing,
Hear the bluebell's happy ring,
Catch a breath of the fragrant, budding thorn?

Would you see all the crimson of the rose?
Taste the sweetness the fountain can disclose?
Hear the music of the stream,
See its waters glint and gleam
At your feet, as so merrily it flows?

Would you drink till you stagger as you go
Of the sweets from the freighted winds that blow
Through the orchard's rosy maze,
Or the meadow's purple ways,
Or the woods where the clinging grape-vines grow?

Would you see all the crimson clouds that glow,
When the sun 'yond the western gates is low?
If your heart is fond and true
Love will show them all to you,
And you'll bask in a heaven here below.

—Esther Nelson Karn.

Fort Wayne, May 3, 1901.

RHEUMATISM

Why go with your body full of pain or lie helpless in bed?

WRIGHT'S RHEUMATIC REMEDY

has cured 19 per cent of the people who have taken it. We guarantee it to cure you or refund your money.

Wright's Rheumatic Remedy

Is no experiment, the test period is passed. Many cases of Rheumatism and Kidney trouble cured by only one bottle of our remedy, taken internally, once in 24 hours. Don't be a burden upon someone. You can now avoid it. Ask your druggist for it. If he will not supply you send us one dollar for a bottle.

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BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Money! Money! Money!

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THIS MAKES THE NEW PLANS THE CHEAPEST INSTALLMENT PLAN offered to the borrowing public. You cannot afford to borrow on any other plan.

Call at office for particulars.

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Interest paid on any amount deposited with the association if left 60 days.

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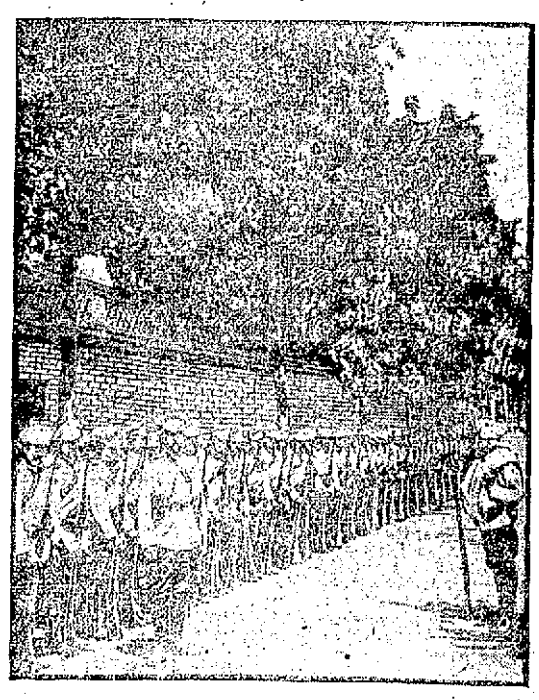
Photo by Powers, Pittsburg.

PHILANDER C. KNOX, NEW ATTORNEY GENERAL.

Philander C. Knox, who has just succeeded Mr. Griggs as attorney general of the United States, is a prominent Pennsylvania lawyer and a resident of Pittsburg. He is an expert in corporation law; also he is something of a sportsman, being especially fond of fast driving horses.

THE EMPRESS OF JAPAN.



REGIMENT OF RUSSIAN COSSACKS IN SUMMER UNIFORM.

There are some 100,000 of these strenuous fighting men who have either arrived in or are on their way to the Chinese province of Manchuria, where their sole purpose will be, if we are to believe the protestations of the czar's diplomats, to keep order and preserve peace.

Chicago has an ordinance requiring that the windows in tall buildings shall be so adjusted as to be washable from the inside, but the Chicago builders have disregarded it in thousands of structures, and nobody seems to feel called upon to impose the penalties.